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I. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade **January-June 1949**

Although there was no real improvement from 1948 in the international environment in which foreign trade is conducted, the first six months of 1949 saw new records established for the value of Canada's trade with other countries. However this was not true of the physical volume of trade. The value of exports was substantially above that of any previous peacetime year, although not up to the exceedingly high levels of the late years of the war. But the volume of exports was lower than last year, the higher value being due solely to price increases. Imports, however, rose in both value and volume. The value of total foreign trade was higher than in any period in the past, but the export balance contracted sharply. This latter development reflects the effects on imports of continued prosperity in Canada at a time when exports were affected by a decline in business activity in the United States and by exchange difficulties in many overseas countries.

Table I - Summary of Value of Trade of Canada
January-June 1947-1949

	1947	Value in \$ 000,000		Percentage Change	
		1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Exports of Canadian Produce	1,328.5	1,400.1	1,424.6	+ 1.75	+ 7.23
Re-exports	16.8	18.7	13.8	-26.32	-17.67
Imports for Consumption	1,256.7	1,270.1	1,409.4	+10.97	+12.15
Total Trade	2,602.0	2,688.9	2,847.8	+ 5.91	+ 9.45
Balance of Trade	+ 88.5	+ 148.8	+ 29.1	-80.47	-67.17

The value of imports reached \$1,409.4 million in the first half of 1949. Imports were greater in value in each month than in the corresponding month of last year, and the total increase over 1948 was \$139.3 million or 11.0%. The volume of imports rose by 9.7% over the same period, reflecting only slightly higher prices for imports as a whole than were paid in the first half of 1948. Some relaxation of the Emergency Import Controls contributed to part of the increase in the value and volume of imports over 1948, but the increase over the corresponding period in 1947, before these controls were imposed, was even greater than that over 1948 levels. The basic causes for the high and rising level of imports are Canada's continued prosperity, which is reflected in a heavy demand for consumers' goods and a record level of investment and developmental activity, and the easing of the supply situation in many lines of goods which Canada imports.

In the same period exports of Canadian produce rose \$24.5 million over last year's level, an increase of 1.75% in value. However, the volume of exports fell 5.9%, showing the increased value to be, on the whole, due to price increases alone. The value of exports fell below the 1948 level in February, March and May of this year, but increases in other months more than balanced these declines for the period as a whole. It must be recognized, however, that the rate of increase in the value of exports was much less than has been characteristic of the post-war period. The actual decline in the volume of exports, and a tendency towards

lower export prices observable in the latter part of the period are disturbing signs. Furthermore, the value of exports to countries other than the United States was actually lower than in the previous year by \$20.4 million, increased exports to this one market accounting for the whole of the net rise in value.

Canada's total trade rose \$245.8 million above 1948 levels reaching \$2,847.8 million, but as imports increased much more than exports the favourable balance of trade declined from \$148.8 million in the first six months of 1948 to \$29.1 million in the corresponding period of this year. The adverse trade balance with the United States increased sharply, the favourable balance with the United Kingdom underwent a decline. The increase in the commodity deficit with the United States resulted from a rise in the value of imports of about 14%, which was greater than the more moderate rise in the value of Canadian exports. The reduction in the balance with the United Kingdom has been due to both reduced exports and increased imports. But in contrast with this reduction in the disequilibrium between Canada and the United Kingdom there has been an increase in the balance of exports to other Commonwealth countries due mainly to greatly increased exports to a few countries in this group accompanied by only a slight increase in imports from the whole group. The extent of the unbalance in Canada's trade with individual countries and groups of countries continues to be one of the undesirable aspects of Canadian trade because of the exchange problems at present connected with this disequilibrium.

It is this disequilibrium, and the associated problem of currency convertibility which form the darkest clouds on Canada's trade horizon. Many countries with which a favourable trade balance is normally experienced are still suffering from a dollar shortage due to their inability to export sufficient goods to the dollar area to balance their accounts with this area. As a result, various measures designed to ensure the utilization of their limited exchange resources for only the most essential purchases from North America have had to be taken by overseas countries, and these have restricted the variety and volume of Canadian exports to these countries. While the European Recovery Programme of the United States has done much to maintain the ability of these countries to buy Canadian goods, the first six months of this year saw a considerable curtailment of the list of commodities which could be bought with these funds outside the United States. Increased exports to Canada by deficit countries must be part of any long-term solution to these difficulties, but as yet imports from the United Kingdom provide the best example of substantial progress in this direction. Although exports to Canada from some other countries have recently increased at a considerable rate, these countries continue to be only minor sources of supply, and the effect on these shipments on the trade balance is still relatively small.

The business recession in the United States which began early this year was another unfavourable influence affecting Canadian trade. Fortunately most export lines did not suffer severely from this factor in the six months as a whole, although some exports such as lumber and wood pulp showed sizable declines, and other commodities declined towards the end of the half year.

The continued willingness of the world's trading nations to negotiate tariff reductions which was displayed at the Annecy Conference is one of the more favourable features of the long-term outlook for trade, although the immediate benefit of concessions there secured is likely to be small in most cases due to the continuance in force of various quantitative and exchange restrictions on trade.

Table II. Summary of Price and Volume Movements of Trade of
Canada by Six Months Periods 1948-1949
(1938 = 100)

	(1) January- June 1948	(2) July- December 1948	(3) January- June 1949	(4) Percentage column (2) to column (3)	(5) Change column (1) to column (3)
<u>Price Index</u>					
Exports of Canadian Produce	206.8	217.0	223.4	+ 2.9	+ 8.0
Imports for Consumption	214.8	217.9	217.5	- 0.2	+ 1.3
<u>Volume Index</u>					
Exports of Canadian Produce	161.8	184.3	152.3	-17.4	- 5.9
Imports for Consumption	175.0	185.7	191.9	+ 3.3	+ 9.7

As was noted above, movements in the value of Canada's trade did not in all cases correspond to volume movements in the first half of this year. Export prices have risen steadily since the end of the war and, although the upward movement seems to have reached a peak towards the end of the January-June period this year, the price rise over the first half of 1948 was sufficient to more than compensate for a decline in the volume of exports from that period. This price rise alone caused the increase in the value of exports. Import prices reached their peak somewhat earlier, in the second half of 1948, and remained almost at that level this year. A very substantial increase in the volume of imports, however, raised the value well above 1948 levels.

The contrary movements of price and volume as between exports and imports have turned the commodity terms of trade somewhat in Canada's favour. That is to say that one "unit" of Canadian produce sold at higher prices on the world market and the greater amount of exchange thus gained could be used to buy more imports at lower prices than had previously ruled. If 1938 is taken as 100 the barter terms of trade have improved steadily from 96.3 in the first half of 1948 to 102.7 in the first half of this year.

II. Leading Countries in Canada's Foreign Trade

Few important trading countries conduct as high a proportion of their trade with as few partners as does Canada. Nor is this concentration of Canadian trade in a few markets a recent development, although post-war conditions have somewhat accentuated it. In the inter-war period 1920 to 1939, 38.0% of Canada's exports went to the United States and 35.8% to the United Kingdom. In this same period Canada bought 64.7% of her imports in the United States and 17.5% in the United Kingdom. Of her total trade 77.7% was with these two countries.

This concentration of Canadian trade with two countries has several causes. To a considerable extent Canada's resources and her development are complementary to those of these two countries. Canada provides them especially with raw materials and foodstuffs which they either can not produce or do not produce in sufficient quantities

to satisfy their demands, and receives in return goods, both natural and manufactured, which are not or can not be produced domestically in adequate quantities. The exchange of goods with the United States is further stimulated by contiguity, that with the United Kingdom by historical ties, tariff preferences, and good transport facilities.

But these causes do not act with equal strength on both exports and imports. The resources of the United States, embracing as it does large areas whose climate is much warmer than is Canada's, are better suited to meet Canadian demands for many foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials than are those of the United Kingdom. Yet the cooler parts of the United States can produce most of the products in these categories which can be produced in Canada. The United Kingdom, however, provides a large market for such Canadian produce. Knowledge of American manufactures, too, is widely spread in Canada through advertising in the numbers of American publications which circulate in this country. And in many cases the conditions which United States manufactures are designed to meet are closer to those found in Canada than those for which United Kingdom products are designed. Furthermore, many of the manufactures produced in Canada are produced in Canadian branches of United States industries, and machinery and component parts are imported by these branch plants from the United States. The result of these and other factors has been that Canada's trade with the United States has been characterized by an adverse balance in most of the years of this century, that with the United Kingdom by a favourable balance.

Table III - Leading Movements in Canadian Trade with
the United States and the United Kingdom

	average 1920-39	1946	1947	1948	January-June 1949
<u>Exports of Canadian Produce</u>					
United States \$ million	355.7	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	690.9
% of total	33.0	38.4	37.3	48.8	48.5
United Kingdom \$ million	335.2	597.5	751.2	686.9	335.6
% of total	35.8	25.8	27.1	22.3	23.6
<u>Imports for Consumption</u>					
United States \$ million	535.5	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.8c	1,008.8
% of total	64.7	75.4a	76.7	68.5c	71.6
United Kingdom \$ million	144.3	141.3b	189.4	299.5	163.2
% of total	17.5	7.6ab	7.4	11.4	11.6

a - Percentages calculated on basis of import total which excludes estimated value of military equipment returned to Canada.

b - Exclusive of estimated value of military equipment returned from United Kingdom.

c - Note effect of introduction of Emergency Exchange Conservation measures.

In the immediate postwar period the productive facilities of the United Kingdom and other overseas countries which for years had produced almost exclusively for war, or which had been heavily damage in the struggle, needed much reconversion and rebuilding before they could attempt to meet the world's urgent demand for goods. On

the other hand, those of the United States were undamaged and could, in most cases, quickly be converted to peacetime purposes. For these reasons Canada was forced to buy a higher proportion of her peacetime needs in the United States than had been the case before the war. While the purchases of the United Kingdom in Canada were somewhat restricted by payments problems her need for Canadian goods nevertheless remained urgent, and her imports consequently remained at high levels. These factors led to abnormal increases in the adverse balance of the United Kingdom with Canada, and in that of Canada with the United States.

Recent important developments in Canada's trade with these countries have centered about the balance of trade problem. The United Kingdom has attempted to increase her exports to Canada and to further reduce the drain on her financial reserves by reducing imports. Canada has attempted to increase exports to the United States, and some of the goods directed to the United Kingdom during the recent war are now marketed in the former country. The United States, by the European Recovery Programme, has attempted to increase directly the United States dollars available to overseas countries still feeling adverse effects of the late war, and indirectly this has assisted Canadian trade. And tariff reductions by both the United States and Canada following the General Trade Conference of 1947 have aided other countries' attempts to sell in their markets.

Trade of Canada with the United States

The most significant change in Canada's trade with the United States in the first half of 1949 has been the rapid expansion in the balance of imports. This deficit on commodity account was \$308.3 million in the first half of this year compared with \$228.2 million in the corresponding period in 1948 and \$488.0 million in the same period of 1947. But the transition has been even sharper where the recent trend is compared with the second half of 1948 when the import balance was only \$55.4 million.

A greater increase in the value of imports than in exports has given rise to this result. In the first half of this year imports were \$1,008.8 million, a gain of 14.1% over those of \$884.5 million in the first half of last year, while domestic exports at \$690.9 million increased by only 6.3% from last year's total in the same period of \$646.0 million. But in comparison with the second half of last year exports were sharply lower than the peak of \$855.0 million while imports were appreciably higher than the \$921.3 million imported in that period.

Table IV - Trade of Canada with the United States
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage	Change
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Exports of Canadian produce	482.0	646.0	690.9	+ 6.94	+43.34
Re-exports	11.0	10.3	9.6	- 6.03	-12.01
Total exports	492.9	656.3	700.5	+ 6.73	+42.11
Imports for consumption	980.9	884.5	1,008.8	+14.06	+ 2.84
Trade balance	-488.0	-228.2	-308.3	-36.83	+35.12

Divergent trends in the volume of trade contributed to this result. The volume of many Canadian imports from the United States increased substantially due to improving supplies in that country and to heavy demand sustained by continued high

levels of economic activity and prosperity in Canada. In contrast the volume of some important Canadian exports to the United States was reduced by declines in United States demand associated with the business readjustments in that country, and by some interruptions to supply in Canada, although at the same time the volume of other exports increased. Nevertheless, the value of all exports to the United States was notably higher than in the corresponding period a year ago as reduction in the volume of some exports to the United States was offset by increases in the volume of other exports, and as, despite a softening in some export prices, the general level of prices of exports to the United States was higher.

Exports of Canadian Produce

The effects of the business recession in the United States upon Canadian exports were varied, as the divergent trends in volume and price of different commodities indicate. Generally the value of Canadian exports to the United States has been greater than in the corresponding period last year. But the increase in the value of exports has not been felt in all groups. In some groups of exports the effects of reduced demand upon volume and price were more marked than in others. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper, Non-Metallic Minerals, Fibres, Textiles and Products, and Miscellaneous Commodities Groups all suffered declines of varying magnitude. Changes in the latter two of these groups and in the Chemicals and Allied Products group were, however, small.

Table V - Exports of Canadian Produce to the United States
by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$'000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Agricultural and Vegetable products	31.1	46.7	66.8	+43.0	+114.7
Animals and Animal products	38.4	68.9	81.7	+18.6	+112.7
Fibres, Textiles, and products	4.1	7.1	5.5	-21.6	+ 34.4
Wood, Wood products and Paper	282.7	355.3	327.7	- 7.8	+ 15.9
Iron and its products	26.4	41.9	62.0	+48.2	+135.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and products	51.5	73.0	98.4	+34.7	+ 91.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and products	22.2	25.1	20.2	-19.7	- 9.2
Chemical and allied products	17.1	16.4	18.4	+12.1	+ 7.3
Miscellaneous Commodities	8.3	11.7	10.1	-13.0	+ 21.7

The largest individual change was the \$27.6 million drop from the 1948 export value suffered by the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group. This decline is especially noteworthy in that it took place in face of a \$21.7 million increase in exports of newsprint, the total of which to the United States was \$181.1 million. This was equal to 26.2% of all Canadian exports to the United States and to 90.2% of total exports of this commodity. The drop in the related class of wood-pulp exports, however, almost counterbalanced this increase; it was \$19.3 million bringing the total for this class down to \$72.3 million. Pulpwood exports also fell by \$2.2 million. Reduced purchases of the products of the lumber industry also contributed to the decline in this main group. Planks and boards fell from \$50.3 million to \$40.1 million, a decline of 35.5%. Exports of shingles declined \$4.0 million to \$6.6 million, and plywood exports fell from \$2.2 million to \$0.9 million. Most of these declines in

value were due to reductions in both volume and price. But despite these declines this group retained its position as chief among Canada's exports to the United States by a wide margin, accounting for 47.4% of the total in this period.

The largest increase in value was shown by the Non-Ferrous Metals and Products group which rose \$25.3 million to reach \$98.4 million, 54.7% above the 1948 level. Exports in this group are chiefly base metals in the form of ore or in a primary or semi-fabricated state; exports of copper in these forms rose from \$6.6 million to \$17.1 million, lead from \$6.7 million to \$10.0 million, nickel from \$28.3 million to \$34.5 million, and zinc from \$9.9 million to \$17.8 million. This group of exports was affected by the sharp rise in non-ferrous metals prices which occurred during the period as well as by an expansion in the volume of exports of some of these metals induced by strong demands in the United States. But by June both prices and demand for some metals were considerably lower than during the early part of the half-year period. The only item in the group to suffer a large net decline in value during the first six months of the year, however, was aluminium and its products which fell from \$11.2 million to \$9.6 million.

Table VI - Some Leading Domestic Exports to the United States
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage	Change
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Fresh apples	0.3	0.5	2.1	+352.0	+518.8
Coarse grains	2.2	6.3	13.8	+118.0	+515.6
Whiskey	9.0	9.4	13.7	+ 45.3	+ 51.6
Clover seed	2.0	4.4	7.6	+ 72.6	+286.8
Seed potatoes	1.3	2.5	5.2	+104.6	+292.4
Beef cattle	a	a	15.2	+ b	+ b
Beef and veal	a	a	7.7	+ b	+ b
Planks and boards	35.7	60.3	40.1	- 33.6	+ 12.2
Shingles	9.8	10.6	6.6	- 37.6	- 32.8
Pulpwood	10.7	16.6	14.4	- 13.4	+ 34.3
Wood pulp	73.7	91.7	72.3	- 21.1	- 1.9
Newsprint	139.2	159.4	181.1	+ 13.6	+ 30.1
Farm machinery and implements (except tractors)	12.0	23.4	39.9	+ 70.4	+231.3
Tractors and parts	1.9	5.0	6.1	+ 21.7	+220.5
Copper, ore and primary	4.7	6.6	17.1	+158.0	+268.0
Lead, ore and primary	7.2	6.7	10.0	+ 49.0	+ 38.4
Nickel, ore and primary	19.4	28.3	34.5	+ 21.8	+ 78.2
Zinc, ore and primary	7.4	9.9	17.8	+ 79.6	+139.3
Asbestos	12.3	14.7	7.7	- 47.6	- 37.7
Fertilizers, chemical	8.5	10.0	13.4	+ 33.4	+ 58.3
Aircraft parts (except engines)	0.1	4.1	1.3	- 68.8	+831.7

a - Less than \$50,000

b - Over 1000%. These percentages are meaningless as exports of these items to the United States were almost completely prevented by controls in the first half of 1947 and 1948.

Exports of Iron and its Products also showed a large increase, rising from \$41.9 million to \$62.0 million. The chief factor here was increased exports of agricultural machinery; exports of tractors and parts rose from \$5.0 million to \$6.1 million, and of other farm machinery and implements from \$23.4 million to \$39.9 million.

A considerable increase in exports of Agricultural and Vegetable Products and of animals and Animal Products to the United States was also recorded; the former rising \$20.1 million to \$66.8 million and the latter \$12.8 million to \$81.7 million. The removal in August, 1948, of the embargoes on exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States was the chief cause of the rise in the Animal Products group; from negligible levels in the first half of 1948 exports of these commodities rose to \$7.7 million and \$19.2 million respectively. (The rise in exports of beef and veal to the United States, \$7,644 thousand, almost exactly offsets the drop in exports of this commodity to the United Kingdom, \$7,654 thousand; the increase in exports of cattle to the United States indicates the real net gain in external markets from the removal of these restrictions). Declines of varying magnitude were registered by most of the other items in this group, however, exports of pure-bred and dairy cattle fell \$4.4 million, poultry (live and dressed) \$4.8 million, hides and skins and leather and products a total of \$5.0 million. In the Agricultural Products group exports of coarse grains were at a high level, \$7.5 million above last year, and United States purchases of Canadian apples increased to \$2.1 million. Whiskey, up \$4.3 million, clover seed, up \$3.2 million, and seed potatoes, up \$2.7 million were other important commodities showing increases.

Changes in the other groups were minor. The \$4.9 million decline in the Non-Metallic Minerals group was more than accounted for by a \$7 million drop in exports of asbestos to the United States. The supply of this commodity was reduced by the long strike in that industry in the early part of the year. The small rise in Chemicals and Allied Products was due chiefly to an increase of \$3.4 million in exports of fertilizers which reached \$13.4 million for the half-year.

Imports for Consumption

Imports from the United States rose above 1948 levels in the first six months of the present year in all groups except Non-Metallic Minerals and their products. This general upward trend was influenced by higher prices for many commodities, improving supplies in the United States, sustained Canadian demands, and some relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls imposed in the fall of 1947.

The exceptional downward trend in the Non-Metallic Minerals group was influenced predominantly by special factors affecting Canada's large imports of fuels. Coal imports were lower than in 1948, anthracite imports falling from \$24.5 million to \$17.5 million (from 2.4 to 1.6 million tons), a decline probably influenced by the reduced need for this fuel in heating during the mild winter just past and by the increased use of oil in home heating. Imports of bituminous coal decreased in quantity from 10.7 to 9.9 million tons, but increased in value from \$51.8 million to \$52.6 million. Imports of other coal and coal products declined a further \$1.9 million. Imports of petroleum and its products from the United States also fell, due, in considerable measure, to the development of new sources of supply, both domestic and foreign. Imports of crude petroleum for refining fell from \$42.7 million to \$36.6 million, refined oils from \$30.9 million to \$28.3 million, and other petroleum products also declined. Some increases did take place in the Non-Metallic Minerals group, especially in clay and its products and stone and its products, but they were unable to compensate for the weight of the changes in the two former categories, and the group as a whole declined 7.9% to \$179.8 million.

Table VII -- Imports for Consumption from the United States
by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage 1948-49	Change 1947-49
	1947	1948	1949		
Agricultural & vegetable products	84.1	57.7	68.6	+ 18.9	- 18.4
Animals and animal products	31.3	23.4	29.0	+ 23.9	- 7.2
Fibres, textiles and products	140.4	57.0	79.4	+ 39.2	- 43.5
Wood, wood products and paper	41.9	34.9	38.2	+ 9.4	- 8.7
Iron and its products	346.9	365.8	438.0	+ 19.7	+ 26.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	59.9	58.0	61.7	+ 6.4	+ 3.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	156.7	195.3	179.8	- 7.9	+ 14.8
Chemicals and allied products	51.6	52.2	56.6	+ 8.4	+ 9.6
Miscellaneous commodities	68.2	40.0	57.4	+ 43.4	- 15.8

But increases elsewhere much more than balanced this decline. Chief of the groups registering an increase was the Iron and its Products group, the most important group of Canadian imports from the United States, which rose \$72.2 million to reach \$438.0 million. This group, which contains the greater part of the machinery and manufactured goods which Canada buys in such volume in the United States, accounted for 41.4% of imports from the United States in the first six months of 1948, and 43.4% of this year's six months total. It also accounted for no less than 58.0% of the rise in Canada's imports from the United States.

Improving supplies of steel and metal products were an important factor in the expansion of imports in this group. A sharp expansion in imports of rolling mill products in particular appears to reflect directly this improvement in supply. A substantial increase in the prices of iron and steel and their products was another factor affecting the value of this group of imports, adding to the cost of the substantial growth in the volume of purchases.

Increases in value appeared in almost all individual items and subgroups in this main group with the conspicuous exception of non-agricultural machinery. While imports of mining and metallurgical machinery increased from \$10.0 million to \$18.1 million, reflecting in particular expansion in the oil and gold mining industries, imports of other types of machinery declined, and the sub-group total fell from \$111.7 million to \$108.5 million. Imports of farm implements and machinery, the second largest sub-group in this group, rose sharply, tractors and parts from \$42.8 million to \$59.9 million, and other farm machinery and implements from \$26.6 million to \$35.0 million. Increases in imports of Engines and Boilers and of vehicles were also large, the \$10 million rise in imports of automobile parts being an especially noteworthy feature.

The Fibres, Textiles and Products group also showed a sizable increase; it rose from \$57.0 million to \$79.4 million. This increase was largely concentrated in a few lines. Raw cotton imports more than doubled - they rose by \$15.9 million to reach \$30.3 million - reflecting a return of Canadian purchases from Latin American sources to the United States. Cotton piece goods and artificial silk and its products also showed important gains.

Table VIII - Some Leading Imports from the United States
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Fresh fruit	15.7	8.1	12.4	+ 52.4	- 20.8
Fresh vegetables	11.9	3.5	9.9	+185.8	- 16.6
Vegetable oils, non-food	3.0	3.6	7.6	+111.2	+153.0
Hides and skins	4.8	1.7	5.6	+222.8	+ 17.0
Raw cotton	31.0	14.4	30.3	+110.9	- 2.5
Cotton piece goods	51.3	18.6	23.0	+ 23.5	- 55.2
Artificial silk and products	12.7	5.3	8.0	+ 50.4	- 37.4
Rolling mill products	36.5	39.6	56.6	+ 42.8	+ 55.0
Engines and boilers	18.1	21.3	27.0	+ 26.5	+ 49.3
Farm machinery and implements (except tractors)	17.0	26.6	35.0	+ 31.6	+105.3
Tractors and parts	34.4	42.8	59.9	+ 40.0	+ 74.2
Machinery (except farm) and parts	92.5	111.7	108.5	- 2.9	+ 17.3
Automobile parts	46.7	49.4	59.4	+ 20.3	+ 27.0
Coal products	65.6	85.9	77.7	- 9.5	+ 18.6
Petroleum and products	58.1	78.2	68.8	- 12.0	+ 18.6
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	5.4	3.5	6.4	+ 85.4	+ 18.8
Tourist purchases	6.3	0.2	9.3	+ a	+ 46.7

a - Over 1000%. This percentage is meaningless as imports of commodities under the \$100 special exemption provision were almost completely prevented in the first half of 1948.

These changes overshadowed the smaller movements in other groups, all of which showed some increase. The Miscellaneous Products group rose by \$17.4 million due chiefly to the relaxation of regulations restricting tourist purchases in the United States. From \$215 thousand in the first half of 1948 purchases made under the special \$100 exemption privilege rose to \$9.3 million in the first half of 1949. Imports of aircraft and parts also rose, increasing to \$6.4 million from \$3.5 million. In the Agricultural and Vegetable Products group the relaxation of controls was again important, imports of fresh vegetables rising by \$6.4 million to \$9.9 million due to this factor. This group also contained some items which declined considerably, grains by \$5.7 million and peanuts by \$3.7 million.

Trends in Trade with the United States

Not since 1882 has Canada imported more goods from any one other country than she has from the United States, and since about 1920 the United States has normally also been Canada's leading export market. In the years 1920-39 Canada received 64.7% of her imports from the United States and sold 38.0% of her exports there, and the trend throughout the period was towards Canada's conducting a greater proportion of her trade with the United States. This trend, accentuated by the lack of other sources of supply and by trade restrictions in other markets, has continued in the post-war period. From January 1947 to June 1949 Canada received 72.3% of her imports from the United States and sent 44.3% of her exports to that market.

Unfortunately, despite Canada's efforts to deal with the problem, the unfavourable balance which has characterized commodity trade with the United States throughout this century has also increased in the postwar period. The lack of alternative sources of supply and the still prohibitive United States tariffs on many Canadian export items have as yet prevented a long run solution to this problem, although the Emergency Import Controls imposed in 1947 have somewhat mitigated it. With limited sources of American dollars today available outside the United States, Canada's large gold production has contributed greatly to easing this situation. The importance of this factor in Canada's balance of payments is emphasized by the special assistance which the Dominion government has provided to the gold mining industry.

Because of the importance in Canada's exports of commodities also produced in volume in the United States, it would seem doubtful whether a bilateral balance of commodity trade can be achieved between the two countries at Canada's present rate of importing from the United States. However, the recovery of former suppliers overseas and the development of Canadian resources will reduce considerably Canada's present dependence on United States' producers and assist in reducing the abnormal proportions of Canadian imports from the United States of recent years. If any measure of currency convertibility is attained through the various international efforts at present directed to such problems, the adverse balance of trade with the United States at a pre-war import rate should not then be a serious problem.

Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

The principal development in Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of this year, in comparison with the same period last year, was the reduction in the export balance from \$220.9 million to \$174.2 million, although the total value of all trade remained about the same. This reduction resulted from a decline in the value of Canadian exports of \$23.8 million (3.6%) to \$335.6 million and an increase of \$24.1 million in the value of imports. The latter increase was proportionately substantial amounting to 17.3% of the value in the earlier half year. As a result imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$163.2 million. But this is only a slight rise over the level of the last six months of 1948, a period when imports from this source are usually seasonally high.

Table IX - Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$COO,000			Percentage	Change
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Exports of Canadian produce	352.6	359.4	335.6	- 6.61	- 4.35
Re-exports	1.0	0.7	1.8	+163.73	+73.41
Total exports	353.7	360.0	337.4	- 6.30	- 4.61
Imports for consumption	84.6	139.1	163.2	+ 17.31	+92.84
Trade balance	269.0	220.9	174.2	- 21.16	-35.26

The inclusion of Newfoundland trade with the United Kingdom in Canadian statistics since April has probably maintained the trade balance at a slightly higher level than would otherwise be the case. Newfoundland's favourable balance of trade with the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1948 was \$2.0 million.

Exports of Canadian Produce

Despite the overall decline in exports those of agricultural food products gained sharply in the period, rising \$44.2 million above last year's level to reach \$164.4 million or 49.0% of all Canadian exports to the United Kingdom. These exports, however, were even more concentrated in a few products than a year ago. Exports of wheat and wheat flour accounted for most of the rise in this category, increasing by \$44.0 million (total) to \$163.8 million. Wheat exports alone were valued at \$158.4 million, 44.2% of the exports in this group and 41.2 % of all exports to the United Kingdom. Both a larger volume of shipments and an increase in the contract price for wheat at the beginning of the crop year (August, 1948) contributed to this rise.

Table X - Exports of Canadian Produce to the United Kingdom
by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in 1,000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Agricultural food products	152.5	120.2	164.4	+ 36.8	+ 7.8
Agricultural non-food products	14.2	8.7	7.1	- 17.7	- 49.7
Animals and animal products	71.8	91.9	25.5	- 72.2	- 64.5
Fibre, textiles and products	0.8	0.8	0.8	+ 1.4a	+ 2.5a
Wood, wood products and paper	49.5	52.0	36.9	- 29.0	- 25.3
Iron and its products	12.0	12.0	11.6	- 3.6	- 3.8
Non-ferrous metals and products	42.4	63.6	78.0	+ 22.7	+ 84.1
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.9	3.2	3.1	- 2.0	+ 6.3
Chemicals and allied products	3.9	4.2	3.1	- 26.5	- 19.8
Miscellaneous commodities	2.6	2.7	4.9	+ 81.7	+ 88.2

a - The absolute changes are too small to show in this table.

Smaller increases were registered in the Non-Ferrous Metals and Products group. The first of these gained \$14.4 million, rising to \$78.0 million. Exports of primary and semi-fabricated aluminum rose \$3.6 million, lead (in ore and pigs) \$3.7 million, nickel and zinc \$3.4 million each and platinum concentrates \$1.6 million. But copper exports declined slightly. In the Miscellaneous Commodities group the increase was due chiefly to a rise in exports of aircraft and parts from \$0.2 million to \$3.0 million, reflecting the beginning of deliveries on a contract for aircraft with a Canadian firm. It should be noted that with this one exception the groups in which exports increased significantly in value were those whose behaviour is dominated by essential foodstuffs and by raw materials for British industry.

However, not all foodstuffs and raw materials showed increased exports to the United Kingdom. The most spectacular decline of all, due chiefly to a contraction of production in Canada rather than to reduced demand, was in bacon and hams which fell from \$52.7 million in the first six months of last year to \$9.0 million in the same period of this year, a decline of 82.9%. This accounted for over half of the drop in the Animals and Animal Products group which fell from \$91.9 million to \$25.5 million. Beef and veal exports dropped from \$7.7 million to zero (a decline more than compensated for by the re-opening of the United States market), and canned meat

exports fell from \$1.4 million to a negligible amount. Exports of eggs and egg products fell from \$19.5 million to \$7.1 million, but cheese exports recovered slightly from last year's low levels, rising \$2.5 million to reach \$3.8 million.

Table XI - Some Leading Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Wheat	98.8	82.3	138.4	+ 68.2	+ 40.0
Wheat flour	37.0	37.6	25.5	- 32.2	- 31.2
Beef and veal	3.6	7.7	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Bacon and hams	32.5	52.7	9.0	- 82.9	- 72.4
Cheese	0.5	1.3	3.8	+194.8	+606.0
Eggs and products	16.2	19.5	7.1	- 63.8	- 56.4
Planks and boards	24.2	23.9	16.0	- 33.0	- 33.9
Ferro-alloys	4.2	4.8	5.5	+ 14.3	+ 31.4
Aluminum, primary forms	6.8	19.5	23.1	+ 18.5	+239.4
Copper, ore and primary	10.6	17.5	16.2	- 7.5	+ 52.6
Lead, ore and primary	5.1	5.5	9.2	+ 68.0	+ 80.1
Nickel	6.8	6.7	10.1	+ 51.3	+ 49.6
Platinum concentrates	5.0	5.8	7.4	+ 26.6	+ 47.1
Zinc, ore and primary	4.8	5.5	8.9	+ 62.7	+ 86.2
Asbestos	0.9	1.5	0.7	- 54.4	- 27.6
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	0.2	0.2	5.0	+ a	+ a

a - Over 1000%.

Large declines in United Kingdom imports of Canadian lumber accounted for most of the fall in total Canadian exports of wood and wood products to that market. Planks and boards fell by \$7.9 million to \$16.0 million, and plywood and shooks for boxes by \$1.5 million each. Newsprint exports rose, influenced by the inclusion of Newfoundland in the reporting area for the second quarter. This factor was also responsible for the smallness of the decline in the Iron and its Products group, the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports of iron ore in the second quarter kept the decrease below \$1.0 million.

Imports for Consumption

The largest single category of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom is the Fibres, Textiles and Products group; in the first six months of this year Canadian imports in this category totalled \$73.5 million, 45.1% of all imports from the United Kingdom. A changing trend in the composition of some of the sub-groups in this category has appeared - in both cottons and woollens imports of yarn and thread have decreased somewhat and those of piece goods have increased considerably. An easing of the supply situation in woollen piece goods has contributed to a change in the composition of this subgroup; imports of worsteds and serges rose from \$13.2 million in the first six months of last year to \$17.6 million this year, and imports of other woollen piece goods declined from \$6.1 million to \$4.3 million. Canadian imports of flax hemp and jute products have also declined, and those of artificial silk and its products (again especially piece goods) have expanded.

Table XII - Imports for Consumption from the United Kingdom
by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Agricultural and vegetable products	2.6	5.4	7.6	+ 40.3	+194.7
Animals and animal products	2.4	3.5	2.9	- 17.4	+ 17.0
Fibres, textiles and products	41.9	69.7	73.5	+ 5.5	+ 75.6
Wood, wood products and paper	1.1	1.5	1.6	+ 3.5	+ 44.9
Iron and its products	12.1	21.1	39.0	+ 84.7	+221.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	7.8	10.2	12.0	+ 16.8	+ 52.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	7.1	11.1	12.6	+ 13.4	+ 77.6
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	3.3	3.8	+ 17.5	+ 14.7
Miscellaneous commodities	6.3	13.3	10.3	- 22.9	+ 64.0

The Iron and its Products group shows most clearly the effect of Britain's export drive to dollar markets. Canadian imports of automobiles and parts have risen sharply above last year's levels, passenger automobiles from \$3.6 million to \$12.7 million, freight automobiles from \$0.6 million to \$1.6 million, and automobile parts from \$0.2 million to \$0.8 million. Imports of British aircraft engines and parts increased from \$3.0 million to \$4.3 million, those of farm tractors and parts from \$0.9 million to \$2.4 million. Sizable increases were also registered in rolling mill products, in pipes, tubes and fittings, and in non-farm machinery, while imports of motorcycles and bicycles almost doubled. The overall increase in the group was from \$21.1 million to \$39.0 million - no less than 24.7%. But it must be remembered that imports of many commodities in this group, especially those of industrial machinery and equipment, continue to be small in relation both to Canada's total demands and to imports from the United States.

Table XIII - Some Leading Imports from the United Kingdom
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Whiskey	1.3	2.4	2.7	+ 13.1	+105.2
Leather and products	1.8	2.6	2.0	- 23.0	+ 11.2
Cotton products	7.0	12.7	14.2	+ 12.1	+102.8
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	3.4	11.3	10.0	- 11.9	+190.9
Woollen products	16.6	29.2	30.8	+ 5.6	+ 85.3
Artificial silk and products	5.8	7.6	10.3	+ 35.4	+ 76.8
Rolling mill products	0.5	0.7	3.1	+333.1	+591.1
Aircraft engines and parts	1.6	3.0	4.3	+ 45.9	+175.1
Farm tractors and parts	0.1	0.9	2.4	+151.9	a
Automobiles and parts	0.8	4.3	15.1	+249.1	a
Precious metals and products (except gold)	4.9	5.0	6.3	+ 27.7	+ 29.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	4.0	3.1	- 20.8	+137.5
Pottery and chinaware	3.9	5.7	6.4	+ 11.5	+ 62.7
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	0.3	0.3	1.5	+434.2	+399.7

a - Over 1000%

Changes were much smaller in the other main groups. Imports of Agricultural Non-Food Products rose from \$3.5 million to \$5.6 million, due chiefly to an increase in imports of spirituous liquors. The increase in the Non-Ferrous Metals and Products group was due chiefly to rises of \$1.0 million in aluminum sheets, plates and strip, and of \$1.4 million in precious metals and their products, which balanced declines in electrical apparatus and other lines. Imports of pottery and chinaware, anthracite coal, and plate, sheet and window glass accounted for the increase in the Non-Metallic Minerals and Products group. Imports of Animals and Animal Products and Miscellaneous commodities declined, the former due to decreases in both unmanufactured and manufactured leather and the latter in spite of a \$1.3 million increase in imports of aircraft and parts (excluding engines).

Trends in Trade with the United Kingdom

While in the inter-war period the United Kingdom was a close second to the United States as a market for Canadian exports, her balance of payments problems have prevented the sale of a corresponding proportion of Canada's exports in that market since the recent war. Her proportionate importance as an import supplier has also declined due, to a considerable extent, to the dislocations suffered by her industries during that conflict. Although the value of both Canada's exports to and her imports from the United Kingdom have increased greatly in the post-war period a large proportion of the increase in both is due to the price factor, and imports of many commodities -- notably anthracite coal -- are actually lower in physical volume than before the war due, in large measure, to inadequate supplies. This shortage of exportable goods in the United Kingdom has contributed greatly to her balance of payments problem, and many of the available goods have been exported to markets in the sterling area and elsewhere rather than to Canada. .

In view of this problem Canadian exports to the United Kingdom have been well maintained in total value, although their variety has been considerably restricted. Aid from the United States under the European Recovery Programme, and from the loan by the Canadian government, has assisted greatly in financing the United Kingdom's import balance with Canada, but even so, few Canadian exports which are not food-stuffs or essential raw materials are permitted to enter her market. And such short-term measures of relief can not provide a permanent solution for the payments problem.

It is therefore encouraging to note the steady increase in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom which has been proceeding since 1947. Not only do these contribute to the maintenance of exports to the United Kingdom at a high level, but to the extent that United Kingdom goods are alternative to United States goods they assist in reducing the abnormal proportion of Canada's imports which have had to be drawn from that latter source since the war. And this contributes to the solution of Canada's own payments problem.

Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade

The importance of the United States and the United Kingdom in Canada's trade is emphasized by the fact that from only one other country, Venezuela, did Canada receive more than 1% of total imports in the first six months of the year, and to only six other countries, India, the Union of South Africa, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, and Australia, did Canada send more than 1% of her domestic exports. All

countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for only 27.8% of all exports of Canadian Produce and 16.8% of total imports for consumption. No detailed examination of the commodities in trade with these countries individually is therefore presented here for reasons of space.

Table XIV - Twenty Leading Export Markets,^x January-June 1947-1949

Rank in			Country	Value in \$'000,000		
1947	1948	1949		1947	1948	1949
Leading Markets 1949 (United States and United Kingdom not listed)						
a	12	3	India	a	10.7	41.6
3	3	4	Union of South Africa	40.2	34.4	40.7
4	4	5	France	35.2	32.1	22.8
7	9	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	22.9	14.6	20.3
28	21	7	Germany	5.4	6.8	17.5
6	6	8	Australia	30.2	17.6	16.6
27	14	9	Switzerland	5.6	9.5	13.7
21	20	10	Venezuela	7.2	7.5	11.0
c	c	11	Panama	1.1	1.2	10.1
a	c	12	Pakistan	a	.9	9.6
14	10	13	Brazil	11.4	12.5	9.1
15	11	14	Norway	10.1	12.3	8.8
9	7	15	China	19.0	16.0	8.0
24	18	16	Mexico	5.8	8.0	7.4
5	5	17	Netherlands	31.3	20.1	6.9
12	17	18	Trinidad and Tobago	14.9	8.6	6.8
13	15	19	New Zealand	14.1	9.2	6.5
36	23	20	Cuba	3.4	5.4	6.5

Countries in Leading Twenty Markets in 1948 but not 1949

8	8	22	Italy	19.6	15.3	5.9
11	13	c	Argentina	16.8	9.8	1.6
23	16	48	Czechoslovakia	6.6	9.0	1.9
17	19	26	Jamaica	9.2	7.6	4.4

Countries in Leading Twenty Markets in 1947 but not 1948 or 1949

10	b	b	India and Pakistan	17.4	b	b
16	35	c	Poland	9.2	2.9	.3
18	26	41	Sweden	9.0	4.5	2.5
19	27	28	Ireland	7.9	4.3	4.0
20	31	21	Philippine Islands	7.7	3.3	6.0

^x - Newfoundland excluded in all years.

a- Not recorded separately before 1948 - see India and Pakistan.

b - Recorded separately after 1947.

c - Lower than 50th.

Table XV - Twenty-two Leading Sources of Imports,* January-June 1947-1949

<u>Rank in</u>			<u>Country</u>	<u>Value in \$000,000</u>		
<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>		<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Twenty-two Leading Sources of Imports 1949 (United States and United Kingdom not listed)						
4	3	3	Venezuela	18.6	43.5	44.1
a	4	4	India	a	21.6	13.7
7	9	5	Australia	7.5	8.7	12.0
13	11	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	5.7	6.1	11.5
5	8	7	British Malaya	10.1	9.8	10.5
11	7	8	Brazil	6.4	9.8	9.2
23	24	9	Trinidad and Tobago	2.8	3.6	8.1
8	5	10	Mexico	7.0	17.0	7.9
37	20	11	Jamaica	1.6	4.6	7.7
24	13	12	British Guiana	2.8	5.8	7.3
22	15	13	France	4.3	5.4	6.5
15	14	14	Ceylon	5.3	5.5	6.3
10	12	15	New Zealand	6.8	5.9	5.6
14	21	16	Colombia	5.6	4.3	4.9
29	28	17	Italy	1.9	3.0	4.6
12	25	18	Switzerland	6.0	3.5	4.4
16	16	19	Gold Coast	4.9	5.2	4.3
30	33	20	Czechoslovakia	1.9	2.0	4.3
d	d	21	Arabia	d	d	4.0
c	c	22	Germany	0.3	0.4	3.8

Countries in Twenty-two Leading Sources of Imports in 1948 but not 1949

9	6	25	Cuba	6.9	10.4	3.4
25	10	26	Dominican Republic	2.6	6.4	3.2
21	17	39	Philippine Islands	4.3	5.0	1.3
28	18	35	British East Africa	2.3	4.8	1.7
6	19	32	Argentina	9.7	4.7	2.0
20	22	31	Guatemala	4.4	4.2	2.3

Countries in Twenty-two Leading Sources of Imports in 1947 but not 1948 or 1949

3	b	b	India and Pakistan	19.4	b	b
17	27	30	Barbados	4.6	3.1	2.3
18	c	c	Norway	4.5	0.3	0.4
19	31	27	Honduras	4.5	2.4	2.9

x - Newfoundland excluded in all years.

a - Not listed separately in 1947 - see India and Pakistan.

b - See India.

c - Lower than 50th place.

d - Not listed before 1949.

Tables XIV and XV present the values of exports to Canada's twenty chief markets and of imports from Canada's twenty-two leading suppliers in the first six months of 1947, 1948 and 1949. The United States and United Kingdom rank first and second in each year; they are not listed as trade with these countries has already been examined. Newfoundland is excluded from both lists.

One feature illustrated by both tables is the irregular nature of trade with individual countries in this postwar period. Trade with individual countries fluctuates widely in value and their relative importance in Canadian trade changes with these fluctuations. In one year exports to Germany have expanded from \$6.8 million to 17.5 million, those to Italy have fallen from \$15.3 million to \$5.9 million. Exports to Poland and Czechoslovakia have fallen sharply, the first since 1947, the second since 1948. Indeed exports to a majority of the countries included in Table XIV have declined from 1948 levels.

Similar fluctuations can be observed in Canada's imports from various countries (Table XV), although here more increases than decreases appear. In one year Cuba has fallen from sixth to twenty-fifth place in the list of suppliers, and the Dominican Republic from tenth to twenty-sixth. The cause can be seen by comparing with these falls the rise of Trinidad and Tobago from twenty-fourth to ninth place, and that of Jamaica from twentieth to eleventh. Canada has shifted her source of supply for a considerable quantity of sugar and other tropical products. Imports from Mexico rose from 1947 to 1948 and fell from 1948 to 1949 by an amount greater than their value this year, due chiefly to extraordinary purchases of cotton in 1948. The recovery of export industries in Belgium, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Germany from wartime damage is also apparent as these countries move towards their prewar rank as suppliers to Canada.

The importance of the British Dominions and European countries, both as export markets and as import suppliers is worthy of note. Half the countries in the import list and over half those in the export list are in these categories. Trade with these groups of countries is further examined in the following chapter.

While most of the countries now appearing in Table XV can be expected to remain among Canada's leading suppliers (with some European countries increasing in importance) the export list may show less stability in the future. Exports to India and the Union of South Africa have been swelled this year by heavy deliveries of capital equipment, chiefly railway equipment, on which work has been proceeding for some time, and by extraordinary purchases of wheat. Exports of railway equipment to the former of these markets reached \$12.0 million in the first six months of this year, to the latter \$8.7 million, and deliveries of wheat were \$18.8 million and \$10.1 million respectively. Neither country purchased any wheat in 1948 or 1947. And as both countries have announced their intention to impose import and exchange controls to conserve their dollar resources some decline in exports to these markets is almost certain. Of this year's exports to Pakistan \$6.0 million represents the purchase of ammunition and \$0.9 million the purchase of firearms. A further \$0.6 million was spent on the purchase of Canadian ships. None of these exports can reasonably be considered as likely to remain at their present levels. Exports to Panama this year include ships to the value of \$3.3 million, again, in all probability, a non-recurring item.

The recovery of Germany as an export market is worthy of special note. Before the war Germany was a leading importer of Canadian products, in 1938 she ranked sixth in importance exceeded by only the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia

and British South Africa. Her recovery in the postwar period as a market for Canadian exports contrasts sharply with that of Japan.

Canada has a favourable balance of trade with a majority of the countries in both export and import lists. Excepting only the United States Canada has an unfavourable balance of trade with no leading industrial country except Czechoslovakia, and until the latter part of last year her trade balance with that country was also favourable. The countries with which Canada has an unfavourable trade balance (and this is true to some extent of the United States) are those which supply industrial raw materials, such as oil, tin, rubber and bauxite, or tropical foodstuffs such as tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, which either are not produced or are not produced in sufficient quantities in Canada. In many cases the general level of income in these countries is too low to permit the purchase of sufficient Canadian manufactures and foodstuffs to balance the exchange of goods, in other cases they at present draw their supplies from other sources. However, unbalance in trade between a pair of countries is not remarkable, nor need it be a problem except to the extent that surplus currencies are not exchangeable for those of countries with which trade is in deficit.

III. Significant Regions and Groups of Countries in Canada's Foreign Trade

While the trade of Canada is not analyzed in detail in this report for countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, nevertheless certain country groupings are worthy of special note. By considering as a whole Canada's trade with such groups certain characteristics generally true of trade with the individual countries in each group may be brought out, and the interpretation of the trade statistics greatly simplified. It must be remembered, however, that the use of such groupings may conceal important diversities between the individual members of each group, and conclusions based on trade with a group as a whole may therefore be inapplicable to individual countries within the group. Generally, the broader the group with which trade is being analyzed, the more is distortion of special features of trade with individual countries likely to arise.

Trade of Canada by Continents:

Each of the continents contains countries of widely differing characteristics, with however, sufficient similarity to make some examination of trade by continents valuable. Europe, for example, is generally an economically advanced region and throughout most of that part of Europe with which Canada trades in volume manufacturing is important. Trade with Europe is examined in the following section of this chapter. Most of the countries of Asia and Africa are economically backward and are at present engaged in a struggle to modernize their productive structure and to develop their natural resources and industrial potential. From countries in this area Canada buys chiefly natural products and minerals while manufactured goods and foodstuffs are important exports. South America is faced with similar problems and the pattern of trade is similar. North America, as a region with which Canada trades, is divided more sharply than the other continents - manufactures are a large proportion of the imports received from the United States, but from the other countries of the continent, as from South America, natural products only are important.

Table XVI - Exports of Canadian Produce by Continents
January-June 1947-1949

(Values in million dollars)

Exports to:	1947		1948		1949	
	\$	% ^x	\$	% ^x	\$	% ^x
Europe: total	541.5	<u>40.8</u>	508.3	<u>36.3</u>	456.2	<u>32.0</u>
United Kingdom	352.6	<u>65.1</u>	359.4	<u>70.7</u>	335.6	<u>73.6</u>
Other Commonwealth	10.7	2.0	5.0	1.0	6.3	1.4
Foreign	178.1	32.9	144.0	28.3	114.3	25.1
North America: total	562.5	<u>42.3</u>	718.7	<u>51.3</u>	752.9	<u>52.9</u>
Commonwealth (excluding Newfoundland)	38.7	6.9	26.8	3.7	20.1	2.7
United States and dependencies	483.6	86.0	647.1	90.0	693.5	92.1
Other Foreign	17.8	3.2	21.3	3.0	30.1	4.0
South America: total	55.0	<u>4.1</u>	45.4	<u>3.2</u>	38.4	<u>2.7</u>
Commonwealth	5.6	10.2	4.6	10.2	3.3	8.6
Foreign	49.3	89.8	40.8	89.8	35.1	91.4
Asia: total	64.3	<u>4.8</u>	49.4	<u>3.5</u>	94.8	<u>6.7</u>
Commonwealth (excluding Burma and Palestine)	25.4	39.5	20.9	42.3	59.9	63.2
Foreign (including Burma and Palestine)	38.9	60.5	28.5	57.7	34.9	36.8
Oceania: total	46.3	<u>3.5</u>	29.2	<u>2.1</u>	27.1	<u>1.9</u>
Commonwealth	44.8	96.7	27.4	93.7	23.5	86.7
Foreign +	1.5	3.3	1.8	6.3	3.6	13.3
Africa: total	58.9	<u>4.4</u>	49.0	<u>3.5</u>	55.0	<u>3.9</u>
Commonwealth	47.8	81.0	40.2	81.9	45.4	82.5
Foreign	11.2	19.0	8.9	18.1	9.6	17.5
World: total	1,328.5	<u>100.0</u>	1,400.1	<u>100.0</u>	1,424.6	<u>100.0</u>
Commonwealth (excluding Burma and Palestine)	548.1	<u>41.3</u>	507.8	<u>36.3</u>	503.4	<u>35.3</u>
U.S. and dependencies	485.0	<u>36.5</u>	648.9	<u>46.3</u>	697.0	<u>48.9</u>
Other Foreign (including Burma and Palestine)	295.3	<u>22.2</u>	243.4	<u>17.4</u>	224.2	<u>15.7</u>

^x Underlined percentages are percent of total world value: other percentages are of continental totals.

+ Chiefly United States Dependencies.

Table XVII - Imports Entered for Consumption by Continents
January-June 1947-1949

(Values in million dollars)

Imports from:	<u>1947</u>		<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>%^x</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%^x</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%^x</u>
Europe: total	116.3	<u>9.3</u>	167.2	<u>13.2</u>	208.0	<u>14.8</u>
United Kingdom	84.6	72.8	139.1	83.2	163.2	78.5
Other Commonwealth	.1	.1	a	b	a	b
Foreign	31.6	27.1	28.1	16.8	44.7	21.5
North America: total	1,024.1	<u>81.5</u>	949.5	<u>74.8</u>	1,053.5	<u>74.7</u>
Commonwealth (excluding Newfoundland)	9.8	1.0	12.1	1.3	19.1	1.8
United States and dependencies	981.3	95.8	886.1	93.3	1,009.5	95.8
Other Foreign	31.2	3.0	47.9	5.0	24.0	2.3
South America: total	44.2	<u>3.5</u>	69.7	<u>5.5</u>	70.5	<u>5.0</u>
Commonwealth	2.8	6.3	5.8	8.3	7.3	10.3
Foreign	41.4	93.7	63.9	91.7	63.2	89.7
Asia: total	44.8	<u>3.6</u>	48.5	<u>3.8</u>	44.4	<u>3.1</u>
Commonwealth (excluding Burma and Palestine)	35.2	78.7	38.8	79.7	32.8	73.9
Foreign (including Burma and Palestine)	9.5	21.3	9.8	20.3	11.6	26.1
Oceania: total	16.4	<u>1.3</u>	17.7	<u>1.4</u>	21.4	<u>1.5</u>
Commonwealth	15.9	97.5	17.3	97.5	21.2	99.2
Foreign +	.4	2.5	.4	2.5	.2	.8
Africa: total	11.1	<u>.9</u>	17.5	<u>1.4</u>	11.7	<u>.8</u>
Commonwealth	10.1	91.6	14.8	84.9	11.0	94.5
Foreign	.9	8.4	2.6	15.1	.6	5.5
World: total	1,256.7	<u>100.0</u>	1,270.1	<u>100.0</u>	1,409.4	<u>100.0</u>
Commonwealth (excluding Burma and Palestine)	160.5	<u>12.8</u>	231.2	<u>18.2</u>	255.5	<u>18.1</u>
U. S. and dependencies	981.7	<u>78.1</u>	886.5	<u>69.8</u>	1,009.7	<u>71.6</u>
Other Foreign (including Burma and Palestine)	114.6	<u>9.1</u>	152.4	<u>12.0</u>	144.2	<u>10.2</u>

^x Underlined percentages are percent of total world value: other percentages are of continental totals.

+ Chiefly United States Dependencies.

a Less than \$50,000.

b Less than .05%.

Tables XVI and XVII show that by far the greater proportion of Canada's trade is conducted with two continents, Europe and North America. The proportion of imports from other continents did not rise above 13% in the three years illustrated, or the proportion of exports above 17%. The low proportion of trade with other continents is understandable - in most cases Canada imports from them only natural products and minerals and the Canadian market for these is limited by the tastes and size of the consuming population and the needs of industry. Canadian exports to their markets are limited by the lack of manufacturing industry over a great proportion of their areas (which limits exports of raw materials) and by the low level of income in many of their countries (which limits exports of food and other consumer goods). Trade with Oceania is limited chiefly by the size of the population rather than by the level of income or lack of industry. To a considerable extent, also, it is limited by duplication of resources - Australia and New Zealand produce many of the same agricultural and mineral products as are produced in Canada.

Trade of Canada with Europe

A major part of Canada's trade with Europe is, as might be expected, conducted with the United Kingdom. But that conducted with non-Commonwealth European countries accounted for 8.0% of domestic exports and 3.2% of imports in the first six months of this year. The low proportion of imports from Europe is largely due to Europe's still limited recovery from wartime dislocations, to tastes and requirements which lead Canada to prefer American to European manufactures in many cases, and to a limited market in Canada for European luxury goods such as French wines. The products that are imported from Europe are extremely varied and will not be analyzed in detail here. Most, however, are metal manufactures and textiles, with some national specialty goods (as Swiss and Dutch cheese, or French and Italian wines) also being included.

Table XVIII - Merchandise Trade Between Canada and Europe (Excluding Commonwealth Countries) by Main Commodity Groups, 1948 & 1949
(millions of dollars)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Exports of Canadian Produce</u>			<u>Imports for Consumption</u>		
	<u>Jan.-</u> <u>June</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>July-</u> <u>Dec.</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>Jan.-</u> <u>June</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>Jan.-</u> <u>June</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>July-</u> <u>Dec.</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>Jan.-</u> <u>June</u> <u>1949</u>
Agricultural and vegetable products	53.3	61.2	45.6	3.8	5.8	4.9
Animal products	13.2	13.9	8.6	1.3	9.4	3.1
Fibres and textiles	1.5	2.5	2.1	5.1	7.6	14.0
Wood products and paper	3.4	3.9	7.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Iron and its products	13.2	8.4	9.5	4.9	5.2	8.9
Non-ferrous metals and products	31.0	22.7	20.9	3.4	4.7	3.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.9	2.7	1.3	4.4	3.9	3.4
Chemicals	6.3	4.5	4.3	1.5	1.8	1.8
Miscellaneous (including ships)	19.2	53.1	14.9	2.5	3.8	4.2
Total	143.9	172.9	114.3	28.1	43.3	44.7
Per cent of world total	10.3	10.3	8.0	2.2	3.2	3.2

Table XIX - Analysis of Canadian Exports to Europe
(Excluding Commonwealth Countries)
January-June 1949

<u>Group and Item</u>	<u>Value</u> \$,000,000	<u>Per cent</u> <u>of total</u> <u>domestic</u> <u>exports</u> <u>of group</u>	<u>Group and Item</u>	<u>Value</u> \$,000,000	<u>Per cent</u> <u>of total</u> <u>domestic</u> <u>exports</u> <u>of group</u>
<u>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</u>	45.6	12.5	<u>Iron and Its Products</u>	9.5	6.1
Wheat	18.0		Ferro-Alloys	.9	
Other Grains	4.4		Farm Implements and Machinery (excluding tractors)	3.5	
Wheat Flour	3.5		Tractors and Parts	1.1	
Whiskey	.5		Machinery n.o.p. and Parts	1.4	
Vegetable Oils, Inedible	5.8		Automobiles and Parts	.7	
Rubber and Products	4.3		Others	1.9	
Clover Seed	1.8				
Flax Seed	5.9		<u>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</u>	20.9	9.6
Others	1.4		Aluminum & Products	4.7	
<u>Animals and Animal Products</u>	8.6	6.3	Copper and Products	5.5	
Fish and Fishery Products (including fish oils)	2.5		Lead and Products	1.9	
Hides and Skins	3.6		Nickel and Products	4.1	
Meats	1.2		Zinc and Products	1.8	
Others	1.3		Ores of Metals, n.o.p.	1.5	
<u>Fibres, Textiles and Products</u>	2.1	13.5	Others	1.4	
Binder Twine	1.1		<u>Chemicals and Allied Products</u>	4.3	11.1
Others	1.0		Drugs and Medicines	.6	
<u>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</u>	7.1	1.7	Fertilizers	1.5	
Planks and Boards	.6		Paints, Pigments and Varnish	.5	
Wood Pulp	5.9		Synthetic Resins and Products	.6	
Newsprint Paper	.6		Others	1.1	
Others	.5		<u>Miscellaneous Commodities</u>	14.9	24.8
<u>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</u>	1.3	4.5	Ships sold	10.9	
Asbestos and Products	.6		Aircraft and parts	.4	
Others	.7		Others	3.6	
			<u>Total Exports of Canadian Produce</u>	114.3	8.0

Canadian exports to non-Commonwealth Europe are dominated by agricultural and vegetable products and base metals. Europe has long been a food-deficit area, and the present low level of trade between agricultural eastern Europe and industrial western Europe has influenced the maintenance in the latter of a high level of demand for Canadian foodstuffs. Vegetable oils for industry have recently been another important export. And large quantities of base metals are sent abroad in ore and primary forms for use in European industry.

The competitive advantage enjoyed by the forests of the Baltic countries due to their nearness to the market limits Canadian exports of forestry products to Europe, although wood-pulp exports are important. The minor nature of textile exports is emphasized by the fact that sales of binder twine to France account for over half the group total. Farm machinery and tractors are important exports, and recently there have been sizable deliveries of new ships constructed for France, as well as some sales of old ships to various countries.

Trade with Members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation^x

As table XVIII illustrates, Europe's trade with Canada is decidedly out of balance as, indeed, was Europe's trade with most areas in the immediate post-war period. Faced with unprecedented needs for the reconstruction of their economies, the sixteen European countries now receiving aid from the United States' Economic Co-operation Administration, together with Switzerland, set up first a Committee of European Economic Co-operation and later in April 1948 the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to aid in the co-ordination of recovery efforts in Europe. This organization has endeavoured to remove incompatibilities in the various national recovery programmes, to promote intra-European trade, and generally to provide a means for a common attack on problems (such as the passive trade balance) which adversely affect the whole area.

Canada granted loans to many European countries in the immediate post-war period to assist and develop trade with those countries, and these loans had the effect of aiding recovery efforts. But the drain on Canada's reserves of United States dollars prevented any new loans from being made after 1947, although drawings on some of the original credits continued in 1948. Europe's dollar shortage remained acute, but no overall solution to the problem was planned until the United States began its European Recovery Programme. Under this programme loans and grants based on need were made to European countries to aid their efforts to restore their productive facilities. As the needs of dependent overseas territories of European countries were considered in allotting these grants, benefits from this measure are felt in a very wide sphere. Under the European Recovery Programme, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation has been charged with determining the needs of the participating countries for dollar aid.

By temporarily relieving Europe's balance of payments difficulties through dollar aid and the co-ordination of efforts, the European Recovery Programme (which acts through the Economic Co-operation Administration and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation) has probably done much to maintain the ability of

^x The members of the O.E.E.C. are Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Western Zones of Germany, and Trieste.

these European countries and their dependencies to purchase Canadian products. To the end of June, 1949, the spending of some \$763 million of United States funds had been authorized for "offshore purchases" in Canada and Newfoundland, a welcome aid to the solution of Canada's own payments problems. Actual paid shipments during the period were, of course, less than this figure because of lags in shipments and payments behind authorizations, but it is probable that Canada's exports were higher by a substantial fraction of this sum than they otherwise would have been.

Table XX - Merchandise Trade of Canada with European Countries Members of the O.E.E.C., other European Countries, and Turkey
January-June 1947-1949
(millions of dollars)

	<u>Exports of Canadian Produce</u>			<u>Imports for Consumption</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
United Kingdom	352.6	359.4	335.6	84.6	139.1	163.2
Other O.E.E.C. (excluding Turkey)	159.0	133.1	115.2	27.9	24.4	39.3
Other Europe	29.9	15.8	5.4	3.8	3.7	5.5
Turkey	.7	.6	2.9	2.3	.6	1.0

It is of interest to note that a trend is apparent towards O.E.E.C. members becoming the only important European importers of Canadian produce. Immediately after the war, UNRRA-financed shipments to eastern Europe swelled Canada's exports to that area, but since the ending of the UNRRA programme Canadian exports to eastern Europe have steadily declined.

Trade of Canada with Latin America

Canada conducts a considerable volume of trade with the twenty independent republics south of the United States in North and South America. In many ways these countries are natural trading partners for Canada as they produce many commodities of which soil and climate prevent the production in Canada. Some of their minerals are also not found in this country. And the Latin American countries consume wheat, fish, newsprint, and many of the manufactures which Canada is able to provide.

However, trade with Latin America is restricted by several factors. Many Latin American products are also produced in Commonwealth countries - this is true especially of cocoa and sugar - and for others Canadian demand is relatively limited. The purchases of Latin American countries in Canada are restricted in many cases by the prevailing low level of income and in all but a few by the severe post-war dollar shortage. Although Canada's overall balance of trade with Latin America is passive, were it not for large imports of petroleum from Venezuela the passive balance of about \$23 million in the first six months of this year would have been active - with most other individual countries in the area the balance is active at the present. The fact that trade is conducted in United States dollars, a currency of which both Canada and Latin America suffer a shortage, acts as a further restraining influence.

Table XXI - Merchandise Trade Between Canada and Latin America, by Main Commodity Groups
1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

Group	Exports of Canadian Produce			Imports for Consumption		
	Jan.- June 1948	July- Dec. 1948	Jan.- June 1949	Jan.- June 1948	July- Dec. 1948	Jan.- June 1949
Agricultural and vegetable products	9.9	10.0	12.7	38.1	48.1	31.1
Animal products	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.4	1.3	1.6
Fibres and textiles	1.7	1.2	0.7	18.6	10.1	5.7
Wood products and paper	9.4	10.6	8.0	a	a	a
Iron and its products	14.2	16.1	14.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Non-ferrous metals and products	8.4	6.9	6.8	a	1.7	1.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.3	1.8	0.8	43.4	51.5	43.8
Chemicals	3.4	3.1	2.6	1.4	a	0.7
Miscellaneous (including ships)	5.6	9.8	12.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
Total	59.2	64.6	63.1	107.1	114.2	86.4
Per cent of world total	4.2	3.9	4.4	8.4	8.4	6.1

a - Less than \$50,000

Tables XXII and XXIII present the chief commodities in trade between Canada and Latin America in the first six months of this year. Oil (from Venezuela), coffee, sugar, fibres and tropical fruits are the chief Canadian imports, while wheat and wheat flour, fish, newsprint, ships, and metal manufactures are the chief exports. Lists of this type cannot bring out fully the effect of the dollar shortage on trade. Whereas in the first six months of 1948, 157 statistical items were included in Canadian exports to Argentina, in 1949 only 51 were recorded (on an identical classification basis). While this case is extreme, other countries in this area have also been forced to reduce the variety of their imports from Canada.

Table XXII - Seventeen Leading Commodities Imported from Latin America
January-June 1949
(millions of dollars)

Item	Value	Item	Value
Crude petroleum	43.7	Fresh pineapples	1.1
Coffee	12.0	Cocoa butter	0.9
Bananas	7.0	Wax (vegetable and mineral)	0.8
Raw Sugar	3.7	Tobacco	0.6
Fresh tomatoes	2.8	Wrought scrap	0.6
Raw cotton	2.6	Cocoa beans	0.5
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1.8	Quebracho extract	0.5
Animal products	1.6	All other commodities	3.4
Ores of metals	1.5	Total Imports	86.4
Vegetable oils (inedible)	1.3		

Table XXIII - Analysis of Canadian Exports to Latin America
January-June 1949

Group and Item	Value \$,000,000	Per cent of total domes- tic exports of group	Group and Item	Value \$,000,000	Per cent of total domes- tic exports of group
<u>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</u>	12.7	3.5	<u>Iron and its Products</u>	14.0	9.1
Wheat	3.8		Farm implements and machinery	1.8	
Flour	4.9		Other machinery	6.2	
Potatoes	0.9		Pipes and tubing	2.1	
Rubber tires	1.0		Vehicles	1.4	
Alcoholic beverages	0.5		Other iron and steel products	2.5	
All other agricultural and vegetable products	1.6				
<u>Animals and Animal Products</u>	4.6	3.3	<u>Non-metallic Minerals and Products</u>	0.8	2.7
Fish and fishery products	3.6		Non-ferrous Metals and Products	6.8	3.1
Meats	0.9				
Other animal products	0.1		Aluminum and manufactures	2.2	
<u>Textiles and Products</u>	0.7	4.5	Copper and products	0.6	
<u>Wood Products and Paper</u>	8.0	2.0	Lead and zinc and products	0.6	
Newsprint and paper	7.1		Electrical apparatus	2.4	
Wood pulp	0.4		Other non-ferrous metals and products	1.0	
Lumber	0.3				
All other wood products	0.2		<u>Miscellaneous Commodities</u>	12.8	21.3
<u>Chemicals and Allied Products</u>	2.6	6.7	Ships	11.6	
Fertilizers	0.6		All other commodities	1.2	
Other chemicals and products	2.0		TOTAL EXPORTS	63.1	4.4

Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth

The countries of the Commonwealth are bound together not only by political associations but also by tariff preferences and, to some extent, by a similar business tradition. These factors, and the fact that to a considerable extent the resources of the members of the Commonwealth are complementary, account for the fact that, with the exception of the Americas, a majority of Canada's trading on each continent was done with Commonwealth countries in the first half of this year (see Tables XVI and XVII). Commonwealth countries took a total of 35.3% of Canada's exports during this period and provided 18.1% of all imports. Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom accounted for 42.2% of Canadian exports to countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States and for 38.9% of Canada's imports from this area.

Table XXIV - Merchandise Trade Between Canada and other Commonwealth Countries (Excluding United Kingdom and Newfoundland) by Main Commodity Groups
1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

	Exports of Canadian Produce			Imports of Consumption		
	Jan.-	July-	Jan.-	Jan.-	July-	Jan.-
	June	Dec.	June	June	Dec.	June
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Agricultural and vegetable products	24.8	33.2	48.0	49.9	55.5	59.2
Animal products	11.2	14.3	10.7	3.3	5.5	1.8
Fibres and textiles	7.5	7.7	4.1	26.6	22.1	17.9
Wood products and paper	23.5	29.0	22.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Iron and its products	34.9	53.3	46.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
Non-ferrous metals and products	10.8	10.9	8.3	4.7	10.2	7.4
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.6	2.1	1.5	2.7	9.2	3.4
Chemicals	5.6	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Miscellaneous	4.8	9.8	12.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Total	125.7	164.7	158.6	88.7	104.8	91.4
Per cent of world total	9.0	9.8	11.1	7.0	7.7	6.5

Canadian imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom are chiefly agricultural and vegetable products, fibres, and non-ferrous metals. Raw sugar alone accounted for over one-quarter of all imports from this area in the first six months of this year. Tea, crude rubber, cocoa beans, raw and unmanufactured wool, jute and jute fabrics, tin and bauxite were among the more important imports. As most Commonwealth countries have a passive balance of trade with Canada they have generally attempted to increase exports to Canada. While Canada's imports of non-ferrous metals and agricultural products, especially sugar, from this area show sizable increases, these efforts have met with limited success, and Canadian imports from India have actually declined considerably.

Canada's exports to Commonwealth countries include a wide variety of goods, and a higher proportion of these are manufactured than in the case of exports to the United States, the United Kingdom or Europe. While Commonwealth countries (excluding the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) took only 11.13% of all exports in the first half of this year they took 30.21% of the exports of iron and its products, a group containing chiefly manufactured goods. They also took 26.45% of Canada's small exports of textiles and textile products. Agricultural products, however, were the most important group of exports (by value) to these countries this year, and wheat the most important single commodity.

Due to the balance of payments difficulties being experienced by most Commonwealth countries, this group has attempted to reduce imports from dollar areas. A steady downward trend in Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries from 1947 to the present is visible if India, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa are excluded

from the comparison (compare Tables XIV and XVI), and exports to each of these countries were this year affected by special factors examined in the last section of Chapter II. To the end of June the United States, despite its business slump, provided a market for the newsprint and base metals, some foodstuffs and a few manufactures set free by this trend. However, this market cannot be expected to absorb many Canadian manufactured products such as textiles and automobiles. If the trend towards reduced exports to Commonwealth countries continues without some offsetting developments serious damage could result to those Canadian industries dependent for low costs on the production volume made possible only by the existence of an export market.

Table XXV - Analysis of Canadian Imports from Commonwealth Countries
(Excluding the United Kingdom and Newfoundland)
January-June 1949
(millions of dollars)

Group and Item	Value \$,000,000	Per cent of total imports of group	Group and Item	Value \$,000,000	Per cent of total imports of group
<u>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</u>	59.2	33.6	<u>Animal and Animal Products</u>	1.8	4.6
Raw sugar	26.0		Hides and skins	0.8	
Tea	10.9		Sausage casings	0.6	
Crude rubber	7.1		Other animal products	0.4	
Cocoa beans	6.6		<u>Fibres and Textiles</u>	17.9	9.3
Canned pineapple	1.4		Wool raw and un-		
Peanuts and other nuts	1.2		manufactured	9.2	
Molasses	0.8		Jute and jute fabrics	6.3	
Rum	0.7		Oriental carpets	0.7	
Copra	0.7		All other fibres and textiles	1.7	
Other fruits and vegetables	0.9		<u>Non-metallic Minerals and Products</u>	3.4	1.4
All other agricultural vegetable products	2.9		Petroleum and products	2.7	
<u>Non-ferrous Metals and Products</u>	7.4	8.6	Salt	0.2	
Tin	4.0		All other non-		
Bauxite ore	2.3		metallic minerals	0.5	
Manganese oxide	0.8		<u>All Other Commodities</u>	1.7	
Chrome ore	0.3				
			TOTAL IMPORTS	91.4	6.5

Table XXVI - Analysis of Canadian Exports to Commonwealth Countries
(Excluding the United Kingdom and Newfoundland)
January-June, 1949

Group and Item	Value \$,000,000	Per cent of total domes- tic exports of group	Group and Item	Value \$,000,000	Per cent of total domes- tic exports of group
<u>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</u>	48.0	13.2	<u>Iron and its products</u>	46.7	30.2
Wheat	32.3		Automobiles and parts	14.0	
Wheat flour	8.5		Railway cars	9.7	
Linseed and flaxseed oil	1.5		Locomotives	8.2	
Rubber and manufac- tures	0.7		Railway rails	3.3	
Mixed feeds	0.4		Farm implements and parts	3.2	
All other agricul- tural and vegetable products	4.6		All other iron and steel products	8.3	
<u>Animals and Animal Products</u>	10.7	7.8	<u>Non-ferrous Metals and Products</u>	8.3	3.8
Milk preparations	4.2		Aluminum and products	2.8	
Meats	1.9		Copper and products	2.4	
Codfish	1.2		Electrical apparatus	1.2	
Canned Salmon	0.6		Other non-ferrous metals and products	1.9	
All other animal products	2.8		<u>Chemicals and Allied Products</u>	4.5	11.6
<u>Textiles and Products</u>	4.1	26.5	Fertilizers	1.5	
<u>Wood Products and Paper</u>	22.2	5.4	Other chemicals and products	3.0	
Planks and boards	8.7		<u>Miscellaneous Commo- dities</u>	12.7	21.2
Newsprint	8.1		Aircraft	1.5	
Other paper and products	3.2		Ships	1.5	
All other wood products	2.2		All other mis- cellaneous commodities	9.7	
<u>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</u>	1.5	5.2	TOTAL EXPORTS	158.6	11.1

IV. Leading Commodities in Canada's Foreign Trade

The overall analysis of commodities in trade can yield valuable results additional to those obtained by studying trade with particular countries or groups of countries. The growth or decline of individual industries can be traced by studying exports of their products or imports for their use. Changes in consumption habits of the population of a country as its income rises or falls are illustrated to a considerable extent. The stage of industrialization reached by a country is reflected not in its pattern of exports alone but also in the relative importance of industrial raw materials and finished manufactures in its imports. And indications of the impact of events in other countries on particular industries or segments of the economy are provided.

In an economy as sharply divided into distinct regions as is Canada's, and in one whose sectors are each to a considerable extent dependent on foreign trade, this latter result of the study of commodities in trade can be particularly important. While a decline in some important line of exports might have little immediate effect on areas not producing that commodity, nevertheless all regions would in time be likely to feel the results in lower domestic purchases of their products. Of course all items are not equally important per dollar of exports in maintaining general prosperity in the country. The relative importance of various export items can, however, be roughly evaluated. Nor are all export declines likely to have ill effects - they may merely be due to the domestic consumption of a higher proportion of the product, or to the increased production of some alternative commodity. Nevertheless, export statistics may provide an early indication of the effect of various forces working on the economy.

Import statistics can be equally valuable. By indicating the extent of a country's dependence on imported foodstuffs or raw materials its vulnerability to disturbances in supplies of these products may be estimated. Declines in imports traceable to supply disturbances may forecast considerable contraction in the domestic economy. Or increases may indicate extraordinary activity in specific lines.

Leading Canadian Exports

The value of Canadian exports has recently been affected by a variety of different trends in prices and volume. Changing supply situations have been of consequence as well as variations in effective foreign demands for Canadian commodities. Some of these influences have been sporadic and transitory while others are due to more basic changes. Changes in prices and volume are dealt with more specifically in the following chapter, in this changes in value are examined.

Table XXVII lists some of the more important exports of Canadian produce in the first half of 1949 and gives comparative figures for 1947 and 1948 based on this listing. The leading commodities in the list have maintained their places well, reflecting heavy world demand for these products in all years. Wheat and wheat flour, newsprint, wood pulp, lumber, farm machinery, and base metals remained Canada's most important exports.

While a majority of the items in the table show some increase in value from 1948 levels declines are also present. Bacon and hams, last year's sixth most important export with a value of \$53.5 million, have fallen sharply to twenty-sixth place and \$9.6 million. This is due rather to a shift in production and an interruption in deliveries under contract than to a contraction of markets. Hog-raising is no

Table XXVII - Forty Leading Exports of Canadian Produce
January-June 1949
(with comparative figures for
January-June 1947, 1948)

1947	Rank		1949	Commodities Exported	Value in \$000,000		
	1948	1949			1947	1948	1949
2	3	1	Wheat		130.0	97.1	201.3
1	1	2	Newsprint paper		162.4	178.2	200.7
5	2	3	Wood pulp		82.1	104.6	87.7
4	4	4	Planks and boards		90.7	94.1	67.9
12	11	5	Farm machinery and implements (excluding tractors)		21.0	36.1	53.9
3	5	6	Wheat flour		102.4	63.9	50.1
8	10	7	Nickel		30.2	37.9	48.9
9	7	8	Aluminum and products		27.2	52.9	43.1
11	9	9	Copper and products		24.7	37.9	42.4
6	8	10	Fish and fishery products		38.3	41.6	36.6
20	18	11	Zinc and products		15.6	16.9	29.3
38	15	12	Ships and vessels		6.4	18.7	25.2
15	16	13	Fertilizers		17.6	18.3	22.4
22	22	14	Lead and products		15.0	13.1	22.3
14	13	15	Machinery (except farm)		17.9	20.4	17.0
25	28	16	Whiskey		12.0	11.1	16.0
-	-	17	Cattle n.e.p. (primarily beef)		0.3	0.2	15.4
24	25	18	Precious metals (excluding gold)		13.2	12.4	15.0
28	19	19	Pulpwood		10.7	16.7	14.7
18	21	20	Furs and products		16.0	15.3	13.8
16	20	21	Rubber and products		17.0	16.2	13.6
30	24	22	Ferro-alloys		10.7	12.5	12.8
21	17	23	Paper and products (excluding newsprint)		15.3	17.0	10.6
-	56	24	Railway cars and parts		0.8	1.8	10.3
44	48	25	Clover seed		5.1	4.9	10.2
7	6	26	Bacon and hams		38.2	53.5	9.6
19	14	27	Asbestos and products		15.7	19.4	9.5
42	32	28	Beef and veal, fresh		5.3	8.7	8.9
46	38	29	Vegetable fats and oils		3.8	7.2	8.8
17	12	30	Eggs, shell and processed		16.6	20.4	8.5
29	53	31	Locomotives and parts		10.7	3.0	8.3
52	45	32	Tractors, chiefly farm, and parts		2.0	5.5	7.7
13	33	33	Automobiles, passenger		18.0	8.5	7.6
45	29	34	Rolling mill products		4.1	10.5	7.3
-	30	35	Flax seed		0.6	9.9	7.0
-	41	36	Hides and skins		0.6	6.5	7.0
32	27	37	Shingles		10.2	11.4	6.9
-	-	38	Cartridges, gun and rifle		0.1	0.3	6.9
37	42	39	Abrasives, artificial, crude		7.1	6.4	6.8
48	37	40	Aircraft and parts (except engines)		3.7	7.4	6.7
Total of exports included in table					1,019.2	1,118.0	1,198.5
Percent of total domestic exports					76.72	79.85	84.13

Table XXVIII - Forty Leading Imports for Consumption
January-June 1949
(with comparative figures for
January-June 1947, 1948)

1947	Rank		Commodities Imported	Value in \$'000,000		
	1948	1949		1947	1948	1949
1	1	1	Machinery (except farm)	97.4	118.2	115.7
4	2	2	Petroleum, crude	54.8	86.5	85.9
3	3	3	Coal	60.1	77.6	71.9
7	7	4	Rolling mill products	37.1	41.4	63.4
9	5	5	Tractors, chiefly farm, and parts	34.5	43.7	62.3
5	4	6	Automobile parts	46.8	49.6	60.2
2	8	7	Cotton products	75.2	33.0	48.5
12	10	8	Wool products	26.8	33.9	37.3
18	13	9	Farm implements and machinery (excluding tractors)	17.4	27.0	35.4
11	6	10	Petroleum products, n.o.p.	27.6	42.5	34.5
10	9	11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	34.2	34.6	34.2
8	11	12	Cotton, raw and linters	36.7	32.3	33.6
16	12	13	Sugar and products	18.4	30.0	31.6
6	16	14	Fruits	38.6	23.3	30.4
15	14	15	Engines, internal combustion	18.7	23.9	25.3
22	15	16	Wool, raw and unmanufactured	15.3	23.7	21.3
14	22	17	Artificial silk and products	20.6	13.9	20.4
13	40	18	automobiles, passenger	26.6	6.7	16.9
45	33	19	Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron	5.8	7.9	16.6
23	20	20	Books and printed matter	15.3	15.5	16.1
19	19	21	Rubber and products	16.9	15.6	15.2
20	45	22	Vegetables	16.4	5.1	13.6
32	26	23	Coffee and chicory	8.0	11.6	12.7
21	23	24	Glass and glassware	15.9	13.8	12.3
28	24	25	Furs and products	11.6	13.7	11.9
25	17	26	Nuts	13.0	17.7	11.5
29	31	27	Tea	9.8	8.7	11.3
26	25	28	Oils, vegetable	11.8	12.7	11.0
31	30	29	Scientific equipment	8.3	8.9	10.5
17	18	30	Flax, hemp, jute and products	17.5	15.6	10.4
33	35	31	Stone and products	7.6	7.8	10.2
27	29	32	Paper and products, excluding newsprint	11.8	9.0	10.0
36	37	33	Precious metals, excluding gold	7.2	7.5	9.7
41	34	34	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	6.5	7.8	9.5
43	-	35	Canadian tourists' purchases	6.3	0.2	9.3
40	27	36	Cocoa and chocolate	6.5	9.2	9.1
24	21	37	Grains and products	14.5	14.6	8.7
51	39	38	Pottery and chinaware	5.0	7.1	8.1
46	55	39	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	5.7	3.7	7.9
39	41	40	Aluminum and products	6.7	6.4	7.9
Total of imports included in table				915.0	967.2	1,072.1
Percent of total imports				72.81	76.15	76.07

longer as attractive as it was relative to other farm production, and many farmers have abandoned it for other lines. The asbestos strike early this year is largely responsible for the over 50% drop in exports of this commodity. Again production, not market conditions, is the cause. The declines in exports of lumber, of wood pulp, of pulpwood and of shingles, however, do represent a real contraction in foreign demand - shipments to overseas countries have been limited by their dollar problems and to the United States by its business slump. Declines in shipments of automobiles and parts, of rubber products and of textiles are due chiefly to the restriction of the overseas market by dollar shortages. Many commodities in trade, notably manufactures and non-essential foodstuffs, have been affected by this situation.

Among the more notable rises in the list are those in exports of wheat, newsprint, cattle, farm machinery, railway cars and locomotives. Both higher prices and larger volume contributed to these increases. The latter three groups of exports are particularly noteworthy for they demonstrate the competitive ability of Canadian industry given access to a world market under reasonable conditions. Exports of railway cars and locomotives are, however, unlikely to remain at present high levels - deliveries in the present statistical recording period represent the filling of orders on which work has been progressing for some time. Nor are exports of ships likely to remain at their present level. To some extent these represent the sales of old war-built Canadian vessels as well as current deliveries by the shipbuilding industry of vessels under construction for some time.

Leading Canadian Imports

Table XXVIII illustrates that, as in the past, Canada's leading imports continue to be machinery, fuels, and raw materials for industry. While Canada's exports of textiles and textile products are not large, the importance of this industry in the domestic economy is indicated by the fact that imports of unmanufactured wool and cotton each were over \$20 million in the first half of this year. Despite this heavy consumption of raw materials, however, imports of textile products were even greater, those of both cotton and wool being over \$30 million.

The importance of automobile parts and internal combustion engines in Canadian imports is an interesting reflection of both the partial nature of Canadian industrialization and the importance of imports in the production of exports. The Canadian automotive industry is still very dependent on many parts and engines manufactured in the United States, yet it exports a considerable fraction of its finished products.

Another interesting feature of the import list is the importance of imports of farm machinery and implements other than tractors. These reached \$35.4 million in the first six months of 1949. Yet in the same period Canadian industry exported goods in this category to the value of \$35.9 million. The large two-way volume of this trade is due less to specialization in the manufacture of particular types of farm implements in different countries than to the fact that these goods are on the free list in both the United States and Canada allowing producers to sell in either market without disadvantage. That the farm implement industry should today be a major Canadian exporter is due in some measure to the stimulus originally provided to the development of this industry by the importance of agriculture in Canada.

The variety and importance in imports of raw and semi-finished goods for use in industry is emphasized by Table XXIX. The textile and clothing industries are

Table XXIX - Some Leading Imports for Industrial Use in Canada (not including investment goods)
January-June 1947-1949
(millions of dollars)

Group and Item	1947	1948	1949	Group and Item	1947	1948	1949
<u>Fibres and Textiles</u>							
Raw cotton	35.5	31.7	33.0	Iron ore and scrap	4.5	8.5	9.3
Raw wool	9.7	12.2	10.8	Pigs, ingots	.4	1.6	5.0
Wool tops, noils, waste	5.7	11.5	10.5	Castings and forgings	4.9	4.8	7.3
Cotton yarn and thread	9.0	6.3	5.6	Bars and rods(excluding railway rails)	6.2	5.5	8.9
Flax, hemp and jute, raw, yarns and cords	1.4	1.4	1.7	Sheets, plate, hoop, band, and strip	23.6	25.4	42.6
Wool yarns for manufacturers	3.3	3.7	3.9	Wire for rope	1.4	2.2	2.3
Artificial silk yarns, tops and fibres	6.3	6.4	8.6	Engines(excluding steam)and parts	17.7	23.5	24.8
Manila, sisal, istle fibre	4.3	6.5	3.4	Automobile parts	46.8	49.6	60.2
Cotton piece goods	53.7	24.6	37.1	Sub-total	105.5	121.0	160.4
Flax, hemp, jute fabrics	11.1	11.5	6.8	<u>Miscellaneous Commodities</u>			
Woollen piece goods	14.5	21.3	25.3	Vegetable oils, not edible	10.4	11.9	9.7
Artificial silk fabrics	9.4	5.9	10.0	Rubber, crude	9.6	9.0	8.2
Sub-total	164.0	143.5	156.6	Furs, unmanufactured	11.3	13.6	11.6
<u>Fuels</u>							
Crude petroleum for refining	54.8	86.5	85.9	Hides and skins, raw	7.0	4.3	7.0
Bituminous coal	40.0	51.8	52.6	Alumina, bauxite and criolite	3.0	3.9	3.3
Sub-total	94.8	138.3	138.4	Tin blocks, pigs, bars	3.9	2.8	4.7
<u>Foodstuffs for further preparation</u>							
Sugar, raw	14.6	25.6	29.7	Ores of metals, n.o.p.	4.7	4.9	6.2
Coffee, green	7.4	11.3	12.5	Dyeing and tanning materials	5.4	5.0	5.2
Cocoa beans, not roasted	6.4	8.5	7.1	Synthetic resins and chemicals for their manufacture	7.3	7.1	6.6
Sub-total	28.4	45.3	49.3	Compounds of tetraethyl lead	1.6	2.0	2.7
<u>Iron and Steel Products</u>							
<u>Foodstuffs for further preparation</u>							
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leading importers as was above noted, and are responsible for large imports of both raw fibres and piece goods for tailoring. Fuels bulk large in imports, both in the form of oil for further processing in Canada and in the form of bituminous coal to provide energy for the process of production. Canada imports much of her iron ore and primary iron and steel, and also a considerable volume of parts for articles (such as automobiles) to be fabricated in Canada. The important aluminum industry is built on imported ore. This table is far from including all items which can properly be considered as imports for industry, nevertheless it includes no less than 41.0% by value of all Canadian imports in the first half of 1949.

The proportion of imports included in the table has increased somewhat since 1947. In that year shortages, especially of iron and steel products and woollen textiles, prevented imports from reaching higher levels. The later years were less affected by this factor. The very high imports of cotton piece goods in 1947 and of jute fabrics in 1947 and 1948 represented to a considerable extent an attempt to make up for shortages of these commodities during the war and in the immediate post-war period.

Table XXX - Some Leading Imports of Investment Goods
January-June 1947-1949
(millions of dollars)

Item	1947	1948	1949
Machinery (excluding farm and household machinery) and parts	90.7	111.6	110.3
Well-drilling machinery and rope	2.3	7.0	13.3
Other mining and metallurgical machinery	2.4	3.2	5.0
Business and printing machinery	10.4	13.7	12.8
Tractors and parts	34.5	43.7	62.3
Farm implements and machinery (excluding tractors)	17.4	27.0	35.4
Electrical apparatus	22.1	27.2	26.1
Structural iron and steel	7.2	10.3	11.8
Casing for gas, water and oil wells	0.3	1.1	5.1
Locomotives	1.0	1.7	5.0
Bricks and tiles	3.8	4.6	5.0
Total of imports included in table	176.9	227.3	261.0
Percent of total imports	14.1	17.9	18.5

Likewise Canada imports a great part of her durable producers' goods, the tangible expressions of the present large volume of domestic investment. Machinery for mining, for the search for minerals, for business use, and for farm use, are all important in imports. In this category the great increase in imports of well-drilling machinery and of casing for wells should be noted. In all of 1946 imports of these items were only \$3 million - in the first half of this year, due to the impetus provided by the Alberta developments, they were no less than \$18 million! The active construction industry requires large imports of structural steel and other building materials. Much of Canada's imports of electrical apparatus is for investment purposes. Again the list of imports of investment goods is not all inclusive, but it covers 18.5% of total imports in the first six months of the year. Between them, this list and the preceding one include 59.5% of this year's imports.

Table XXI - Analysis of Exports from Canada January-June 1948-1949
(millions of dollars)

Group and Item		1948	1949	Group and Item		1948	1949
<u>Exports of Canadian Produce</u>		1,400.1	1,424.6	<u>Forest Products</u>			
<u>Farm Products</u>				Logs, pitprops, poles and Ply. Ties		12.4	8.3
Fruit and vegetables		10.2	12.4	Softwood lumber and square timber		86.7	64.3
Wheat		97.1	201.3	Pulpwood		16.7	14.7
Wheat flour		63.9	50.1	Woodpulp		104.6	87.7
Flaxseed for sowing and linseed oil		9.9	7.0	Newsprint		179.4	201.2
Coarse grains		29.5	23.6	Paper products		15.8	10.2
Cattle pure bred and dairy cattle		12.3	6.8	Other		32.3	17.9
Live beef		.2	12.9	Sub-total		447.9	404.3
Beef and veal		8.7	8.9				
Bacon and hams		53.5	9.6	<u>Other Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods</u>			
Eggs and dairy products		27.7	18.4	Whiskey, spirits and beer		12.4	17.0
Other		41.4	43.7	Rubber manufactures		13.2	7.5
Sub-total		354.4	394.7	Furs, dressed and undressed		15.3	13.8
				Leather and products		7.7	3.7
<u>Fish products</u>		44.0	32.8	Textiles (excluding raw wool)		20.4	15.1
Primary and Semi-Processed Metals and Minerals				Ferro-alloys		12.5	12.8
Iron ore		1.2	2.6	Engines, boilers and parts		1.7	2.0
Primary and semi-finished steel		15.0	15.1	Locomotives and parts		3.0	8.3
Aluminum (scrap, bars and ingots)		46.4	41.5	Railway cars, coaches and parts		1.8	10.3
Copper (ore and other primary)		35.9	40.8	Farm implements, machinery and parts		36.2	61.3
Lead		13.1	21.8	Other machinery and parts		11.4	13.6
Nickel (fine matte and oxide)		37.9	48.9	Other iron and steel products		3.2	3.3
Zinc		16.9	29.6	Automobiles		3.5	7.6
Asbestos		19.0	9.3	Trucks		9.3	4.8
Abrasives		6.5	6.8	Automobile and truck parts		3.4	5.4
Other		32.5	31.1	Manufactured chemicals		10.3	7.0
Sub-total		224.4	247.5	Ships sold		19.1	25.5
Chemicals		32.9	37.3	Aircraft and parts		7.4	6.7
				Other		94.7	76.2
				Sub-total		296.5	301.9
				Exports of Foreign Produce		18.7	13.8
				TOTAL OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA		1,418.9	1,438.4

Table XXXII - Analysis of Imports for Consumption Illustrating the Effects of Import Control Relaxations, January-June 1948-1949
(millions of dollars)

Group and Item	1948	1949	Group and Item	1948	1949
<u>Items Including Prohibited Goods</u>					
<u>Quota Items</u>			<u>Textiles</u>		
	36.1	47.7	Cotton and products	40.0	40.1
Fruit and vegetables	112.1	143.9	Flax, hemp or jute products	12.6	8.3
Textiles	12.8	17.0	Wool products	4.4	4.4
(1) Cotton	78.2	98.0	Artificial silk and products	6.4	8.6
(2) other textiles	30.2	41.7	Other	14.0	12.2
Leather and rubber products	48.0	56.3	Sub-total	77.4	73.6
Prepared foods	3.6	3.7			
Miscellaneous	3.3	6.0	Forest products	5.5	5.7
	14.2	19.2	Manufactures of Paper	23.1	25.0
			Other		
<u>Free and Licensed Items</u>	1,121.9	1,217.8	Sub-total	28.6	30.7
<u>Farm products</u>			Other Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods		
Fruits, vegetables and grains	41.4	28.3	Manufactured food products	1.4	1.0
Sugar	29.1	31.0	Beverages	6.3	9.8
Tea, coffee, cocoa and spices	29.2	31.8	Manufactures of rubber	4.4	5.0
Rubber crude	10.4	9.5	Manufactures of leather	3.2	3.8
Raw wool	23.8	21.3	Furs and products	13.3	11.0
Other	20.0	25.8	Engines, boilers and parts	26.6	31.9
Sub-total	153.9	147.7	Farm implements, machinery and parts	70.7	97.7
			Other machinery and parts	110.2	109.5
<u>Primary and Semi-Processed Metals</u>			Other iron and steel products	62.8	75.3
Iron and primary and semi-finished steel	52.6	80.1	Automobiles and trucks	9.1	20.3
Coal and coke	86.8	78.9	Automobile and truck parts	49.6	60.3
Petroleum and products	128.6	120.0	Electrical equipment	18.0	17.0
Clay and products	13.0	14.3	Other	74.0	82.5
Glass and products	12.6	11.0			
Other	65.8	77.7	Sub- total	449.6	525.1
Sub-total	359.4	382.0	TOTAL CANADIAN IMPORTS FOR		
Chemicals Sub-total	53.0	58.7	CONSUMPTION	1,270.1	1,409.4

It should be noted that while the tables of imports for investment and imports for industry do not overlap in their coverage, nevertheless the line between the contents of each is not clear. Import statistics are not designed to provide an exact breakdown between durable-use producers' goods and single-use producers' goods or even between consumers' goods and producers' goods. Items have been listed where it was assumed the greater part of that item belonged. The consumers' goods content of the lists is small, however, and is far more than balanced by the producers' goods not included in either list.

Import Controls and Canada's Commodity Trade

In view of the greater severity of import controls during the first half of 1948 as compared with this year, it is interesting to examine the extent to which relaxation of these controls has contributed to the rise in imports. Table XXXII presents an analysis of Canadian imports prepared by the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This table, based on the regular trade statistics, divides imports into three groups - the first contains those statistical items which include prohibited goods, the second these statistical items which include goods subject to quota, and the third those statistical items which include only goods either freely traded or subject only to license. The rise in total imports was \$139.3 million or 10.9%. That in free and licensed items, which included 86.4% of all imports this year, was \$95.9 million or 8.5%. The relative rises in the two categories subject to restriction was much greater, the rise varying inversely with the severity of the original restrictions. Items which included prohibited goods rose \$11.6 million or 31.2%, those subject to quota \$31.8 million or 28.4%. The items subject to control, which included only 11.7% of all imports last year, accounted for 31.2% of the total rise. The relaxation of controls would therefore seem to account for a sizable part of the total rise in imports, although without these relaxations the rise would still have been very large. Although it is not shown separately in Table XXXI the rise in tourist purchases this year was a great contributor to increased imports of controlled items - it amounted to no less than \$9.1 million (see Table XXVIII).

Tables XXXI and XXXII also present an analysis of Canada's commodity trade by somewhat different groups than are usually published by the Bureau. These tables emphasize the importance of primary and semi-processed minerals and metals in both export and import trade. Exports of farm and forest products are seen to be much more important than imports in these groups, and imports of manufactures, textiles and chemicals more important than exports in the corresponding groups. Nevertheless, it should be noted that goods in the "Other manufactured and miscellaneous" category play an extremely important part in Canadian export trade.

V - Price and Volume Movements in Canada's Foreign Trade

General Price Movements

Trends in import and export prices have had particularly significant effects upon international trade during the past year. Some price movements during this period have been large and mixed in direction insofar as Canada's foreign trade is concerned.

Prices of Canadian exports moved upward in each six months' period from the first half of 1948 to the first half of 1949. But the upward movement which had been pronounced in 1948 was reduced in strength by the first half of 1949 and during

that latter period as a whole declines occurred in the prices of some commodities from those prevailing in the preceding six months although most groups of commodities were higher in price. Furthermore many prices appeared to have reached their peaks in the first six months and to have turned downwards. The average of export prices for all commodities was lower in June than in January and in some groups the decline was particularly marked.

Prices of Canada's imports, on the other hand, reached a peak in the second six months of 1948 when measured as a whole. A slight decline which was distributed over various groups occurred in the first half of 1949 although the prices of several groups of commodities continued to rise. But the index for all import prices during that period was still not far above the level in the first half of 1948 whereas with export prices the level this year has been almost 8% higher than the level in the corresponding period last year.

These divergent trends in prices led to an appreciable improvement in Canada's terms of trade in the recent six months' period compared with the preceding half year and to even more of an improvement compared with the first half of 1948. But by the end of the six months' period both export and import prices were moving downward.

Measurement of net barter terms ratios by means of the ratio of the prices of imports for consumption to those of exports of domestic produce is subject to the limitations of these components as samples of the total trade. The principal assumption made is that the prices of re-exports move in a manner similar to export prices whereas it is likely in many instances that these follow the trend of import prices. Since, however, the exports of domestic produce are the dominant proportion of the total exports and re-export values are small by comparison the error introduced by the over-simplified calculation is not large.

Neglecting the re-export price influence, therefore, as well as certain factors, - such as the system of declared valuations - peculiar to the primary data, the net barter terms ratios may be calculated for the three six months' periods under review as follows (1938 = 100):

	Net barter terms ratios (Export prices + Import Prices)
6 months ended June, 1948	96.3
6 months ended December, 1948	99.6
6 months ended June, 1949	102.7

Appreciable improvement is evident for the first six months of 1949.

The classification of commodities employed in tables presenting index numbers of prices and value is different in several respects from that employed in the usual tables showing the value of trade. In the tables showing prices and volume the group, Agricultural and Other Primary Products, contains the usual groups, Agricultural and Vegetable Products and Animal Products with the exception of the sub-group, Rubber and Its Products, which has been transferred to the Miscellaneous group. The other principal change has been the transfer of exports of ships to Iron and Steel and Their Products from the Miscellaneous group where this item is usually shown.

Changes in Volume

Important trends in the volume of Canada's foreign trade have taken place during the past year. The changes in volume can be deduced from the trend in the price indexes in relation to the value of foreign trade as these indexes have been constructed to serve as "deflators" of the figures of value. While the volume of imports has risen steadily each half year, being 9.7% higher in the first half of this year than in the first half of last year, an opposite movement occurred in the volume of exports in the recent period this year which was 5.9% lower than in the corresponding period last year and 17.4% lower than in the second half of 1948.

The recent peak in the volume of exports occurred in the second half of 1948. Most groups were higher in that period than in either the preceding or succeeding half years. Most notable rises in volume occurred in agricultural and other primary commodities with the removal of embargoes on the exports of Canadian cattle and meat, and in exports of iron and steel and their products, a group which was influenced by unusually large deliveries of ships towards the end of the year. The volume of the large group of wood products and paper also reached a peak in the same period. The declines in volume which occurred in the first half of 1949 appear in each major commodity group when compared with the second six months of 1948. Declines were also general in relation to the first six months of 1948 with the single exception of iron and steel and their products group, a group which continued to be influenced by substantial sales of old ships as well as some deliveries of new ships and by deliveries on railway equipment contracts. Declines in volume which occurred in the first half of the year were the result of reduced demands abroad, particularly in the United States, and interruptions in the supply of certain commodities, examples of which are bacon and asbestos.

The increase which occurred in the volume of imports in the first half of 1949 was widespread. Increases occurred over the corresponding period in 1948 in each of the major groups of commodities except non-metallic minerals and their products, a group influenced by reduced imports of coal and certain other fuels. Likewise increases in volume over the second half of 1948 were general except that there was a slight falling off in imports of agricultural and other primary commodities and a larger reduction in the volume of non-metallic minerals, a decline which is partly due to the normal seasonal concentration of imports of coal and petroleum in the second half of the year. The rising trend in the volume of imports is a reflection of both Canadian prosperity and improving supplies of commodities abroad.

Detailed Price Movements

(a) Import prices;- The prices of agricultural and other primary products to importers have declined on the average from a peak reached in the first six months of 1948. Some articles of the group such as tea imported directly from India, have remained at the same price in the first half of 1949. Others such as coffee and cocoa beans have declined in price decisively, though to levels for the six months ended June, 1949 which are still high in comparison with 1938. Some other commodities influencing the declining tendency of the group average price index are raisins, nuts and corn.

Exceptional to the group, however, are oranges and grapefruit. The former as shown by the table of selected commodities increased in price by 39.4 per cent of the price index of the comparable first half of 1948, for the first six months of 1949. Grapefruit though not shown by the table changed in price similarly. This price

increase reflects a shortage of supply in the United States, mainly due to early crop failures in the California district. The price index of imports of raw sugar, furthermore, gained a new high level for the first half of 1949 after a drop in the last six months of 1948.

Prices of raw cotton in the fibres and textile group were down only slightly in the six months ended June, 1949 and this maintained some stability in the group index. Other price movements were more diverse than the general stability of the group index would suggest, however. The prices of cotton fabrics were down materially reflecting the softening in United States textile prices. But the total of the textile group was increased slightly as a whole by increases which have occurred in the prices of raw wool, worsted tops and worsteds and serges supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. Artificial silk items displayed no wide price changes while jute remained at the same level and the prices of sisal and other fabrics were higher.

The iron and steel group, represented in the table of selected commodities by six of the first twelve imported commodities, is the most important single group proportion of the value of Canadian imports for consumption (23.6 per cent). Prices within this group have changed in the direction of higher levels on the whole. For instance, machinery and equipment (other than that used on farms) and automobiles, trucks and parts increased their price indexes by 10 and 3 per cent of the level of the first half of 1948, in the first six months of 1949. Farm implements and machinery increased in price in each half year period. The price of hot rolled skelp for use in the manufacturing of pipes and tubes, which declined slightly from a peak for the six months ended December, 1948, due to lowered production costs in the United States, was exceptional to the group. Other primary items such as tin plate and iron ore have appreciated in price since the first half of 1948. The latter has increased its price index by 25 per cent of the level of the first six months of 1948 in the six months ended June, 1949; a circumstance to which labour costs basic to ore output from the Lake Superior region have contributed.

The prices of non-metallic minerals displayed a less pronounced trend to higher levels for the first half of 1949, increasing, on the average, by 3 per cent of their levels for the first six months of 1948. Considerable diversity is averaged by this group price index, however, though change was within the narrow range suggested by the group increase. The price of raw petroleum to refiners - a considerable proportion of which is supplied by Venezuela - decreased by 1.7 per cent of its level for the first six months of 1948 in the comparable 1949 period. Bituminous and anthracite have increased their average prices for the period ended June of this year compared with the first six months of 1948. The bulk of the remaining prices increased within narrow ranges. China tableware from the United Kingdom, coke and plate and window glass from the United States are among these.

The foregoing groups approximate 76 per cent of the value of Canadian imports for consumption. The remaining group price indexes average individual series among which the range of price change is not great.

This miscellaneous group, alone in the remaining groups, shows an average decline in price for the six months ended June, 1949. This group consists largely of consumers' manufactured articles of home furnishings and apparel and some manufactured rubber products. These prices have softened slightly in sympathy with a similar price movement in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals and bookpaper and other paper are typical of products

imported in group III. These have increased in average price for the first six months of 1949 by comparison with both half year periods of 1948 as a reflection of increased American production costs.

Non-ferrous metal imports have increased in price by 12 per cent of their levels for the first half of 1948, in the first half of 1949. The temporary slump in American primary base metal prices in the recent half year did not greatly influence prices to Canadian importers since imports are largely of semi-processed and manufactured articles in this category, and these American prices have shown a tendency to an increased average price for the recent six months.

Chemical and fertilizer prices have declined on the average from peaks in the latter six months of 1948, though not to the levels for the first six months of 1948. Paints and paint materials and sodium compounds, however, reached new high levels for the first six months of 1949. But, fertilizer prices move similarly to the group as do dyeing and tanning materials, acids, drugs, and pharmaceuticals, which are not listed among the selected commodities.

(b) Export prices:- Three groups - agricultural and other primary products, non-ferrous metals and their products, and wood products and paper account for approximately 83 per cent of the value of Canada's exports of domestic produce. Individual price trends in all these groups varied but in the main reached new high levels in the opening months of the first six months of 1949. These early gains made for increases in the indexes for the first two groups in the half year as a whole although not for the wood products group which declined.

By contrast with the decline, on the average, of import prices of agricultural and other primary products, export prices in this group have increased since the first six months of 1948. The influence of contract prices appears as a stabilizing influence over the price indexes of some series such as wheat, wheat flour, bacon, cheese, and eggs, however. The wheat price index for the first half of this year increased, influenced by contract adjustments becoming effective in August 1948. Similarly increases in bacon, cheese, and egg prices for the first six months of 1949 reflect British contract price changes to a large extent. The price of wheat flour, on the other hand, declined slightly.

Fresh beef and cattle for dairy and slaughtering purposes have declined in price as a reflection of adequate supplies available to the American market but demand in the United States was firmer for beef exports, the price decline of which has been comparatively slight from the peak reached in the second half of 1948.

Other products in group I increased in prices for the six months ended June, 1949. Pure bred cattle and whiskey are among those listed in the table of selected commodities. But the index for furs and fur products, however, was appreciably lower for the first six months of this year. Average prices of fish and fish products prices declined slightly, due, in part, to a change in the composition of exports following the inclusion of Newfoundland exports during the first half of this year.

Principal components of the wood products and paper group are woodpulp, planks and boards, pulpwood and newsprint. Average prices of the first three types of commodity softened for the six months ended June, 1949 in comparison with peaks in the latter six months of 1948. Planks and boards and wood pulp were at lower price levels in the first half of 1949, inventories for both have increased during 1948.

Table XXXIII - INDEX NUMBERS OF THE PRICES⁽¹⁾ OF CANADA'S IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION⁽²⁾ AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE⁽³⁾ BY COMMODITY GROUPS⁽⁴⁾ 1948 AND 1949 (1938 = 100)

Commodity Groups	6 Months ended June 1948	6 Months ended Dec. 1948	6 Months ended June 1949	Per cent change Jan.-June 1948 to Jan.-June 1949
(a) Imports for Consumption:				
I Agricultural and other Primary Products	280.8	263.0	257.6	- 8.3
II Fibres and Textiles	299.7	297.3	300.5	+ 0.3
III Wood Products and Paper	168.3	176.1	179.6	+ 6.7
IV Iron and steel and their Products	158.6	171.6	174.4	+ 10.0
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	195.6	217.6	218.2	+ 11.6
VI Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	210.6	218.1	217.8	+ 3.4
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer	160.2	163.9	161.6	+ 0.9
VIII Miscellaneous	170.7	176.8	170.0	- 0.4
Total Imports ⁽²⁾	214.8	217.9	217.5	+ 1.3
(b) Exports of Domestic Produce:				
I Agricultural and other Primary Products	214.5	224.4	232.1	+ 8.2
II Fibres and Textiles	231.0	239.3	244.4	+ 5.8
III Wood Products and Paper	237.2	245.0	237.4	+ 0.1
IV Iron and steel and their Products	188.5	196.2	218.2	+ 15.8
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	180.0	198.1	215.6	+ 19.8
VI Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	153.2	157.6	169.5	+ 10.6
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer	126.6	131.8	139.3	+ 10.0
VIII Miscellaneous	153.7	159.6	161.9	+ 5.3
Total Exports ⁽³⁾	206.8	217.0	223.4	+ 8.0

(1) For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 1949. Prices are a combination of unit valuation series obtained from the trade statistics and specified wholesale price series obtained by the Prices Section of the Bureau. Wholesale price series are used in cases where the trade statistics' classification gives an inadequate quantity unit. These price indexes as published elsewhere are calculated on a 1935-39 base by means of a fixed weighting system referring to the same period. Tests with current weights are referred to in the above publication. The indexes are converted mechanically to a 1938 base for the present comparison.

(2) Excluding: imports for the use of the U.K. government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

(3) Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

(4) Groups, though classified by component material, differ slightly from conventional groups (cf. P.40).

Table XXXIV - INDEX NUMBER OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF CANADA'S IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION⁽¹⁾ AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE⁽²⁾ BY COMMODITY GROUPS⁽³⁾ 1948 AND 1949
(1938 = 100)

<u>Commodity Groups</u>		6 Months ended June 1948	6 Months ended Dec. 1948	6 Months ended June 1949	Per cent change Jan.-June 1948 to Jan.-June 1949
(a) Imports for Consumption:					
I	Agricultural and other Primary	96.9	118.0	112.4	+ 16.0
II	Fibres and Textiles	136.6	132.0	146.1	+ 7.0
III	Wood Products and Paper	140.8	126.0	143.5	+ 1.9
IV	Iron and steel and their Products	305.8	278.4	342.7	+ 12.1
V	Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	205.1	188.7	208.8	+ 1.8
VI	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	204.5	258.8	186.9	- 8.6
VII	Chemicals and Fertilizer	209.1	210.7	225.7	+ 7.9
VIII	Miscellaneous	140.8	138.8	178.2	+ 26.6
Total Imports		175.0	185.7	191.9	+ 9.7
(b) Exports of Domestic Produce:					
I	Agricultural and other Primary	144.8	178.6	142.9	- 1.3
II	Fibres and Textiles	139.3	157.2	97.2	- 30.2
III	Wood Products and Paper	181.0	192.7	162.5	- 10.2
IV	Iron and Steel and their Products	266.5	360.4	274.3	+ 2.9
V	Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	117.6	115.6	112.2	- 4.6
VI	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	216.1	271.5	137.5	- 36.4
VII	Chemicals and Fertilizer	333.8	300.8	286.6	- 14.1
VIII	Miscellaneous	171.0	182.9	172.3	+ 0.8
Total Exports		161.8	184.3	152.3	- 5.9

(1) Excluding: imports for the use of the U.K. Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

(2) Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

(3) Groups, though classified by component material, differ slightly from conventional groups (cf. P.40).

Table XXXV - INDEX NUMBERS OF THE PRICES⁽¹⁾ OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES IMPORTED FOR CONSUMPTION
1948 AND 1949
(1938= 100)

Commodities	6 Months ended June 1948	6 Months ended Dec. 1948	6 Months ended June 1949	Per cent change Jan.-June 1948 to Jan.-June 1949
	1948	1948	1949	Jan.-June 1949
1. Crude petroleum for refining	215.9	210.1	212.3	- 1.7
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm)	173.3	189.0	190.5	+ 9.9
3. Anthracite coal	192.8(x)	214.5(x)	210.2(x)	+ 9.0
4. Bituminous coal	260.0	282.6	285.4	+ 9.8
5. Farm implements and machinery	135.1	145.6	150.1	+ 11.1
6. Raw cotton	345.4	335.0	335.0	- 3.0
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts	168.7	181.1	182.4	+ 8.1
8. Washed or scoured wool	213.1	216.4	236.3	+ 10.9
9. Worsted tops	255.5	279.4	307.4	+ 20.3
10. Tin plate	117.5	120.0	128.7	+ 9.5
11. Skelp (hot rolled for pipes and tubes)	154.1	180.4	176.3	+ 14.4
12. Iron ore	159.5	168.2	198.6	+ 24.5
13. Sugar for refining	280.3	276.0	287.5	+ 2.6
14. Oranges	161.5	171.7	225.2	+ 39.4
15. Raisins	172.6(x)	172.6(x)	123.7(x)	- 28.3
16. Rubber and its products	132.1	137.4	124.0	- 6.1
17. Newspapers and periodicals	144.9(x)	154.8(x)	160.9(x)	+ 11.0
18. Book and other paper	178.8	184.8	187.3	+ 4.8
19. Nuts	384.9	428.0	407.8	+ 5.9
20. Clay and its products	153.4	158.5	168.4	+ 9.8
21. Indian corn	432.6	284.9	283.2	- 34.5
22. Artificial silk and fabrics	142.4	146.4	144.4	+ 1.4
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	348.3	360.2	388.5	+ 11.5
24. Plate and window glass	153.0	162.0	163.3	+ 6.7
25. Coffee (green)	318.0(x)	308.9(x)	218.5(x)	- 31.3
26. Tea of India	189.5	193.4	193.4	+ 2.1
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars	210.2	228.1	232.4	+ 10.6
28. Paints and paint materials	194.3(x)	195.2(x)	196.2(x)	+ 0.9
29. Sodium compounds	120.9	124.9	129.3	+ 6.9
30. Fertilizer	153.7	142.3	148.0	- 3.7
31. Cocoa beans	745.8	661.0	550.1	- 26.2

(1) For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see
"Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949.
Indexes are Mechanically converted from 1935-39 = 100 base to 1938 = 100.

(x) Revised price series. The index of raisins for 6 months ended June 1949
is Domestic wholesale price of imported Australian vacuum cleaned raisins
and is not comparable with 1948.

Table XXXVI -- INDEX NUMBERS OF THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES IMPORTED FOR CONSUMPTION
1948 AND 1949
(1938 = 100)

Commodities	6 Months ended June 1948	6 Months ended Dec. 1948	6 Months ended June 1949	Per cent change Jan.-June 1948 to Jan.-June 1949
1. Crude petroleum for refining	195.1	244.6	197.1	+ 1.0
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm)	389.9	298.7	396.3	+ 1.6
3. Anthracite coal	150.1	169.9	105.2	- 29.9
4. Bituminous coal	235.4	317.1	217.6	- 7.6
5. Farm implements and machinery	515.0	468.5	640.4	+ 24.3
6. Raw cotton	142.4	110.7	152.9	+ 7.4
7. automobiles, trucks and parts	228.7	228.5	250.8	+ 9.7
8. Washed or scoured wool	195.3	248.0	147.6	- 24.4
9. Worsted tops	175.6	175.3	130.1	- 25.9
10. Tin plate	58.2	66.3	51.6	- 11.3
11. Skelp (hot rolled for pipes and tubes)	80.8	81.5	238.6	+195.3
12. Iron ore	177.1	483.6	140.5	- 20.7
13. Sugar for refining	103.9	150.8	117.5	+ 13.1
14. Oranges	156.4	141.5	133.5	- 14.6
15. Raisins	(a)	(a)	22.9	-
16. Rubber and its products	209.4	206.2	217.1	+ 3.7
17. Newspapers and periodicals	118.4(b)	117.5(b)	112.1(b)	- 5.3
18. Book and other paper	134.4	117.6	142.2	+ 5.8
19. Nuts	264.0	178.1	162.2	- 38.6
20. Clay and its products	251.4	263.7	262.1	+ 4.3
21. Indian corn	54.1	120.9	34.7	- 35.9
22. Artificial silk and fabrics	521.7	573.7	752.2	+ 44.1
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	175.1	180.6	78.6	- 55.1
24. Plate and window glass	372.6	276.6	273.1	- 26.7
25. Coffee (green)	196.7	211.7	218.2	+ 10.9
26. Tea of India	66.5	62.5	77.6	+ 16.7
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars	119.5	203.8	184.9	+ 54.7
28. Paints and paint materials	212.4	186.7	180.8	- 14.9
29. Sodium compounds	225.8	291.8	174.7	- 22.6
30. Fertilizer	160.1	231.9	189.2	+ 18.2
31. Cocoa beans	177.9	149.4	202.7	+ 13.9

(a) Series under revision in Annual Record.

(b) Domestic wholesale price index for magazines and periodicals used for lack of monthly series of U.S. newspapers and periodicals. Volume index a preliminary estimate.

Table XXXVII - INDEX NUMBERS OF THE PRICES⁽¹⁾ OF SELECTED
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE 1948 AND 1949
(1938 = 100)

<u>Commodities</u>	6 Months ended June 1948	6 Months ended Dec. 1948	6 Months ended June 1949	Per cent change Jan.-June 1948 to Jan.-June 1949
1. Newsprint	200.2	209.9	208.5	+ 4.1
2. Wheat	213.3	240.0	266.9	+ 25.1
3. Wood pulp	228.4(x)	233.2(x)	222.3(x)	- 2.7
4. Planks and boards	357.3	363.7	344.8	- 3.5
5. Flour of wheat	216.7	232.2	229.5	+ 5.9
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms	69.7	78.0	79.3	+ 13.8
7. Fish and fishery products	228.9	256.5	224.7	- 1.8
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets	219.3	222.2	241.2	+ 10.0
9. Pure bred cattle	272.6(x)	314.3(x)	336.9(x)	+ 23.6
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter	254.5	267.3	217.1	- 14.7
11. Nickel	97.8(x)	102.3(x)	125.6(x)	+ 28.4
12. Farm implements and machinery	132.7	139.5	151.2	+ 13.9
13. Bacon and hams	186.3	197.9	202.2	+ 8.5
14. Fresh beef and veal	207.0	307.9	297.5	+ 43.7
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts	195.4	195.4	235.0	+ 20.3
16. Pulp wood	220.2	234.2	227.2	+ 3.2
17. Zinc spelter	347.5	418.5	475.7	+ 36.9
18. Asbestos milled fibres	167.6(x)	169.5(x)	185.5(x)	+ 10.7
19. Other machinery (except farm)	165.1	180.2	181.5	+ 9.9
20. Fertilizer	140.9	147.9	157.4	+ 11.7
21. Refined lead and pig lead	484.4	634.0	681.3	+ 40.6
22. Whiskey	158.1	175.5	176.2	+ 11.4
23. Platinum	207.6	239.8	201.4	- 3.0
24. Furs and fur products	149.2	127.4	102.1	- 31.6
25. Ferro-Alloys	274.5(x)	290.2(x)	301.6(x)	+ 9.9
26. Red cedar shingles	368.9	333.6	292.4	- 20.7
27. Cheese	187.6	209.9	210.1	+ 12.0

(1) For a description of the method of compiling the price indexes see
"Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949.
Indexes are mechanically converted from 1935-39 = 100 base to 1938 = 100.

(x) Revised price series.

Increased export quotas for pulpwood shipments to the United States have been in effect since January 1949 and contract agreements have been at higher prices for these shipments than a year ago. Newsprint contracts have also been effected for shipments to the United States at higher prices than were in effect during the first six months of 1948.

Non-ferrous metal export prices for the six months ended June, 1949 display some diversity though the average for the group is estimated to have increased by nearly

Table XXXVIII - INDEX NUMBERS OF THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF
SELECTED EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE
1948 AND 1949
(1938 = 100)

Commodities	6 Months ended June 1948	6 Months ended Dec. 1948	6 Months ended June 1949	Per cent change Jan.-June 1948 to Jan.-June 1949
1. Newsprint	170.1	186.7	184.0	+ 8.2
2. Wheat	101.9	136.0	168.8	+ 65.7
3. Wood pulp	330.3	330.7	284.5	- 13.9
4. Planks and boards	146.7	156.2	109.7	- 25.2
5. Flour of wheat	334.3	299.1	247.3	- 26.0
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms	541.0	542.8	444.1	- 17.9
7. Fish and fishery products	136.9	127.7	122.8	- 10.3
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets	62.2	65.5	57.0	- 8.4
9. Pure bred cattle	481.3	444.2	196.5	- 59.2
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter	71.6	487.6	224.8	+214.0
11. Nickel	147.6	133.7	148.4	+ 0.5
12. Farm implements and machinery	698.0	693.6	1,040.7	+ 49.1
13. Bacon and hams	185.7	53.9	30.7	- 83.5
14. Fresh beef and veal	1,541.3	3,333.3	1,097.4	- 29.8
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts	107.8	118.5	60.6	- 43.8
16. Pulp wood	111.2	168.2	94.9	- 14.7
17. Zinc spelter	96.6	116.0	114.5	+ 18.5
18. Asbestos milled fibres	128.3	150.5	54.1	- 57.8
19. Other machinery (except farm)	252.4	228.6	191.1	- 24.3
20. Fertilizer	366.6	346.8	403.6	+ 10.1
21. Refined lead and pig lead	60.6	73.3	72.0	+ 18.8
22. Whiskey	130.3	166.9	167.9	+ 28.9
23. Platinum	85.6	76.0	113.6	+ 32.7
24. Furs and fur products	145.1	98.7	191.5	+ 32.0
25. Ferro-Alloys	698.3	609.0	649.6	- 7.0
26. Red cedar shingles	124.7	132.0	94.6	- 24.1
27. Cheese	15.2	83.0	31.0	+103.9

20 percent of its level in the first half of 1948. Generally, however, peak prices were passed in the first quarter of 1949 especially for aluminum, copper, and lead articles. Price increases for the six months ended June, 1949 are shown for aluminum primary and fabricated products due in part to a change in the composition of this item by contrast with previous periods of 1948 when the item comprised bars, ingots, and blooms only. But these still remain the larger proportion of the item, so that an increase of price appears general to this sub-category. Copper ingots, bars and billets, nickel, zinc spelter, refined lead and pig lead have all increased in price for the six months ended June, 1949 though prices declined during the last quarter of this period. Ores of the various base metals show smaller increases for the period and some electrical equipment exported in this group was an additional factor of increased price which supported the trend to higher price levels of the group index.

The trend toward lower prices for primary base metals, evident in the United States early in this year communicated its influence to these prices toward the last two months of May and June. Platinum prices moved according to this trend and are slightly lower for the six months ended June, 1949 than in the comparable period of 1948.

Export prices for the remaining group of exports have all increased in average price for the six months ended June, 1948, in many cases to new peaks. The chief of these exports is the iron and steel group which is represented in the table of selected commodities by farm implements and machinery, machinery and equipment (other than farm), automobiles, trucks and parts, and ferro-alloys. All these prices have increased since the first half of the year 1948 by percentages within the range of from 10 to 20 per cent of their former levels, due to increased Canadian production costs primarily. The group is also influenced by the prices of ships which were likewise generally exported at increased prices for the recent six months.

VI. Statistical Notes

(1) Reference Sources

This report is primarily intended to supplement the detailed statistics of Canada's foreign trade published by the External Trade Branch of the Bureau and on which this report is based. Current information in outline is provided in three monthly bulletins: Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade which contain data on trade by main groups and subgroups and by countries and area groups. Detailed information on exports and imports by commodities is also published monthly in the reports Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce and Imports Entered for Consumption. Quarterly reports, Articles Exported to Each Country and Articles Imported from Each Country, provide detailed information on trade by countries. The Annual Report of the Trade of Canada (3 volumes) brings together the statistics for the calendar year from all these series and supplements them in Volume I with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. An analysis and interpretation of the year's developments is provided in the annual Review of Foreign Trade, the only one of the existing series of trade publications containing textual comment on the trade statistics, and in the Canada Year Book. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the report The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948, issued by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in the special report Export and Import Price Indexes 1926-1948 prepared by the Prices Branch.

(2) Method of Collecting Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics are based on the physical movement of goods across the frontiers of the country, recording these movements in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. They do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind these movements, the method and time of payment being affected by numerous other factors as well. The source of the data on values and quantities is invoices received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms used in their collection should be kept in mind:

(i) Quantities and Values. In all tables of imports and exports the quantities

and values are based upon the declarations of importers and exporters as subsequently checked by customs officials.

- (ii) Imports, Valuation. The term "imports" or "imports entered for consumption" embraces all goods which enter Canada and are cleared by the customs officials. It does not imply that the goods will all be eventually consumed in Canada, only that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on the dutiable portion. Statistics of Canadian imports therefore include both goods cleared directly through Customs at the time of entry into Canada and goods withdrawn from Customs warehouses. But they do not include imported goods entering Customs warehouses, the latter being only included in the statistics when withdrawn from warehouse. The "imports" of some commodities included in any month's statistics may therefore lag slightly behind the actual physical movements of goods into the country. A further small element of time distortion arises from the fact that the "Customs month" does not exactly coincide with the calendar month, being closed several days earlier than the calendar month.

The value of merchandise imported used in trade statistics is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. In most cases this would be the invoice value of goods converted to Canadian dollars at official exchange rates. This value does not include charges such as freight, insurance, handling, duties or taxes.

Under the main provisions of the law the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time when, that merchandise was exported directly to Canada. However, the value shall not be less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. (See Sections 35 to 45 of the Customs Act). Under these provisions and amendments to them, some imports may from time to time be given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payment for the imports is made.

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange rates authorized by law and Orders-in-Council. (See Section 55 of the Customs Act and Orders-in-Council respecting currency valuations).

- (iii) Canadian Exports, Valuation. "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products or manufactures exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further manufacture in Canada (as, for example, sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar or articles manufactured in Canada from imported materials or parts). The value of exports of Canadian produce is the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling, and other charges. Consequently, the substantial earnings of Canadian transportation concerns from transporting exports from their inland point of origin to the international border or to Canadian ocean ports are not included in the statistics of Canadian exports. For 1948 this inland freight was estimated at \$149 million.
- (iv) Foreign Exports, Valuation. "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes all goods exported which were previously entered for consumption in Canada and which have not been further processed in Canada. The value of such commodities

is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

- (v) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

(3) Sources of Discrepancy in Trade Statistics

Canadian statistics of trade between Canada and other countries are rarely in agreement with those countries' statistics of trade with Canada, and wide differences between the two sets of records are not uncommon. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief account of some of the chief sources of discrepancy is given here; a detailed discussion of the problem is contained in the June 1948 Supplement to the United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

- (i) Valuation. Differences in the system of valuing trade used by Canada and other countries account for a considerable part of these discrepancies. The chief causes of valuation differences are:
- (a) Principles of valuation: Canada values both exports and imports on the general plan of f.o.b. point of consignment. The most common principle in use in other countries is that of valuing imports c.i.f. to frontier and exports f.o.b. at frontier, although other variations are frequent. Varying amounts of freight and other charges may thus enter into the trade values of different countries.
 - (b) Arbitrary valuations: Customs evaluators may set arbitrary values on imports, for purposes of either revenue or protection, which bear little relation to their cost to the importer. Where this is done by either trading partner it can lead to considerable divergencies in trade records.
 - (c) Exchange rates: Where currency relationships between countries are disturbed trading countries may use different rates for converting to their domestic currency values expressed in the currencies of other countries. This applies especially to countries which make use of multiple exchange rates.

- (ii) System of Recording Trade. The United Nations Statistical Office distinguishes two basic systems of recording trade statistics. One, the General Trade system, includes in imports all goods entering the country at the time of entry, whether cleared by customs or not, and in exports goods re-exported from customs warehouses without at any time having been cleared for domestic consumption, as well as domestic produce and foreign produce cleared for domestic consumption. The United Kingdom, India, the Union of South Africa and Australia are among Canada's leading trading partners using variations of this system. The other system, the Special Trade system, records imports when they are cleared for domestic consumption and includes in exports only domestic produce and foreign produce previously cleared for domestic consumption. Canada, France, the Argentine, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries are among those using this latter system. The United States records both special and general imports, and general exports. Variations in detail from the principles of these plans occur, however, in almost all cases.
- (iii) Definitions of Territorial Areas. The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers to only the continental portion of the United States of America and excludes Alaska. In the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included under the same heading as the continental portion of that political area.
- (iv) System of Geographical Classification of Trade. Possibly the chief cause of differences between Canada's recorded values of exports to certain countries and those countries' records of imports from Canada arises from Canada's classification of exports by country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. In cases where Canadian goods are re-exported from the original country of consignment the final recipient may list these goods either as from Canada or as from the intermediate country. However, country of consignment is the only type of classification which Canada has the necessary information to follow as there is no way of knowing the ultimate destination of goods at the time of export. Indeed, even their immediate destination cannot always be known with certainty, since bulk commodities, such as wheat, may change ownership and even destination while in transit from Canada. It appears that only the final recipient of the goods has the necessary information for an accurate classification of some goods by country of origin, and it is on this final recipient that the onus of reconciling discrepancies due to this cause must usually fall.
- (v) Time Lags. Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or the end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period, will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected, although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.
- (vi) Inclusions and Exclusions. The trade statistics of all countries do not cover all articles entering into trade and items included in those of one

country may be excluded from those of another. This source of discrepancy is discussed in detail in the United Nations publications referred to above.

(4) Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics.

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions between Canadian residents and foreigners, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the recipient of goods and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the former type of item are settlers' effects, the property of immigrants or emigrants, for which no payment is made at the time they are taken from one country to another; and donations and gifts. Examples of the second category are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it. During the immediate post-war period a large proportion of the "Canadian goods returned" item in imports, especially in imports from the United Kingdom, represented military equipment and stores, the property of the Canadian government, which were returned to Canada following the cessation of hostilities. In 1946 over 25% of recorded imports from the United Kingdom were of this type, but the item has since resumed its largely commercial character. Not all non-commercial imports and exports can easily be distinguished in the statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of certain of these items in recent years is given in the following table:

Table XXXIX - Some Leading Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics
January-June 1938, 1947-1949
(thousands of dollars)

	1938	1947	1948	1949
Exports:				
Settlers' effects	1,069	4,884	5,067	5,172
Donations and gifts	a	6,085	4,209	4,957
Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force stores	0	46	221	1
Contractors' outfits	11	42	b	0
Total, selected items	1,080	11,057	9,496	10,129
Per cent of total domestic exports	0.28	0.83	0.68	0.71
Imports:				
Settlers' effects	1,390	4,051	6,230	6,225
Bequests, donations and gifts	144	297	426	353
Articles for Imperial Government	90	1,468	1,219	535
Articles for Consuls	102	349	637	699
Total, selected items	1,726	6,165	8,512	7,812
Per cent of total imports	0.51	0.49	0.67	0.55

a - not available

b - less than \$500.00

(5) Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics.

The fact that gold is a monetary metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, the movement of gold in international trade is determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. The amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

It is also noteworthy that gold does not move in international trade in any direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. It may be bought or sold abroad without moving in or out across the frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, changes in stocks of gold under earmark would not be recorded in them. Yet these gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from physical shipments.

For these reasons all gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for the purpose of export. To supplement the trade statistics figures showing the "net exports of non-monetary gold", including any sales to non-residents of Canadian-produced gold which might remain in Canada under earmark, are given in Table XL.

Table XL - Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold
(additional to balance of trade)
(millions of dollars)

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	11.0	8.7	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7
February	11.2	8.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6
March	17.6	10.2	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1
April	9.3	6.8	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8
May	14.3	10.2	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4
June	11.5	4.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8
July	11.5	8.0	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4
August	16.6	8.5	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8
September	15.1	6.8	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2
October	15.5	7.7	8.5	9.2	9.6	
November	15.3	9.8	6.0	7.2	9.1	
December	11.6	6.2	6.7	11.0	12.8	
Total	160.5	96.0	95.8	99.3	119.0	97.8

The term "Net Exports of Non-monetary Gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to cover Canadian gold production available for export. It is consequently the equivalent of gold production less any gold consumed by industry in Canada and exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage whether at

the mine, in transit, or at the Mint. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export or for use in Canada's official reserves as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry, around 3% in 1948.

Since the beginning of exchange control this series of "Non-monetary Gold" has been calculated at the stage where gold is transferred by the Department of Finance after refining at the Mint to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to become part of the official liquid reserves of gold and United States exchange or to be sold abroad. In addition there are some small exports of gold in ore or quartz for refining in the United States which are also included in the figures of "Non-monetary Gold". In effect these figures represent Canadian gold production taken at a certain stage after deducting any gold consumed in Canada.

These figures of non-monetary gold are regarded as current items in the Canadian balance of payments and are described as "net exports" even when the gold is held as part of the official reserves. The production of gold is a source of liquid reserves in this case since gold is a part of Canada's reserves of foreign exchange. The convertibility of gold gives it this characteristic making the reserves akin to United States exchange. If the gold instead was exported or sold for United States dollars it would produce exchange available for increasing the official reserves. In both cases the effects are parallel although the circumstances differ.

(6) Newfoundland in Canadian Trade Statistics.

Newfoundland's entry into Confederation on April 1st of this year introduces a new factor in interpreting trade statistics. Prior to that date, of course, Newfoundland was treated in Canadian statistics as another Commonwealth country, and Newfoundland's foreign trade was separately recorded by the Newfoundland government. Since that date, however, Newfoundland's trade, like that of every other province, has been included in Canadian statistics. Thus, there is a definite change in the coverage of Canadian statistics as of the date of union. While the effects of this change on total trade figures are relatively moderate, the effects on trade in certain commodities and with some countries are much more significant.

Certain leading facts concerning the past composition and direction of Newfoundland's trade will assist in interpreting the statistics of trade during the first six months of this year.

Newfoundland's imports have, in the past, included a wide variety of products, chiefly foodstuffs and manufactures for consumption, and since the war about half of these imports have come from Canada. The United States has been supplying about one-third of Newfoundland's requirements, and over 96% of the total has come from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom combined. As the date of Confederation approached it is likely that imports from Canada slackened, as these would soon be duty-free, and that those from the United States rose, to build up stocks before the island was affected by Canadian import restrictions. Inclusion within the Canadian tariff area will likely have considerable effect on the goods which Newfoundlanders will buy, since goods from the rest of Canada will be relatively less expensive than those from other countries. Nevertheless the inclusion of Newfoundland in Canadian foreign trade statistics for the second quarter of the year has probably increased Canada's imports from both the United States and the United Kingdom by several million dollars. It is difficult, however, to determine which commodities are most likely to have been affected.

Table XLI - Trade of Newfoundland with Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom^x
Fiscal years 1947 and 1948 and Calendar year 1948
 (Values in million dollars)

	Fiscal years ending March 31				Calendar year	
	1947		1948		1948	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
Newfoundland imports:	74.4	100.0	105.1	100.0	112.8	100.0
from Canada	43.0	57.8	55.0	52.3	59.6	52.8
from the United States	25.4	34.2	40.3	38.4	41.7	37.0
from the United Kingdom	4.2	5.6	6.2	5.9	7.5	6.6
from others	1.7	2.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.6
Exports of Newfoundland Produce:	69.4	100.0	77.8	100.0	85.8	100.0
to Canada	7.0	10.1	9.7	12.5	9.1	10.6
to the United States	23.9	34.5	26.1	33.5	31.3	36.5
to the United Kingdom	11.4	16.5	13.5	17.3	14.0	16.4
to others	27.0	38.9	28.6	36.7	31.3	36.5
Balance of Trade (including re-exports)	- 2.0		-24.6		-22.8	
with Canada	-33.0		-43.9		-48.6	
with the United States	- 0.8		-13.2		- 8.3	
with the United Kingdom	+ 7.5		+ 7.4		+ 6.7	
Trade Balance excluding trade with Canada	+31.9		+19.3		+25.8	

^x Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.

Newfoundland's exports will be less affected by Confederation than her imports as they are chiefly the products of her natural resources and are, to a considerable extent, also produced in quantity in the rest of Canada. Since the war about one-third of her exports have gone to the United States, about 15% to the United Kingdom, and about 10% to Canada. A considerable portion, made up largely of fishery products, has gone to Central and South America, and some minerals and fishery products have gone to Europe. It is probable that these markets will continue to be the principal outlets for Newfoundland produce.

Newfoundland's exports are even more concentrated on a few commodities than are those of the rest of Canada. Over one-third of the total has been fishery products, over one-third forestry products and over one-fifth mineral products. Together these groups accounted for over 97% of her total exports in the period under review. Within the latter two groups one or a few commodities in each case accounts for a large part of the total; about five-sixths of Newfoundland's forestry production for export is in the form of newsprint, over one-third of her mineral exports are in the form of iron ore, and lead and zinc account for most of the remainder.

In the second quarter of this year direct exports from Newfoundland ports were recorded as \$12.9 million. Some exports of Newfoundland produce have probably been

sent by way of ports in the rest of Canada, but the amount affected would likely be small. There are no longer records of goods sent from the rest of Canada to Newfoundland, goods which in the second quarter of last year had a value in Canadian exports of some \$14.1 million. But on the basis of the past record it would seem likely that the statistical drop in Canadian exports in the second quarter due to the exclusion of exports to Newfoundland would be approximately balanced by the rise due to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports to other countries. The composition of and direction of trade in certain export groups and items has been more significantly affected.

Table XLII - Some Leading Exports of Newfoundland Produce* Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948 and Calendar Year 1948
(Values in million dollars)

	Fiscal Years ending March 31				Calendar Year 1948	
	1947		1948		1948	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
Total Exports:	69.4	100.0	77.8	100.0	85.8	100.0
Fishery Products, total	30.9	44.6	29.0	37.3	31.2	36.4
Forest Products, total	23.5	33.8	31.3	40.2	32.7	38.1
Newsprint	20.1	28.9	24.8	31.9	26.4	30.8
Mineral Products, total	13.5	19.5	15.8	20.2	21.0	24.4
Iron ore	4.5	6.5	5.2	6.6	7.9	9.2
Lead	3.5	5.1	5.1	6.6	5.6	6.6
Zinc	2.7	3.9	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.8
Total of classes included	67.9	97.9	76.1	97.7	84.9	99.0

* Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.

In the period from April to June this year goods imported directly through Newfoundland ports had a value of \$5.6 million. But imports of foreign goods for consumption in Newfoundland via ports in other parts of Canada may also be significant. In the second quarter of 1948 Canadian imports from Newfoundland were much lower than this figure, being recorded as \$1.5 million in Canada's import statistics. It would seem, therefore, that the aggregate value of Canadian imports has been increased slightly by this change in the treatment of Newfoundland trade.

It will be noted from the record for previous years that Newfoundland has customarily had an active balance of trade with all countries other than Canada. The export balance of \$7.3 million in foreign trade through Newfoundland ports alone in the second quarter of this year seems to maintain this record. However, as Newfoundland's favourable balance of trade with countries other than Canada was normally less, before the union, than her unfavourable balance with Canada, a small reduction in the active balance of Canada as a whole could be expected in the second quarter of this year.

(7) Bias in Percentages

Where year to year changes are expressed in percentage terms in this report they are in all cases reckoned on the earlier of the two years being compared as base. It should be noted that percentages of increase are therefore calculated with the smaller value as base, giving a maximum percentage expression of change (there is no upper limit to changes so expressed in percentage terms), and percentages of decrease on the larger value as base giving a minimum percentage expression of change (changes so expressed in percentage terms cannot exceed 100). This bias could be removed by using another base, but it is felt that ease of interpretation more than compensates for any bias in the method used.

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y T A B L E S

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table - A - Exports of Canadian Produce, Imports for Consumption, and Balance of Trade by Major Country Groups 1935-1948 and half-year totals 1948 and 1949 (values in million dollars)

Period	All	United	Other		United	Other			
	Countries ¹	Kingdom	Commonwealth		States	Foreign			
	Value	Value	% of total	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	
Exports of Canadian Produce									
Calendar Year									
1935	725.0	303.5	41.9	74.1	10.2	261.7	36.1	85.6	11.8
1936	937.8	395.4	42.1	84.3	9.0	333.9	35.6	124.3	13.3
1937	997.4	402.1	40.3	104.2	10.4	360.0	36.1	131.1	13.2
1938	837.6	359.7	40.6	103.2	12.3	270.5	32.3	124.2	14.8
1939	924.9	328.1	35.5	102.7	11.1	380.4	41.1	113.7	12.3
1940	1,179.0	508.1	43.1	147.9	12.5	443.0	37.6	80.0	6.8
1941	1,621.0	658.2	40.6	220.4	13.6	599.7	37.0	142.6	8.8
1942	2,363.8	741.7	31.4	412.1	17.4	885.5	37.5	324.4	13.7
1943	2,971.4	1,032.6	34.8	369.0	12.4	1,149.2	38.7	420.6	14.2
1944	3,439.9	1,235.0	35.9	335.4	11.2	1,301.3	37.8	518.2	15.1
1945	3,218.3	963.2	29.9	523.6	16.3	1,197.0	37.2	534.5	16.6
1946	2,312.2	597.5	25.8	307.2	13.3	887.9	38.4	519.6	22.4
1947	2,774.9	751.2	27.1	417.3	15.0	1,034.2	37.3	572.2	20.6
1948	3,075.4	686.9	22.4	345.5	11.2	1,501.0	48.8	542.1	17.6
Jan.-June 1948	1,400.1	359.4	25.7	149.3	10.7	646.0	46.1	245.4	17.5
July-Dec. 1948	1,675.3	327.5	19.6	196.2	11.7	854.9	51.0	296.6	17.7
Jan.-June 1949	1,424.6	335.6	23.6	167.8	11.8	690.9	48.5	230.3	16.2
Imports for Consumption									
1935	550.3	116.7	21.2	57.2	10.4	312.4	56.8	64.0	11.6
1936	635.1	123.0	19.4	66.3	10.4	369.1	58.1	76.7	12.1
1937	808.9	147.3	18.2	89.3	11.0	490.5	60.7	81.8	10.1
1938	677.4	119.3	17.6	66.8	9.9	424.7	62.7	66.6	9.8
1939	751.1	114.0	15.2	74.9	10.0	496.9	66.1	65.3	8.7
1940	1,081.9	161.2	14.9	106.2	9.8	744.2	68.8	70.3	6.5
1941	1,448.8	219.4	15.1	140.5	9.7	1,004.5	69.4	84.4	5.8
1942	1,644.3	161.1	9.8	112.7	6.9	1,304.7	79.3	65.8	4.0
1943	1,735.1	135.0	7.7	103.7	6.0	1,423.7	82.1	72.8	4.2
1944	1,758.9	110.6	6.3	109.8	6.2	1,447.2	82.3	91.3	5.2
1945(a)	1,585.8	140.5	8.9	131.2	8.2	1,202.4	85.8	111.7	7.1
1946(a)	1,927.3	201.4	10.4	139.1	7.2	1,405.3	72.9	181.5	9.4
1947	2,573.9	189.4	7.4	165.0	6.4	1,974.7	76.7	244.9	9.5
1948	2,636.9	299.5	11.4	204.6	7.8	1,805.8	68.5	327.1	12.4
Jan.-June 1948	1,270.1	139.1	11.0	92.1	7.2	884.5	69.6	154.4	12.2
July-Dec. 1948	1,366.9	160.4	11.7	112.5	8.2	921.3	67.4	172.7	12.6
Jan.-June 1949	1,409.4	163.2	11.6	92.3	6.6	1,008.8	71.6	145.1	10.3

Exports of Canadian Produce, etc. (cont'd)

Period	All Countries ¹ Value	United Kingdom Value	Other Commonwealth Value	United States Value	Other Foreign Value
Calendar Year	Balance of Trade (including re-exports)				
1935	+ 187.6	+ 187.6	+ 17.3	- 39.3	+ 22.0
1936	+ 315.4	+ 273.3	+ 18.5	- 24.4	+ 47.9
1937	+ 203.2	+ 256.1	+ 15.5	-118.3	+ 49.9
1938	+ 171.3	+ 222.1	+ 37.1	-146.0	+ 58.0
1939	+ 184.9	+ 214.9	+ 28.5	-107.1	+ 48.7
1940	+ 111.3	+ 351.1	+ 42.7	-292.3	+ 9.8
1941	+ 191.6	+ 441.8	+ 83.0	-394.8	+ 61.7
1942	+ 741.1	+ 586.8	+302.6	-408.1	+259.9
1943	+1,266.3	+ 902.3	+272.3	-257.0	+348.7
1944	+1,724.2	+1,127.5	+281.4	-112.7	+427.9
1945(a)	+1,681.5	+ 830.9	+398.3	+ 25.0	+427.4
1946(a)	+ 411.9	+ 397.4	+170.2	-496.7	+341.0
1947	+ 237.9	+ 564.3	+256.7	-918.1	+334.9
1948	+ 473.1	+ 389.2	+144.0	-283.6	+223.5
Jan.-June 1948	+ 148.8	+ 220.9	+ 58.5	-228.2	+ 97.5
July-Dec. 1948	+ 324.3	+ 168.3	+ 85.5	- 55.4	+126.0
Jan.-June 1949	+ 29.1	+ 174.2	+ 76.4	-308.3	+ 85.3

1 Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

(a) The data for imports (and therefore for the balance of trade) for 1945 and 1946 are considerably distorted by the large quantities of military equipment, the property of the Canadian government, returned to Canada in those years. An estimated correction for this factor gives the following values:

for imports: total imports 1945, \$1,555.6 million, 1946, \$1,864.6 million; from United Kingdom 1945, \$121.7 million (7.8%), 1946, \$141.3 million (7.6%); from other Commonwealth, 1945, \$119.8 million (7.7%), 1946, \$136.4 million (7.3%); from the United States 1945, \$1,202.4 million (77.3%), 1946, \$1,405.3 million (75.3%); from other countries 1945, \$131.2 million (7.2%); 1946, \$181.5 million (9.7%).
for balance of trade: all countries, 1945, +\$1,711.8 million, 1946, +\$474.6 million; United Kingdom, 1945, +\$849.8 million, 1946, +\$457.5 million; other Commonwealth, 1945, +\$409.6 million, 1946, +\$172.9 million.

Table B - Merchandise Exports(1) and Imports by Country Groups
Monthly Values, 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

	All Countries		United Kingdom		Newfoundland		British Dominions(2)		Other Commonwealth	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1948										
January	235.4	206.1	64.9	21.6	3.9	1.3	8.8	5.2	10.6	6.3
February	208.3	182.2	51.7	17.9	2.5	0.3	9.5	3.7	6.3	3.8
March	228.4	197.1	59.2	21.6	3.0	0.5	8.6	4.4	9.0	6.3
April	212.3	226.7	44.4	24.6	3.9	0.2	14.0	5.1	7.5	9.6
May	232.3	225.1	35.1	27.4	5.2	0.3	15.1	10.6	10.6	12.0
June	233.5	233.0	54.2	26.0	5.0	1.0	16.9	9.5	8.8	12.3
July	250.9	225.1	56.3	29.4	5.1	1.3	14.0	4.9	8.2	11.3
August	224.1	206.5	52.5	24.7	4.3	1.6	14.2	5.6	8.5	11.3
September	233.0	221.7	47.9	24.1	7.2	1.0	12.4	5.8	8.3	10.3
October	307.0	243.4	65.6	29.3	4.4	1.2	16.8	6.4	11.0	15.0
November	293.9	238.2	56.7	23.3	4.8	1.8	21.9	9.1	8.7	9.0
December	316.4	232.0	48.5	24.6	5.7	0.8	23.3	7.3	11.6	7.3
Total for 1948	3,075.4	2,636.9	686.9	299.5	55.1	11.1	181.4	77.5	109.1	116.0
1949										
January	237.0	223.8	55.8	25.4	3.3	0.4	21.2	4.4	6.7	6.2
February	205.0	206.0	44.1	22.9	2.4	0.2	12.9	3.7	4.7	3.2
March	216.8	236.0	39.5	23.3	3.5	0.3	14.4	6.6	8.4	3.6
April	237.8	242.7	63.0	30.1			19.8	5.5	7.3	8.8
May	272.9	250.5	72.4	29.5			23.8	7.2	9.1	13.0
June	255.1	250.5	60.7	27.0			23.0	7.1	7.4	12.1
July	241.3	230.9	70.6	29.4			24.0	4.6	6.0	10.6
August	251.7	212.1	62.9	26.2			17.3	5.5	7.5	11.3
September	228.4	221.6	56.9	21.9			13.7	4.7	7.0	10.5

(1) Re-exports not included.

(2) Australia, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of South Africa only.

Merchandise Exports, etc. (cont'd)

	Countries Receiving			United States		Latin America		Other Countries	
	Export Credits (3)	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
<u>1948</u>									
January	22.3	2.4		105.0	150.0	7.9	15.5	12.0	3.8
February	17.7	2.6		94.8	136.8	9.5	14.1	16.2	2.9
March	17.9	3.8		112.5	138.3	8.8	19.1	9.4	3.4
April	11.9	3.7		109.2	159.5	8.9	20.1	12.6	3.9
May	22.6	5.7		114.7	145.0	13.2	18.6	15.8	5.6
June	16.5	4.9		109.8	154.9	10.9	19.7	11.4	4.6
July	25.0	3.6		118.9	149.5	11.2	21.3	12.2	3.8
August	15.5	3.7		114.0	136.1	6.8	20.4	8.4	2.7
September	17.9	5.6		162.0	152.7	10.9	18.5	16.4	3.1
October	23.1	6.0		148.9	160.2	11.2	20.5	21.0	4.8
November	12.0	4.9		163.3	163.4	8.1	16.3	18.4	5.1
December	36.2	4.6		147.8	159.4	16.4	16.9	20.8	10.6
Total for 1948	243.8	51.5		1,801.0	1,805.8	123.7	221.2	174.5	54.3
<u>1949</u>									
January	11.7	3.4		116.0	164.8	8.0	14.2	14.3	5.0
February	9.0	4.1		106.7	148.8	8.7	13.7	16.5	4.4
March	7.1	4.9		122.4	169.0	9.8	14.0	11.8	4.2
April	11.0	5.0		110.7	177.3	10.2	11.7	15.8	4.8
May	15.5	6.2		121.2	172.1	11.9	16.9	19.3	5.6
June	18.7	5.7		113.9	176.9	14.6	16.0	16.8	5.7
July	15.6	4.6		104.4	160.3	7.2	16.8	13.5	4.7
August	14.8	4.9		115.4	143.6	13.3	15.3	20.5	5.4
September	11.7	4.2		113.7	158.0	8.7	16.7	16.6	5.4

(3) Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Indonesia, Netherlands Antilles, Norway.

Table C - Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Commonwealth Countries</u>				
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	335,604
Ireland.....	4,439	17,598	9,257	3,986
Gibraltar.....	7	252	15	267
Malta.....	405	6,705	3,250	2,054
Totals, Europe.....	344,538	775,753	699,436	341,911
<u>America-</u>				
Newfoundland.....	8,403	55,085	55,055	9,299g
Bermuda.....	1,414	5,108	4,102	2,072
Barbados.....	1,077	9,063	5,654	2,745
Jamaica.....	4,442	18,214	12,350	4,420
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	6,812
Bahamas.....)	1,778	3,688	3,636	1,240
Leeward and Windward Islands.)		1,592	6,177	2,473
British Honduras.....	280	1,375	1,151	348
British Guiana.....	1,399	10,273	8,229	3,306
Falkland Islands.....	1	38	a	6
Totals, America.....	22,500	138,721	113,459	32,651
<u>Africa-</u>				
Northern Rhodesia.....)		1,450	606	305
Union of South Africa.....)	15,547	66,674	83,248	40,667
Other British South Africa....)		15	6	5
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	7,369	2,711	1,570
Gambia.....	20	66	26	2
Gold Coast.....	184	1,652	2,072	759
Nigeria.....	81	2,285	876	908
Sierra Leone.....	192	811	717	159
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	2	6	Nil
British Sudan.....	210	1,028	42	24
British East Africa.....	676	4,682	3,473	993
Totals, Africa.....	17,984	85,034	93,783	45,392
<u>Asia-</u>				
India.....)	2,863	42,947	33,698	41,637
Pakistan.....)			7,775	9,630
Burma.....	123	823	b	b
Ceylon.....	192	4,079	1,710	1,325
Aden.....	89	1,602	2,653	33
British Malaya.....	2,448	7,464	9,288	3,168
Other British East Indies.....	5	9	16	1
Hong Kong.....	2,223	6,398	8,256	4,139
Palestine.....	154	8,473	5,036	c
Totals, Asia.....	8,107	71,795	68,432	59,933

Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries
(cont'd)

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Commonwealth Countries (cont'd)</u>				
Oceania-				
Australia.....	32,982	60,294	38,257	16,639
New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	6,529
Fiji.....	367	1,386	492	362
Other Oceania.....	45	63	156	15
Totals, Oceania.....	<u>49,765</u>	<u>99,129</u>	<u>57,230</u>	<u>23,545</u>
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	<u>442,902</u>	<u>1,168,501</u>	<u>1,032,391</u>	<u>503,433</u>
<u>Foreign Countries</u>				
United States and Possessions-				
United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	690,860
Alaska.....	120	300	865	501
American Virgin Islands.....	34	160	116	65
Hawaii.....	1,364	3,299	5,867	3,371
Puerto Rico.....	329	21,605	2,300	2,058
United States Oceania.....	3	199	318	104
Totals, United States and Possessions.....	<u>272,311</u>	<u>1,040,789</u>	<u>1,510,453</u>	<u>696,959</u>
Latin America-				
Argentina.....	4,675	31,697	16,680	1,632
Bolivia.....	117	567	1,046	671
Brazil.....	3,522	31,660	28,601	9,121
Chile.....	604	4,392	4,495	1,719
Colombia.....	1,270	9,950	8,406	4,474
Costa Rica.....	99	1,780	1,216	869
Cuba.....	1,186	7,502	10,987	6,525
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,914	2,386	973
Ecuador.....	52	1,626	1,308	925
El Salvador.....	47	665	1,103	423
Guatemala.....	120	1,630	1,548	663
Haiti.....	120	1,366	1,393	842
Honduras.....	170	641	677	369
Mexico.....	2,340	11,701	15,045	7,379
Nicaragua.....	75	590	701	350
Panama.....	304	1,882	4,123	10,054
Paraguay.....	11	153	369	55
Peru.....	892	3,695	2,529	3,731
Uruguay.....	216	3,371	4,201	1,315
Venezuela.....	<u>1,256</u>	<u>12,989</u>	<u>16,935</u>	<u>10,982</u>
Totals, Latin America....	<u>17,372</u>	<u>129,771</u>	<u>123,749</u>	<u>63,072</u>

Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries
(cont'd)

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Foreign Countries (cont'd)</u>				
Europe-				
Albania.....	8	505	90	Nil
Austria.....	8	3,070	3,110	2,883
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	20,283
Bulgaria.....	9	14	123	50
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	1,939
Denmark.....	1,528	4,328	7,748	2,537
Estonia.....	2	a	Nil	Nil
Finland.....	482	1,212	2,280	365
France.....	9,152	81,058	92,963	22,816
Germany.....	18,261	6,690	13,214	17,493
Greece.....	1,565	5,440	9,663	1,063
Hungary.....	4	946	820	66
Iceland.....	18	2,485	1,845	692
Italy.....	1,745	35,688	32,379	5,891
Latvia.....	276	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lithuania.....	912	Nil	a	Nil
Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	6,916
Norway.....	7,854	20,320	23,429	8,843
Poland.....	1,035	15,380	5,804	254
Portugal.....	135	3,502	5,181	5,500
Azores and Madeira.....	4	392	77	41
Roumania.....	42	103	440	71
Spain.....	101	941	596	156
Sweden.....	5,411	17,461	7,207	2,525
Switzerland.....	736	14,196	19,389	13,736
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	937	4,866	112	31
Yugoslavia.....	12	6,729	2,250	162
Totals, Europe.....	<u>73,219</u>	<u>347,794</u>	<u>316,834</u>	<u>114,313</u>
Other Foreign Countries-				
Afghanistan.....	Nil	36	43	2
Arabia.....	e	e	e	2,321
Belgian Congo.....	106	1,292	2,241	1,266
Burma.....	d	d	173	49
Canary Islands.....	3	46	12	29
China.....	2,885	34,984	29,128	8,021
Egypt.....	396	10,922	10,205	3,865
Ethiopia.....	Nil	94	74	30
French Africa.....	804	4,598	2,747	1,904
French East Indies.....	28	858	498	140
French Guiana.....	6	264	129	122
French Oceania.....	80	230	153	126
French West Indies.....	172	1,743	538	25

Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries
(cont'd)

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Foreign Countries (cont'd)</u>				
Other Foreign Countries (cont'd)-				
Greenland.....	Nil	128	88	9
Iran.....	80	946	684	1,330
Iraq.....	40	2,160	831	341
Indonesia.....	902	5,807	7,959	2,935
Japan.....	20,770	559	8,001	2,079
Jordan.....	a	e	e	152
Korea.....	a	30	23	19
Liberia.....	20	144	129	75
Madagascar.....	9	176	408	54
Morocco.....	97	1,447	1,700	595
Netherlands Guiana.....	39	826	695	386
Netherlands Antilles.....	204	1,844	2,175	1,048
Palestine.....	f	f	f	5,300
Philippine Islands.....	1,465	10,448	9,810	5,972
Portuguese Africa.....	1,395	1,898	3,258	1,790
Portuguese Asia.....	1	147	104	153
St. Pierre and Miquelon	270	1,158	1,432	585
Siam.....	20	415	609	364
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	62	54	10
Syria.....	64	2,546	6,094	2,828
Tripoli.....	Nil	5	5	11
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	7	a	Nil
Turkey.....	<u>1,916</u>	<u>2,229</u>	<u>2,012</u>	<u>2,904</u>
Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....	<u>31,772</u>	<u>88,049</u>	<u>92,012</u>	<u>46,840</u>
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	<u>394,681</u>	<u>1,606,401</u>	<u>2,043,047</u>	<u>921,184</u>
Grand Totals.....	<u>837,584</u>	<u>2,774,902</u>	<u>3,075,438</u>	<u>1,424,617</u>

a Less than \$500.

b Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.

c Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.

d Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

e Not listed separately before 1949.

f Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1949.

g January-March only.

Table D - Imports by Countries

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Commonwealth Countries</u>				
Europe-				
United Kingdom.....	119,202	189,370	299,502	163,209
Ireland.....	27	76	85	39
Gibraltar.....	a	Nil	Nil	Nil
Malta.....	2	12	5	9
Totals, Europe.....	<u>119,321</u>	<u>189,458</u>	<u>299,592</u>	<u>163,257</u>
America-				
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,427	11,091	918g
Bermuda.....	69	57	139	77
Barbados.....	2,132	7,776	6,387	2,342
Jamaica.....	6,192	6,371	9,557	7,733
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,358	5,654	9,027	8,072
Bahamas.....)		(615	648	497
Leeward and Windward Islands..)	2,383	(199	308	139
British Honduras.....	102	584	834	201
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,358	15,380	7,252
Falkland Islands.....	a	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, America.....	<u>22,537</u>	<u>43,041</u>	<u>53,371</u>	<u>27,231</u>
Africa-				
Northern Rhodesia.....)		(29	19	26
Union of South Africa.....)	1,991	(4,228	3,816	2,402
Other British South Africa....)		(a	a	Nil
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	181	484	192
Gambia.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gold Coast.....	631	6,493	9,751	4,317
Nigeria.....	362	2,149	4,939	2,400
Sierra Leone.....	11	18	5	Nil
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
British Sudan.....	27	26	36	11
British East Africa.....	<u>1,735</u>	<u>7,683</u>	<u>9,543</u>	<u>1,684</u>
Totals, Africa.....	<u>4,760</u>	<u>20,807</u>	<u>28,593</u>	<u>11,032</u>
Asia-				
India.....)			(33,400	13,692
Pakistan.....)	8,181	42,250	(1,306	769
Burma.....	273	3	b	b
Ceylon.....	3,679	11,653	11,182	6,274
Aden.....	9	Nil	5,531	527
British Malaya.....	10,278	16,908	21,878	10,545
Other British East Indies.....	127	30	52	21
Hong Kong.....	785	982	1,866	961
Palestine.....	<u>131</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>c</u>
Totals, Asia.....	<u>23,463</u>	<u>71,857</u>	<u>75,264</u>	<u>32,789</u>

Imports by Countries (cont'd)

Country	Calendar Year			
	1938	1947	1948	January-June 1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Commonwealth Countries (cont'd)</u>				
Oceania-				
Australia.....	9,044	14,222	27,415	12,000
New Zealand.....	4,562	10,831	11,603	5,599
Fiji.....	2,394	4,178	8,275	3,629
Other Oceania.....	16	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Oceania.....	<u>16,016</u>	<u>29,231</u>	<u>47,293</u>	<u>21,228</u>
Totals, Commonwealth Countries....	<u>186,099</u>	<u>354,394</u>	<u>504,114</u>	<u>255,537</u>
<u>Foreign Countries</u>				
United States and Possessions-				
United States.....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,008,786
Alaska.....	102	744	1,323	344
American Virgin Islands.....	Nil	16	46	5
Hawaii.....	145	709	796	168
Puerto Rico.....	6	270	1,583	362
United States Oceania.....	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Totals, United States and Possessions.....	<u>424,984</u>	<u>1,976,418</u>	<u>1,809,511</u>	<u>1,009,663</u>
Latin America-				
Argentina.....	2,149	17,961	5,746	2,049
Bolivia.....	8	8	Nil	37
Brazil.....	769	13,888	20,559	9,203
Chile.....	179	339	332	381
Colombia.....	6,903	9,197	8,668	4,940
Costa Rica.....	76	727	3,109	1,287
Cuba.....	440	23,751	22,606	3,450
Dominican Republic.....	a	8,186	17,270	3,241
Ecuador.....	28	207	889	417
El Salvador.....	17	1,342	1,166	699
Guatemala.....	85	9,488	8,209	2,253
Haiti.....	62	227	176	480
Honduras.....	38	6,999	6,182	2,853
Mexico.....	576	16,980	27,258	7,880
Nicaragua.....	Nil	87	172	53
Panama.....	16	2,107	1,226	1,238
Paraguay.....	59	232	230	129
Peru.....	3,005	407	1,989	1,470
Uruguay.....	137	321	714	281
Venezuela.....	<u>1,469</u>	<u>46,688</u>	<u>94,758</u>	<u>44,109</u>
Totals, Latin America	<u>16,016</u>	<u>159,142</u>	<u>221,259</u>	<u>86,450</u>

Imports by Countries (cont'd)

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Foreign Countries (cont'd)</u>				
Europe--				
Albania.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Austria.....	83	89	281	132
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6,181	10,120	13,661	11,513
Bulgaria.....	a	Nil	a	1
Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	3,645	4,809	4,258
Denmark.....	174	1,455	9,585	1,373
Estonia.....	20	Nil	4	2
Finland.....	68	30	39	22
France.....	6,105	8,755	12,648	6,509
Germany.....	9,930	498	1,729	3,758
Greece.....	29	95	144	70
Hungary.....	161	50	103	41
Iceland.....	3	30	76	16
Italy.....	2,631	3,872	6,981	4,576
Latvia.....	15	Nil	1	3
Lithuania.....	a	Nil	2	2
Netherlands.....	3,756	3,530	5,831	3,659
Norway.....	758	4,999	1,103	421
Poland.....	261	3	22	61
Portugal.....	272	1,409	1,177	635
Azores and Madeira.....	179	655	364	321
Roumania.....	44	1	19	3
Spain.....	793	3,003	2,586	1,063
Sweden.....	2,114	3,184	2,763	1,818
Switzerland.....	3,488	1,941	7,444	4,431
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	257	181	4	3
Yugoslavia.....	64	23	5	12
Totals, Europe.....	<u>39,391</u>	<u>57,568</u>	<u>71,381</u>	<u>44,703</u>
Other Foreign Countries--				
Afghanistan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Arabia.....	e	e	e	4,050
Belgian Congo.....	1	815	1,644	393
Burma.....	d	d	6	32
Canary Islands.....	14	2	7	9
China.....	2,466	2,304	3,912	1,668
Egypt.....	547	205	1,490	114
Ethiopia.....	2	9	38	21
French Africa.....	65	252	112	12
French East Indies.....	218	1	9	Nil
French Guiana.....	Nil	a	Nil	Nil
French Oceania.....	1	18	Nil	3
French West Indies.....	1	19	57	27

Imports by Countries (cont'd)

Country	Calendar Year			January-June
	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Foreign Countries (cont'd)</u>				
Other Foreign Countries (cont'd)-				
Greenland.....	512	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iran.....	84	299	959	181
Iraq.....	303	1,502	799	378
Indonesia.....	786	200	2,261	819
Japan.....	4,643	350	3,144	1,831
Jordan.....	e	e	e	Nil
Korea.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Liberia.....	38	25	7	7
Madagascar.....	36	18	28	8
Morocco.....	69	36	346	77
Netherlands Guiana.....	Nil	519	873	215
Netherlands Antilles.....	a	8,648	7,286	523
Palestine.....	f	f	f	231
Philippine Islands.....	386	8,063	6,442	1,320
Portuguese Africa.....	1	392	77	6
Portuguese Asia.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	15	11	7
Siam.....	10	28	79	43
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Syria.....	13	30	28	19
Tripoli.....	a	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
Turkey.....	251	2,672	1,064	1,028
Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....	10,460	26,425	30,679	13,022
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	491,353	2,219,550	2,132,831	1,153,840
Grand Totals.....	677,451	1,573,944	2,636,945	1,409,377

a Less than \$500.

b Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.

c Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.

d Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

e Not listed separately before 1949.

f Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1949.

g January-March only.

Table E - Exports of Canadian Produce to all Countries by Main Groups
Calendar Years 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948-1949
(millions of dollars)

	1938	Calendar Year			January-June	
		1946	1947	1948	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	190.9	578.5	683.7	643.7	275.6	363.4
Animals and Animal Products	118.1	358.5	331.4	434.9	197.0	137.5
Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products	13.1	53.8	49.3	45.6	21.0	15.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	211.6	625.6	886.2	953.7	453.3	408.2
Iron and its Products	60.1	227.5	273.2	281.5	132.3	154.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	179.7	247.8	303.9	395.9	190.1	217.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	25.0	57.4	74.6	94.9	41.4	29.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.5	67.6	83.8	79.8	41.2	38.9
Miscellaneous Commodities	19.6	95.7	88.7	145.4	48.2	60.0
Total	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	1,400.1	1,424.6

Table F - Imports for Consumption from all Countries by Main Groups
Calendar Years 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948-1949
(millions of dollars)

	1938	Calendar Year			January-June	
		1946	1947	1948	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	125.1	310.8	356.3	349.9	165.6	176.5
Animals and Animal Products	25.2	64.2	86.9	84.7	38.3	39.3
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	87.4	264.1	390.6	350.6	179.1	192.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	32.1	69.6	89.5	73.7	38.1	41.4
Iron and its Products	162.6	491.1	762.4	782.3	393.4	487.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	38.4	120.3	160.9	155.8	77.0	86.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	121.7	332.7	452.2	606.2	262.2	248.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.2	92.9	113.1	118.4	58.7	63.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	49.6	181.7	162.1	115.3	57.8	74.8
Total	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	1,270.1	1,409.4

Table G - Analysis of Changes in Value of Domestic Exports to all Countries
by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	343.6	275.6	363.4	+31.88	+ 5.76
Animals and Animal Products	160.7	197.0	137.5	-30.19	-14.42
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	24.4	21.0	15.5	-26.16	-36.46
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	402.7	453.3	408.2	- 9.96	+ 1.37
Iron and its Products	138.2	132.3	154.6	+16.91	+11.86
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	143.2	190.1	217.2	+14.26	+51.68
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	34.2	41.4	29.1	-29.62	-14.76
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.7	41.2	38.9	- 5.55	- 8.87
Miscellaneous Commodities	38.7	48.2	60.0	+24.58	+55.10
Total	1,328.5	1,400.1	1,424.6	+ 1.75	+ 7.23

Table H - Analysis of Changes in Value of Imports from all Countries
by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

	Value in \$000,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1948-49	1947-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	173.6	165.6	176.3	+ 6.47	+ 1.55
Animals and Animal Products	47.2	38.3	39.3	+ 2.56	-16.79
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	220.3	179.1	192.0	+ 7.22	-12.83
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	45.3	38.1	41.4	+ 8.84	- 8.61
Iron and its Products	362.4	393.4	487.4	+23.89	+34.49
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	78.9	77.0	86.4	+12.22	+ 9.53
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	191.8	262.2	248.4	- 5.29	+29.52
Chemicals and Allied Products	58.1	58.7	63.5	+ 8.15	+ 9.28
Miscellaneous Commodities	79.2	57.8	74.8	+29.46	- 5.62
Total	1,256.7	1,270.1	1,409.4	+10.97	+12.15

Table I - Exports of Canadian Produce to the United States by Main Groups
1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

	Calendar Year				January-June	
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	31.0	113.8	65.8	139.3	46.7	66.8
Animals and Animal Products	30.4	99.0	94.1	217.9	68.9	81.7
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	1.7	10.5	10.4	17.0	7.1	5.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	140.3	447.8	611.6	754.9	355.3	327.7
Iron and its Products	4.1	32.0	57.5	92.2	41.9	62.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	33.9	98.6	100.3	166.5	73.0	98.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	11.9	36.3	45.1	57.5	25.1	20.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	30.0	31.9	33.6	16.4	18.4
Miscellaneous Commodities	9.3	20.1	17.6	22.0	11.7	10.1
Total	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	646.0	690.9

Table J - Imports Entered for Consumption from the United States by
Main Groups
1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

	Calendar Year				January-June	
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	47.0	155.5	169.7	116.6	57.7	68.6
Animals and Animal Products	10.8	33.9	57.2	44.2	23.4	29.0
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	30.2	140.2	217.0	111.2	57.0	79.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	26.4	64.2	82.7	67.4	34.9	38.2
Iron and its Products	134.8	467.0	725.9	713.1	365.8	438.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	24.4	84.1	120.3	109.2	58.0	61.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	91.9	274.8	364.3	456.4	195.3	179.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.3	83.5	99.6	106.1	52.2	56.6
Miscellaneous Commodities	37.0	102.0	157.9	81.6	40.0	57.4
Total	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.8	884.5	1,008.8

Table K - Principal Commodities Exported to the United States Ranked
According to Value of Exports in the Period January-June, 1949.
(Values in million dollars)

	Calendar Year				Jan.-June
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Newsprint paper	85.2	224.8	291.9	340.3	181.1
Wood pulp	21.6	100.0	156.1	185.0	72.3
Planks and boards	11.6	60.4	79.8	127.9	40.1
Farm machinery and implements (excluding farm tractors)	2.4	14.5	23.5	50.6	39.9
Nickel and its products	12.4	41.5	38.8	56.3	34.5
Fish and fishery products	12.4	50.5	44.3	57.7	27.4
Zinc and its products	0.2	17.8	14.5	25.8	17.8
Copper and its products	7.2	6.8	9.7	17.8	17.2
Grains	12.7	37.4	3.8	44.2	16.4
Cattle, n.e.p. (primarily beef)	5.2	a	a	46.8	15.2
Pulpwood	10.4	28.7	34.1	42.2	14.4
Whiskey	10.5	25.7	18.0	23.2	13.7
Fertilizers, chemical	5.3	17.7	18.1	20.5	13.4
Lead and its products	0.3	3.9	13.4	18.2	10.3
Furs, undressed	4.3	19.2	19.9	14.9	9.8
Aluminum and its products	0.4	10.9	5.9	25.9	9.6
Asbestos and its products	5.1	17.8	25.4	32.1	7.7
Beef and veal, fresh	0.1	a	a	26.3	7.7
Clover seed	1.0	1.6	3.0	13.2	7.6
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	1.3	16.4	13.6	25.6	7.5
Precious metals and products(except gold)	12.6	10.8	11.0	13.8	7.2
Shingles	5.0	9.6	19.6	20.9	6.6
Ferro-alloys	0.7	4.3	11.7	12.5	6.1
Tractors and parts	a	0.5	5.9	10.0	6.1
Rubber and its products	0.1	5.4	3.7	10.2	5.4
Potatoes, seed	0.6	2.9	2.7	5.6	5.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	2.7	9.6	10.4	11.1	5.1
Paper and products (excluding newsprint)	1.0	4.9	8.6	13.8	4.7
Farinaceous products	2.2	8.2	5.8	7.2	4.5
Coal and coke	1.3	3.1	2.8	5.1	4.1
Poultry, live and dressed	0.2	a	3.8	15.2	3.4
Hides, skins, and unmanufactured leather	2.8	2.7	5.0	14.6	3.2
Binder twine	0.7	3.7	3.3	4.7	2.9
Total, principal commodities	239.6	761.1	907.9	1,339.2	628.0
Percent of all exports to United States	88.59	85.71	87.79	89.22	90.91

a - Less than \$50,000

Table I. - Principal Commodities Imported from the United States Ranked by Main Headings According to Value of Imports in the Period January-June, 1949.
(Values in million dollars)

	Calendar Year				Jan.-June
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Machinery and Parts	31.7	124.3	195.4	203.6	108.5
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	4.7	6.2	11.8	22.3	18.1
Printing Machinery	2.4	6.2	11.3	14.9	7.7
Household Machinery	1.8	5.1	14.5	9.6	4.2
Office and Business Machinery	2.5	6.3	10.0	7.9	4.2
Coal, Coal Products and Coke	30.6	132.1	152.8	203.4	77.7
Bituminous coal	16.6	77.1	96.1	127.7	52.6
Anthracite coal	9.9	41.0	40.4	54.3	17.5
Vehicles, chiefly iron, and parts (excluding tractors)	39.0	106.0	179.6	120.6	70.7
Automobile parts	24.5	66.3	98.2	100.5	59.4
Automobiles, passenger	10.4	24.7	55.6	6.6	4.1
Petroleum and its Products	44.4	88.1	144.7	186.7	68.8
Crude Petroleum for refining	31.2	58.3	77.1	90.6	36.6
Petroleum oils, refined	11.1	23.9	59.4	86.7	28.3
Tractors and parts (chiefly Farm)	14.3	45.4	69.3	86.8	59.9
Rolling Mill Products, iron	15.3	52.2	76.8	79.8	56.6
Farm Implements and Machinery (excluding tractors)	4.9	22.3	36.3	50.7	35.0
Electrical Apparatus, n.o.p.	10.5	45.3	64.4	54.9	30.7
Raw Cotton	12.3	36.2	44.0	30.8	30.3
Engines and Boilers	5.8	24.7	37.6	40.6	27.0
Automobile and Motor-truck engines, and parts	2.5	6.9	10.4	9.8	7.0
Locomotives and parts	0.4	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.9
Cotton Piece Goods	2.3	51.9	77.6	36.0	23.0
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, iron	1.4	8.1	13.1	17.0	15.3
Books and Printed Matter	12.5	29.2	29.9	28.6	14.6
Fruits, fresh	11.3	47.8	33.9	18.5	12.4
Furs and Products	3.1	14.8	18.6	21.2	10.6
Scientific and Educational Equipment	3.0	12.9	17.0	16.3	10.0
Vegetables, fresh	4.5	22.6	16.0	5.2	9.9
Paper and products	5.6	17.8	21.6	16.0	9.5
Tourist Purchases	8.0	9.1	15.8	0.3	9.3
Clay and its Products	3.1	10.1	13.6	16.9	9.2
Stone and its Products	6.1	11.4	15.8	16.9	9.2
Glass and its Products	3.5	19.7	20.9	17.0	8.2
Artificial Silk and Products	1.1	11.4	19.8	10.9	8.0
Vegetable oils, non-food	2.1	4.1	6.2	6.3	7.6
Grains	13.2	11.8	30.3	27.6	7.5
Rubber and its Products	3.6	14.8	15.1	14.0	7.5
Synthetic Resins and Products	0.9	13.6	15.0	13.6	7.0
Drugs and Medicines	2.0	7.9	9.8	11.3	6.8
Total, principal commodities	296.2	995.6	1,391.0	1,351.7	750.8
Percent of all imports from United States	69.75	70.85	70.44	74.85	74.42

Table M - Exports of Canadian Produce to the United Kingdom by Main Groups
1938, 1946-1948, and January-June 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

	1938	Calendar Year			January-June	
		1946	1947	1948	1948	1949
Agricultural Food Products	95.9	215.4	300.9	259.3	120.2	164.4
Agricultural Non-Food Products	11.4	8.9	19.0	12.6	8.7	7.1
Animals and Animal Products	73.2	173.4	150.9	138.1	91.9	25.5
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	38.5	85.0	136.1	100.6	52.0	36.9
Iron and its Products	13.5	17.1	21.7	21.9	12.0	11.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	91.5	82.0	98.9	131.9	63.6	78.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.1	4.5	6.8	7.7	3.2	3.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.0	4.0	8.1	7.3	4.2	3.1
Miscellaneous Commodities	4.2	4.9	7.3	5.6	2.7	4.9
Total	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	359.4	335.6

Table N - Imports Entered for Consumption from the United Kingdom by Main Groups
1938, 1946-1948, and January-June 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

	1938	Calendar Year			January-June	
		1946	1947	1948	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	16.4	5.7	8.1	15.3	5.4	7.6
Animals and Animal Products	4.6	4.2	5.6	9.5	3.5	2.9
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	40.1	65.0	91.2	146.4	69.7	73.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.6
Iron and its Products	21.6	15.4	27.5	50.8	21.1	39.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	5.8	18.4	16.1	20.8	10.2	12.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13.0	14.3	16.7	23.8	11.1	12.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.0	5.7	6.4	6.8	3.3	3.8
Miscellaneous Commodities	7.1	70.6 ^x	15.2	23.2	13.3	10.3
Total	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	139.1	163.2

^x Includes military equipment returned to Canada to an estimated value of \$60.1 million.

Table C - Analysis of Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom
1938, 1946-1948 and January-June, 1949
(millions of dollars)

	Calendar Year				Jan.-June
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Fruits	11.4	7.6	5.0	0.3	0.2
Vegetables	4.3	2.8	4.4	0.2	0.2
Wheat	51.7	140.6	209.0	196.5	138.4
Other grains	10.0	7.5	7.4	0.1	-
Wheat flour	9.6	53.3	72.4	61.6	25.5
Rubber and products	4.7	2.4	3.2	1.5	0.4
Seeds	0.4	1.0	3.2	2.2	0.9
Tobacco	5.2	4.6	11.4	6.3	5.5
Fish and fishery products	6.5	13.0	6.5	1.8	-
Furs and products	8.8	10.8	7.4	8.0	3.6
Leather and products	4.2	1.9	4.9	1.8	0.7
Bacon and hams	30.5	65.2	60.6	67.8	9.0
Meats, other than bacon and hams	3.3	29.5	14.5	9.5	-
Cheese	11.0	21.3	13.6	11.1	3.8
Milk products other than cheese	2.8	3.6	4.7	0.1	-
Eggs, shelled and processed	0.4	26.1	35.9	37.1	7.1
Planks and boards	19.4	36.2	77.6	43.9	16.0
Other unmanufactured wood	3.3	24.5	29.0	21.7	6.7
Wood pulp	3.7	10.1	14.7	21.4	8.8
Other manufactured wood	2.2	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.0
Newsprint paper	5.7	6.6	4.6	5.3	3.0
Other paper	4.0	4.0	5.1	5.3	1.4
Books and other printed matter	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.1
Ferro-alloys	0.2	2.8	8.1	10.0	6.3
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	2.5	3.2	3.9	1.7	0.4
Farm machinery and implements	1.1	2.6	3.4	3.8	2.9
Machinery (except farm)	4.3	0.8	2.4	2.1	0.6
Aluminum and products	12.2	23.1	25.4	39.9	23.1
Copper and products	26.1	19.6	25.8	34.8	16.2
Lead and Products	6.7	7.7	10.6	14.5	9.2
Nickel	27.5	5.6	13.0	12.6	10.1
Precious Metals (except gold)	9.8	8.8	8.6	11.3	7.6
Zinc and products	6.6	4.8	10.3	12.6	8.9
Asbestos and products	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.3	0.7
Abrasives, artificial crude	0.9	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.6
Acids	0.9	0.9	1.9	3.0	0.9
Donations and gifts	(x)	1.8	3.2	2.4	0.8
Other articles	35.9	35.7	29.2	25.9	14.2
Total	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	335.6

(x) not available

Table P - Analysis of Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom
1938, 1946-1948 and January-June, 1949
(millions of dollars)

	Calendar Year				Jan.-June
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Beverages, alcoholic	5.1	4.4	5.4	8.8	4.9
Leather, unmanufactured	1.5	1.4	2.3	3.1	1.4
Leather manufactured	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.6
Cotton products	9.3	10.2	15.8	28.8	14.2
Flax, hemp and jute and products	3.7	6.8	9.2	6.1	2.2
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	5.6	5.7	8.6	23.8	10.0
Wool products	14.4	27.5	37.3	58.6	30.8
Artificial silk and products	1.9	9.5	11.5	16.5	10.3
Other fibres and textile products	5.2	5.1	8.8	12.6	6.0
Books and printed matter	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.9
Castings and forgings	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.0
Farm implements and machinery	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.1	2.5
Hardware and cutlery	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.9
Household machinery	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2
Other machinery (non-farm)	3.5	4.2	8.1	10.1	5.1
Automobiles, freight and passenger	0.4	0.6	2.0	16.8	14.3
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
Engines and boilers	1.7	1.6	5.7	6.7	5.0
Brass, copper and products	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.4
Precious metals (except gold)	0.8	8.7	8.3	11.4	6.3
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1.8	2.1	3.7	6.3	3.1
Other non-ferrous metal products	2.8	7.2	2.9	2.6	2.1
Clay and products	4.0	7.6	9.9	13.2	7.3
Glass and glassware	1.3	2.2	3.1	4.7	2.8
Coal	6.6	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.1
Other non-metallic mineral products	1.1	3.6	3.0	3.9	1.5
Drugs and medicines	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.6
Amusement and sporting goods	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.2	0.8
Other articles	41.0	82.2 ^a	29.2	46.9	24.3
Total	119.3	201.4 ^a	189.4	299.5	163.2

a Includes military equipment returned to Canada to an estimated value of \$60.1 million



65-204

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR 1950



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR 1950

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

In the first half of 1950 Canada's foreign trade more than maintained its high postwar values. Domestic exports reached \$1,431 million, more than in any corresponding peacetime half-year, and imports of \$1,453 million and total trade at \$2,901 million also established new value records.

Four major factors influenced Canada's trade during the half-year period. The high activity of the United States economy, in contrast with the same period of 1949, provided strong support for Canada's exports. On the other hand the decision of the United Kingdom and other sterling area countries to reduce dollar imports in 1950, led to a reduction in Canadian sales to that area. The effects of the currency readjustments of September, 1949, also began to become apparent in this period. And finally the prosperity of the Canadian economy provided an expanding market for foreign goods.

Among the more marked effects of these forces was a striking change in the bilateral structure of Canada's trade. An expansion in the value and volume of exports to the United States, combined with a reduced volume of imports from that country, sharply reduced Canada's adverse merchandise balance on this portion of her trade. Increased imports from the United Kingdom, again both in value and (even more) in volume, combined with sharply decreased exports to that market, reduced Canada's favourable balance on trade with that country. And a closer bilateral balance was also evident in Canada's trade with other countries.

Less change appeared in statistics of trade with all countries than in trade with individual countries or groups of related countries, since the general movements towards trade equilibrium tended to cancel out in total. The value of Canada's exports was higher than in the previous year and the trend during the half-year was upward. But the increased value achieved for the half-year as a whole was due to the price factor; the volume of Canada's exports was about the same as in the previous year. The increased total value of imports was even more the result of price movements; here the volume was slightly below that of the first half of 1949. But, as in the case of exports, the trend of imports was upwards throughout the first half of 1950.

The average level of prices of both exports and imports rose after the currency readjustments. A large proportion of Canada's export prices are determined in the United States market, and few of these commodities failed to increase by the 9.1% premium on the United States dollar, although these increases did not all become immediately apparent in the trade statistics. The upward movement of these prices stimulated the total increase in the export price index. In imports, prices of goods from the United States rose in terms of Canadian dollars, and those of goods from the devaluing countries tended to fall. But because of the greater share of the United States in Canada's imports, an upward movement of the import price index resulted from these opposing trends. The movement of the trade price indexes, of course, took place in an atmosphere of generally increasing world prices in the first half of 1950.

TABLE 1. Summary Canadian Trade Totals, by Quarters

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
\$'000,000						
Value of Trade:						
Domestic Exports	658.8	765.8	721.4	846.9	648.9	781.8
Re-Exports	6.3	7.5	7.2	8.5	8.1	9.3
Imports	665.7	743.7	664.6	687.3	649.5	803.6
Total Trade	1,330.9	1,516.9	1,393.1	1,542.7	1,306.5	1,594.7
Trade Balance	-0.6	+29.6	+64.0	+168.2	+7.5	-12.5
1948=100						
Price Index¹:						
Domestic Exports	106.0	104.0	101.0	103.3	104.4	106.4
Imports	103.8	103.1	101.1	104.5	108.1	109.4
1948=100						
Volume Index¹:						
Domestic Exports	80.8	95.8	92.8	106.6	80.8	95.6
Imports	97.3	109.5	99.6	99.9	91.2	111.6

1. The quarterly indexes are simple averages of monthly indexes. Not seasonally adjusted.

Closer Bilateral Balance in Trade

In the first half of 1950 much of the bilateral imbalance which had contributed to Canada's international payments difficulties since the war was at last eliminated. Canada's overall trade balance, for the first comparable period since the war, became passive as a result of these changes, imports exceeding total exports by \$4.9 million. Since Canada normally has a net negative balance on other current transactions in the balance of payments accounts, it is normally necessary to achieve a favourable annual balance on merchandise trade. However, seasonal factors probably contributed significantly to the negative balance in the first half-year; Canada's exports are normally more heavily concentrated in the latter half of the year than are her imports.

In trade with the United States Canada's unfavourable merchandise balance was only \$87.6 million in the first half of 1950, as opposed to

\$308.3 million in the first half of 1949. Two chief factors contributed to this improvement. The recovery of the American economy from the slump which accompanied the readjustments of early 1949, provided a firm market for Canadian goods. And the 9.1% increase in the price of United States dollars produced by Canada's devaluation tended to brake the expansion of Canada's imports from the United States by increasing the price of United States goods to Canadian consumers. At the same time, of course, it tended to raise to American levels the export prices of many goods sold chiefly in the American market, although producers of wood pulp and some species of lumber have lowered their prices to American buyers to hold their position in the United States market. The improvement in the trade balance with the United States was thus achieved (in spite of the progressive relaxation of the emergency import restrictions throughout 1949 and 1950) in response to relatively free market forces.

TABLE 2. Changes in the Bilateral Structure of Canada's Trade

(Values in \$'000,000)

	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Other Europe	Latin America	Others
Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports):						
1949 Jan. - June	700.5	337.4	159.1	115.1	63.5	53.3
July - Dec.	823.5	371.9	142.9	114.5	62.9	68.3
1950 Jan. - June	917.0	237.2	101.5	74.9	63.5	54.0
Imports:						
1949 Jan. - June	1,008.8	163.2	91.4	44.7	86.5	13.9
July - Dec.	943.1	144.2	94.5	39.7	105.6	24.8
1950 Jan. - June	1,004.5	187.2	97.1	41.6	90.1	32.6
Trade Balance:						
1949 Jan. - June	-308.3	+174.2	+67.7	+70.4	-23.0	+39.4
July - Dec.	-119.6	+227.6	+48.4	+74.9	-42.7	+43.5
1950 Jan. - June	-87.6	+50.0	+4.4	+33.3	-26.5	+21.4

The greater margin of devaluation of the pound than of the Canadian dollar had the reverse effects on trade with the United Kingdom and the sterling area. Canadian export prices were raised to buyers in these countries, while prices of their goods tended to fall in terms of Canadian currency, though not necessarily by the full margin of devaluation. By the first quarter of 1950 the stimulating effect of this change on United Kingdom shipments to Canada was clearly evident, and in the second quarter imports from the United Kingdom, at \$102.9 million, were over \$16 million greater in their Cana-

dian dollar value than in any previous post-war quarter. Their increase in volume was even more marked. Imports from other sterling area countries (chiefly Commonwealth countries) also rose. At the same time Canadian sales to these countries dropped sharply, due chiefly to their dollar-saving programmes decided upon at the mid-1949 conference of the sterling area countries, although the devaluation-created price increases of Canadian goods may have stimulated this contraction. These changes reduced Canada's favourable balance on trade with the United Kingdom from \$174.2 million in the first half of

1949 to only \$50 million, and that on trade with other Commonwealth countries was nearly eliminated, but in both cases reduced Canadian exports were the major factor in the reductions. The improvement in the sterling area's exchange reserves enabled the United Kingdom to reduce drawings on her 1946 loan from Canada in the second quarter, and these ceased altogether in June.

The trend towards a closer balance was also displayed in trade with other countries. In trade with European countries, as with the countries of

the Commonwealth, Canadian exports were reduced, and imports from these countries also declined in value, although there seems to have been no decline in volume. In trade with Latin America, which already had a favourable balance on trade with Canada, Canada's exports declined slightly while imports rose. But Canada's passive balance with this group of countries has been due chiefly to large oil purchases from Venezuela, and Canada's negative balance with Venezuela was reduced in the first half-year. The size of the trade balance with other foreign countries was also reduced.

Domestic Background Unchanged

The domestic factors affecting external trade underwent little change in the first half of 1950. Canadian prosperity remained high, despite the slight seasonal setback early in the year, with demand from domestic consumers, from investors and from foreign consumers continuing to absorb fully the products of the economy. Imports were kept at a high level by these same forces (including the demand for Canadian exports, since imported goods contribute to their production). And no major indus-

trial disturbances affected Canada's trade in the first half-year.

Canada's trade policy also remained constant. Preparations were made for another round of tariff negotiations to be held in the fall at Torquay; these continue Canada's policy of seeking to reduce trade barriers. And further relaxations in the Emergency Exchange Conservation restrictions were also made in 1950.

CHAPTER II

LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

The high degree of concentration by countries which has always featured Canadian trade became even more marked in the first half of 1950. The proportion of Canada's total trade conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom reached 80.8%, as compared with 77.8% in the inter-war period and 77.6% in the first half of 1949.

Again the currency readjustments of September, 1949, played an important part in creating this result. Exports to the United States were sharply stimulated by Canada's devaluation with respect to the United States dollar and by the American business recovery, and that country's share of total domestic exports rose from 48.5% in the first half of 1949 to 63.3% in 1950. The share of the United Kingdom and of other countries in Canadian exports declined. On the side of imports, the price increases in United States goods produced by devaluation, together with decreased Canadian demand in some lines, restricted the expansion of Canadian expenditure on these

goods, offsetting in some measure the effect of relaxations in the exchange conservation controls, and contributing to a decline in the volume of these imports. Imports from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries were stimulated, however, and the share of the United States and the United Kingdom together in Canada's imports rose slightly.

Only four countries (other than the United States and the United Kingdom) took 1% or more of Canada's domestic exports in the first half of 1950. They were the Union of South Africa, with purchases of \$22.9 million or 1.6% of the total; Belgium and Luxembourg with \$20.2 million or 1.4%; Australia with \$16.4 million or 1.1%; and India with \$14.6 million or 1.0%. And only Venezuela, with sales to Canada of \$38.2 million (2.6% of total imports), and India, with \$20.4 million (1.4%), joined the United States and the United Kingdom in supplying individually at least 1% of Canada's imports.

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade, by Countries

	1920-39 Average	1947	1948	1949	1950 Jan.- June
	%	%	%	%	%
Domestic Exports:					
United States	38.0	37.3	48.8	50.2	63.3
United Kingdom	35.8	27.1	22.3	23.6	16.5
Others	26.2	35.6	28.9	26.2	20.2
Imports:					
United States	64.7	76.7	68.5	70.7	69.1
United Kingdom	17.5	7.4	11.4	11.1	12.9
Others	17.8	15.9	20.1	18.2	18.0
Total Trade:					
United States	50.8	56.3	57.9	60.1	66.2
United Kingdom	27.0	17.5	17.2	17.6	14.6
Others	22.2	26.2	24.9	22.3	19.2

Trade of Canada with the United States

In the first half of 1949 the most significant change in Canada's trade with the United States was the rapid expansion in the import balance, the joint result of the stimulating effect on imports of continued high prosperity in Canada and the relaxation of the exchange conservation controls, and of the retarding effect on exports of the United States business readjustments. In 1950 the fea-

ture has been the sharp reduction in this adverse balance, largely due to the favourable effects of the currency readjustments referred to in Chapter I and to the regaining of a high level of activity by the American economy. The satisfaction of much of Canada's abnormal demand for United States goods in the past few years has also reduced the pressure on the trade balance.

The effects of this changed trade environment are most noticeable in Canada's increased exports to the United States. In the last quarter of 1949 seasonal factors combined with the early effects of devaluation to raise Canada's domestic exports to the United States to \$479 million, higher than in any previous post war quarter, and the value of exports in the first quarter of 1950 was a peacetime record for that quarter. The expansion of Canadian exports to the United States continued in the second quarter of the year, passing even the seasonally high record of the preceding fall and reaching \$491 million. For the half-year period domestic exports to the United States were 31% above those of the previous year.

In part these record values are, of course, due to higher prices. Canada's devaluation of 9.1% relative to the American dollar tended to raise the Canadian dollar value of many Canadian exports by that amount without raising their price in the American market. (As the greater part of Canada's production of many commodities is sold in the United States their price tends to be determined in that market, and many of these had their Canadian dollar prices increased by the full margin of devaluation, newsprint and many metals, for example). Exporters of some commodities, such as some kinds of wood pulp and lumber, took advantage of devaluation to lower their American dollar prices and strengthen their position in the American market, but even here the Canadian dollar price tended to

rise somewhat. Despite the importance of these price increases in boosting trade values, however, a major part of the increased export values since September, 1949, is due to increased volume. This is particularly true of the immediate post-devaluation period.

There has also been a marked change in the trend of imports from the United States since September, 1949. In the post-war period this trend was sharply upwards until halted by the emergency exchange conservation controls, and this was largely responsible for the severity of Canada's American dollar shortage. However the upward pressure on these imports seems to have lessened in the first half of 1950. Although imports remain at high value levels, the maintained value level of the first half of 1950 has been due to the increased Canadian dollar prices now paid for American goods. The actual volume of these imports has been below that of the first half of 1949.

It is worthy of special note that the improved balance in trade with United States has been achieved at the same time that artificial trade barriers were being reduced by both countries, and without any reduction in the total value of goods traded. Indeed, total trade between the two countries was \$212.2 million greater in the first half of 1950 than in the corresponding period of 1949. Few reductions in trade balances in recent years have been so free of the stigma of restriction.

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

(Values in '\$'000,000)

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Domestic Exports.....	345.2	345.7	333.4	479.2	414.0	490.9
Re-Exports	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.0	6.4	5.6
Imports	482.6	526.2	461.8	481.3	458.5	546.0
Total Trade.....	832.4	876.9	800.2	966.4	879.0	1,042.6
Trade Balance.....	-132.8	-175.5	-123.4	+3.9	-38.1	-49.5

Domestic Exports to the United States ¹

All main groups but one shared in the general increase in domestic exports to the United States in the first half of 1950, and in only two cases did the value of exports fail to surpass even the very high values of early 1948. In the miscellaneous commodities group, exports to the United States have been declining slowly for two years, and in the textile products group only part of the preceding year's losses were recovered. However these groups are, by a considerable margin, the least important of Canada's export groups, and contain few of the more important export commodities.

The most important group in Canada's exports to the United States is the wood products group, which accounted for 49.8% of total domestic exports to that market in the first half-year, and which also contains the three leading commodity exports to that market. The absolute increase in exports shown by this group, \$122.7 million, was also larger than that of any other group. Indeed, in only one other group were total exports as great as this increase! American demand for Canadian wood products has been sustained by several factors. Newsprint demand has been influenced by higher newspaper

1. See Part II, especially Table VIII, for illustrative statistics.

advertising lineage and by the growth in size and circulation of major newspapers. Also important in raising Canada's newsprint exports to \$226.8 million in the first half-year was the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports of newsprint for the full half-year in 1950; in 1949 these were included only in the second quarter.

A record building boom in the United States during early 1950, combined with lower American dollar prices for some species of Canadian lumber, raised American purchases of Canadian planks and boards to a postwar record of \$95.2 million in the first half-year, and exports of shingles and plywoods were also significantly increased, especially with respect to their low 1949 values. Exports of wood pulp also increased sharply over their level for the first half of 1949, although they failed to reach the record level of 1948.

The non-ferrous metals group remained second in domestic exports to the United States. Exports in this group are predominantly base metals in ore, concentrates and primary forms; exports of the five principal base metals — aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc — in these forms totalled \$114.0 million in the first half-year, 91.4% of domestic exports in the group. Of these metals, aluminum exports to the United States increased sharply over the first half of 1949, while copper and nickel exports showed sizable increases. The value of lead and zinc exports to the United States declined slightly, but this decline was due to the price factor alone; the volume of exports of these metals rose substantially.

Exports in the animal products group held third place in the first half of 1950. Sales of beef cattle rose to \$29.3 million from \$15.2 million in the first half of 1949, and exports of beef and veal increased to \$12.7 million from \$7.7 million. High American demand for these commodities has been a major factor in increasing meat prices paid by Canadian

consumers. Exports of fresh and frozen fish rose to \$18.3 million from \$13.7 million in the first half of 1949, and exports of molluscs and crustaceans also expanded. While the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian statistics during the first quarter of 1950 influenced this rise, the greater part is due to increased sales to the United States by other Canadian fisheries.

In the agricultural products group exports of grains to the United States were up sharply over their early 1949 level, the most notable increase being in wheat, which rose to \$11.5 million from \$2.6 million in the corresponding period of 1949. However, the United States is not normally a major market for Canadian grain production and part of this exchange is local and specialized trade. A sharp increase in exports of asbestos was the major factor in increasing exports in the non-metallic minerals group; in the first half of 1949 these had been seriously restricted by the severe strike at the Quebec mines.

Only in the iron and its products group are Canada's exports to the United States predominantly fully manufactured goods. Farm implements and machinery, tractors and parts, and other machinery and parts accounted for 72.0% of domestic exports in this group in the first half of 1950. Exports of tractors have declined somewhat from the very high levels of early 1949, but the value of exports of farm implements and of machinery has increased. However these increases have been largely influenced by rising prices. The greater part of the increase in exports of chemical products is illusory; it is due to the reclassification of exports of crude synthetic rubber as chemical products. In the past these were treated in the same way as crude natural rubber and classified as vegetable products. Aside from synthetic rubber the only product of major importance in this group is chemical fertilizers, and exports of this item also increased in 1950.

TABLE 5. Domestic Exports to the United States, by Main Groups

Group	Values in '\$000,000 January — June			Percentage Change	
	1948	1949	1950	1948 to 1950	1949 to 1950
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	46.7	66.8	75.2	+61.1	+12.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	68.9	81.7	110.8	+60.7	+35.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.1	5.5	6.3	-10.8	+13.8
Wood, Wood Products, and Paper.....	355.3	327.7	450.4	+26.8	+37.4
Iron and its Products.....	41.9	62.0	66.5	+59.0	+7.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	73.0	98.4	124.8	+70.8	+26.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	25.1	20.2	33.4	+33.1	+65.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	16.4	18.4	28.7	+74.8 ¹	+55.9 ¹
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	11.7	10.1	8.8	-24.5	-13.2
Totals.....	646.0	690.9	904.9	+40.1	+31.0

1. A part of this increase is due to the transfer of crude synthetic rubber exports from the agricultural and vegetable products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

Imports from the United States¹

The value of imports from the United States in a majority of the main commodity groups increased in the first half of 1950 over the levels of early 1949. But decreased imports in the iron products, fibres and textiles, and animal products groups slightly more than offset these increases, producing an overall decline of 0.4% in the value of imports. The **volume** of imports was decreased by a considerably greater margin, however, since the price level of American goods in terms of Canadian dollars has increased substantially since the currency readjustments of September 1949.

The greater part of the overall decrease occurred in the iron and its products group, which nevertheless accounted for 40% of Canada's imports from the United States during the first half-year. And the decline here was concentrated in relatively few kinds of product. The slow downtrend in imports of many types of non-farm machinery which has been evident for three years continued, and imports of farm machinery (except tractors) also receded from the extraordinary level of 1949. In both cases the downward trends are traceable mainly to the reduction of large post-war backlogs of demand in these fields. A much sharper decrease occurred in imports of rolling mill products, which fell from \$56.6 million in the first half of 1949 to \$34.2 million in 1950, a decline of almost 40%. The share of the United States in imports of rolling mill products also decreased from 89.3% in early 1949 to 86.1% in the first half of 1950, while the share of the United Kingdom rose from 4.9% to 10.6%.

Several forces have combined to keep Canada's imports of rolling mill products from the United States below their 1949 level. In the first place the level of these imports in early 1949 was excep-

tional. Steel had been in short supply ever since the war, and steel consumers had been accustomed to ordering well ahead. But in early 1949 the supply situation eased considerably, due partly to the American business readjustments, and this resulted in heavy deliveries on orders which Canadian consumers had not expected to see filled for some time. In early 1950, on the other hand, the supply situation in steel had not fully recovered from the strike in the American industry in the fall of 1949, and large supplies were not available. Furthermore Canadian steel capacity had increased since the previous year, and much Canadian capacity formerly producing for export had now turned to supplying the domestic market since its overseas markets were largely closed by import restrictions. The contrast between the 1949 and 1950 levels of imports is therefore in large measure due to exceptional factors affecting supply in the two periods, and partly due to some reduction in Canada's need for imported steel.

Some other commodities in this import group showed increases, particularly automobile parts and tractors. But in large measure these increased values reflect price, not volume, increases. However real volume increases took place in imports of many metal products affected by relaxations of Canada's emergency import restrictions in the previous year.

The decreased imports of American textiles and fibres reflect a spread to cottons of a general trend evident in woollens in 1949, although again higher Canadian dollar prices of American goods have accentuated the trend. Canada's post-war shortage of cotton goods is now largely made up, and reduced export markets for textiles have further reduced the need for imports of raw cotton and cotton piece goods.

TABLE 6. Imports from the United States, by Main Groups

Group	Values in '\$000,000 January — June			Percentage Change	
	1948	1949	1950	1948 to 1950	1949 to 1950
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	57.7	68.6	84.6	+46.7	+23.4
Animals and Animal Products	23.4	29.0	26.8	+14.5	-7.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products	57.0	79.4	70.2	+23.2	-11.5
Wood, Wood Products, and Paper	34.9	38.2	43.8	+25.3	+14.5
Iron and its Products	365.8	438.0	402.1	+9.9	-8.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	58.0	61.7	66.6	+14.8	+7.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	195.3	179.8	183.7	-6.0	+2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	52.2	56.6	66.0	+26.3	+16.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	40.0	57.4	60.7	+51.8	+5.8
Totals	884.5	1,008.8	1,004.5	+13.6	-0.4

1. See Part II, especially Table IX, for illustrative statistics.

Most of the increases which occurred in commodity imports in the other main groups are due largely to the price factor, although imports of a few commodities have also increased in volume. Anthracite coal imports have increased over the low levels of early 1949, but the margin of the volume increase has been small, and that of imports of bituminous coal has declined. Canada's imports of crude petroleum from the United States increased slightly, but the greater part of Canada's increased

consumption of this commodity has been supplied from increased domestic production. Imports of plastics and plastic materials, of drugs and medicines and of electrical apparatus show significant gains, and imports of fresh vegetables and many fruits (now free of the emergency exchange conservation restrictions), and vegetable oils (stimulated by margarine production) have risen sharply. But a majority of the remaining increases shown in Table IX of Part II are due to the price factor alone.

Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

As in early 1949, the dominant feature of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1950 was a further sharp reduction in the adverse balance which the United Kingdom has experienced on this trade. From a peak of \$269 million in the first half of 1947 this balance has declined to \$221 million in the first half of 1948, \$174 million in the first half of 1949, and \$50 million in 1950.

However the greater part of this reduction in 1950 has been due to sharply reduced British purchases of Canadian goods. In the first half of 1948 British purchases from Canada increased by \$6 million over their 1947 half-year level, in 1949 they fell \$23 million from the 1948 half-year level. But in the first half of 1950 Canadian domestic exports to the United Kingdom were \$100 million lower than in the previous year. Over the same period Canada's imports from the United Kingdom have increased steadily; in 1948 by \$54 million over the first half of 1947, in each of 1949 and 1950 by \$24 million over the first half of the preceding year. But in 1950 the contrast between export and import movements has been much sharper than previously.

For this sharper contrast there are two chief causes. In midsummer of 1949, when the dollar-shortage crisis was reaching the peak that led to the September 1949 exchange rate readjustments, the sterling-exchange countries of the Commonwealth decided to reduce their purchases from the dollar area by 25% as an aid to relieving the strain on their exchange position. The results of this

decision on trade with the United Kingdom did not become fully apparent in 1949, as British purchases of many commodities for the remainder of the year had already been made. But in 1950 sharp cuts were made in British dollar imports, her purchases from Canada in the first half-year being 29.7% lower than in the previous year.

Also acting on British-Canadian trade has been the changed international price structure resulting from devaluation. This has tended to reinforce Britain's decision to cut purchases from dollar countries, since these goods now cost much more in terms of sterling than before the currency changes. At the same time, the lower British prices in terms of Canadian dollars which resulted from the readjustments have stimulated British sales in Canada. While the percentage increase in the value of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1950 was only 14.7%, the volume increase was considerably greater than this.

The improvement in Britain's exchange reserves resulting from these factors has been marked. During the second quarter of 1950 drawings on the Canadian loan made in 1946 were reduced, and in June these were stopped altogether. However the sharp cuts in Britain's purchases in Canada, which have been the chief factor in this improvement, have had relatively small adverse effects on most Canadian industries, as the buoyant American market has successfully absorbed the greater part of the goods set free by Britain's reduced purchases in Canada.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Domestic Exports.....	139.4	196.2	190.4	179.0	109.1	126.8
Re-Exports	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4
Imports	76.7	86.5	77.5	66.7	84.2	102.9
Total Trade	216.5	284.1	269.3	246.8	194.1	230.2
Trade Balance.....	+63.2	+111.0	+114.3	+113.4	+25.7	+24.3

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Only three of the main commodity groups failed to share in the general decline of domestic exports to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1950, and of these three only one, non-metallic minerals, showed greater exports than in the first half of 1948. Almost solely responsible for this increase was the higher level of asbestos exports to the United Kingdom. The strike at the Quebec mines caused a sharp reduction in exports of this important commodity in the first half of 1949, and during the latter half of that year the United Kingdom was unable to purchase sufficient asbestos to compensate for these losses. This factor has helped to sustain asbestos exports in 1950.

The agricultural products group, most important in Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, showed the greatest absolute decline from the 1949 half-year export level, although its proportionate decrease, 26%, was less than that of all exports. Exports of both wheat and wheat flour were sharply reduced, in value and in volume. However, 1949 wheat deliveries to the United Kingdom were somewhat above normal. One encouraging feature of these exports is the return of apples to the leading commodities list for the half-year period.

An increase in bacon exports above the level of early 1949 is responsible for increased domestic

exports in the animal products group in the first half of 1950. The greater part of these shipments took place in January, however, and represent largely shipments of bacon bought under the 1949 bacon contract with the United Kingdom. Shipments under the 1950 contract have again been hampered by heavy Canadian bacon consumption. In other products in this group declines were general.

Canadian exports of wood products to the United Kingdom have also been sharply reduced this year. Exports of planks and boards fell from \$16.0 million in the first half of 1949 to \$5.8 million in the first of 1950, while wood pulp exports fell from \$8.8 million to \$5.2 million and newsprint exports from \$3.0 million to \$0.7 million. Exports of pit props and other wood products have also declined sharply, as the United Kingdom has attempted to meet her wood requirements from other sources.

Even exports of base metals have shared in the downward trend. Exports of the five principal base metals — aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc — in ore and primary forms fell from \$67.5 million in the first half of 1949 to \$46.2 million in the first half of 1950, and each individual metal shared in the decline. Exports of the principal iron products — ferro-alloys and farm machinery — have also dropped sharply.

TABLE 8. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, by Main Groups

Group	Values in \$'000,000 January - June			Percentage Change	
	1948	1949	1950	1948 to 1950	1949 to 1950
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	128.9	171.6	126.8	-1.7	-26.1
Animals and Animal Products	91.9	25.5	28.1	-69.5	+10.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.8	0.8	0.5	-40.0	-40.8
Wood, Wood Products, and Paper.....	52.0	36.9	13.0	-75.0	-64.8
Iron and its Products	12.0	11.6	5.4	-55.3	-53.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	63.6	78.0	52.5	-17.4	-32.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3.2	3.1	5.0	+56.6	+59.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.2	3.1	3.2	-25.5	+1.4
Miscellaneous Commodities	2.7	4.9	1.5	-43.8	-69.1
Totals	359.4	335.6	235.9	-34.4	-29.7

1. See Part II, especially Table X, for illustrative statistics.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Increases in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom are almost as general as are decreases in exports to that country. In only two of the main commodity groups were imports during the first half of 1950 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and in the miscellaneous commodities group the greater part of the decline is concentrated in ammunition and aircraft for the Canadian forces, whose arms are now being standardized with those of the United States, and in settlers' effects, which is a non-commercial item². In the textile products group, the other main group to feature a reduction, the decline is a continuation of a trend evident in 1949, and largely the result of the subsiding of consumer demand for textiles and clothing from its extraordinarily high post-war level. The decline in volume of these textile imports was, of course, less than their drop in value, since the Canadian dollar cost of these goods was lessened by the devaluation of sterling.

This decline in imports of textiles, and the parallel rise in imports of iron and steel and their products, marks a major change in the structure of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom. In the period 1935-39 textiles formed 35.1% of these imports while iron and steel products accounted for only 18.2%, and as recently as 1948 textiles formed an even more important portion, 48.9%, as opposed to only 17.0% for iron and steel products. The importance of the textile industries was emphasized in the immediate post-war period by the relative ease of the reconversion process in these industries and by a war-created backlog of demand for their products, while British iron and steel using industries were hampered by reconversion problems and by the need to develop markets in

Canada. But in 1949 the proportions changed to 38.8% for textiles and 26.5% for iron and steel, and in the first half of 1950 to 28.5% and 38.1% respectively.

Automotive products have led in this increase in the importance of iron and steel products in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom. In 1938 the total value of Canada's imports of British automobiles, trucks and parts was only \$0.5 million, and they accounted for only 1.4% of total imports of this type. By 1948 the British share of the market had increased to 13.7%, and these imports were valued at \$17.6 million. And in the first half of 1950 imports of these commodities from the United Kingdom were valued at \$38.1 million, no less than 32.5% of the total. The bulk of these imports are passenger vehicles, and these have also accounted for the bulk of the increase. Imports of British passenger automobiles and buses have risen from \$3.6 million in the first half of 1948 to \$34.6 million in the first half of this year, a value increase of 871% in only two years. And in the same period their number has risen from 3,571 to 39,978, an even more remarkable increase of 1,020%. Imports of British trucks and automobile parts have also increased greatly, although here the change has been less spectacular.

Imports of other United Kingdom iron and steel products have also increased considerably since the first half of 1948. Canadian purchases of British non-farm machinery have risen from \$5.7 million to \$8.3 million, of British tractors from \$0.9 million to \$6.3 million, of British rolling mill products from \$0.7 million to \$4.2 million, of British pipes, tubes

TABLE 9. Imports from the United Kingdom, by Main Groups

Group	Values in '\$000,000 January - June			Percentage Change	
	1948	1949	1950	1948 to 1950	1949 to 1950
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	5.4	7.6	12.7	+133.9	+66.6
Animals and Animal Products	3.5	2.9	4.4	+25.7	+52.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	69.7	73.5	53.3	-23.6	-27.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	1.5	1.6	1.7	+10.6	+6.9
Iron and its Products	21.1	39.0	71.3	+238.2	+83.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	10.2	12.0	16.3	+59.0	+36.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	11.1	12.6	13.3	+19.1	+5.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.3	3.8	6.2	+90.0	+61.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	13.3	10.3	8.2	-38.7	-20.5
Totals.....	139.1	163.2	187.2	+34.5	+14.7

1. See Part II, especially Table XI, for illustrative statistics.
2. See Chapter V, p. 35.

and fittings from \$0.6 million to \$2.3 million. To a great extent this represents the development of a new Canadian market for British iron and steel products, and has played a most important part in Britain's dollar export drive. In the last nine months the price assistance given these industries over their American competitors by the devaluation of sterling, has stimulated their sales in Canada considerably.

Other industries have also contributed to the British export drive. Imports of chemicals from the United Kingdom have risen steadily over the past three years, and much more sharply since devalu-

ation. Imports of refined platinum metals and electrical apparatus have also grown. But traditional British export industries such as coal and pottery have tended to lag behind the general rise. Coal production in the United Kingdom has been hampered since the war by a severe labour shortage, and domestic needs have restricted exports, and the pottery industry, especially the British export industry, is a semi-luxury industry and as such faces a limited market. The rise of the newer basic industries and of industries producing generally used consumers' goods as export industries is therefore an encouraging sign as to probable future trends in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom.

Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade

The 19.2% of Canada's total trade not accounted for by the United States and the United Kingdom in the first half of 1950 was conducted with a wide variety of countries, of which 122 are separately recorded in the statistics. Trade with a majority of these countries is small, although significant in the aggregate and of special significance to some traders. Statistics giving the detail of trade with each of these individual areas are published in the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V; in this chapter only trade with those accounting for more than 1% of Canada's exports or imports can be discussed.

The **Union of South Africa** took Canadian exports to the value of \$22.9 million in the first half of 1950, the largest value recorded for any country, except the United States and the United Kingdom. Nevertheless exports to the Union have declined from the high value of \$40.7 million recorded in the first half of 1949. In that year exceptional sales of wheat and heavy deliveries on orders for railway rolling stock had swelled the total value: from a 1949 half year value of \$10.1 million, wheat exports eased in 1950 to \$9.6 million, and deliveries of railway cars were reduced from \$8.2 million to \$2.8 million.

The import restrictions introduced by the Union in the late summer of 1949 as a dollar conservation measure have also severely restricted Canadian exports to that market in 1950. Exports of newsprint have declined from \$3.2 million in the first half of 1949 to only \$20 thousand in 1950, and exports of lumber from \$2.6 million to \$1.4 million. Exports of automobiles have remained high at \$3.5 million, a decline of only \$0.2 million from 1949, but the volume decline is greater than that in value. Exports of farm implements (except tractors) fell from \$1.7 million to \$0.5 million, and of linseed and flaxseed oil from \$1.1 million to \$0.4 million. The general trend of export values in most items has been sharply downward, and the variety of commodities exported to the Union has also decreased.

Canada's imports from the Union remained low in the first half of 1950, amounting to only \$2.3 million, and the adverse balance of the Union on

trade with Canada remained high at \$20.7 million. The devaluation of the South African pound depressed the Canadian dollar value of South African goods, and imports from that country have not increased in volume sufficiently to offset this effect.

Belgium and Luxembourg hold next place as a market for Canadian goods. Domestic exports to this market reached \$20.2 million in the first half of 1950, a decline of less than \$0.1 million from the previous year's level. The Belgian franc is one of Europe's stronger currencies, and Belgium has maintained fewer trade controls than many other countries. Foodstuffs and industrial materials remained Canada's chief exports to this market. Sales of wheat rose to \$8.5 million from \$5.1 million in the corresponding period of 1949, but Belgian purchases of other Canadian grains declined somewhat. Sales of flaxseed also fell from \$4.9 million in early 1949 to \$0.9 million in 1950. The most notable increases elsewhere were in exports of lead, zinc, and asbestos: in primary and semi-fabricated forms, lead exports rose from \$0.8 million in the first half of 1949 to \$1.4 million in 1950, zinc from \$0.4 million to \$1.2 million, and asbestos from \$0.1 million to \$1.0 million.

Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg declined slightly from \$11.5 million in the first half of 1949 to \$9.2 million in 1950, and as a result Canada's positive balance on this trade increased from \$9.0 million to \$11.3 million. Belgium and Luxembourg devalued by little more than did Canada in the general readjustments of September, 1949 and their goods have met with severe price competition in the Canadian market from the United Kingdom and other European countries. Reduced steel imports from Belgium are due in large measure to the relatively high price of many types of Belgian steel. Belgium has also been an important source of textile supplies to Canada, but imports of Belgian textiles shared in the general decrease of this type of commodity. The chief increases in imports from Belgium were in wool carpets (from \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million), plate, sheet and window glass (\$0.6 million to \$0.7 million) and unset diamonds. Belgium is Canada's principal supplier of this latter commodity, providing 40.9% of the total in the first half of 1950 and 35.0% of the total in the first half

of 1949. The value of these diamond imports from Belgium was also higher in 1950 than in the first half of 1949, rising to \$1.4 million from \$1.1 million.

Fifth as a market for Canadian exports in the first half of 1950 was **Australia**. Domestic exports to that country declined by \$0.2 million from their 1949 half-year value, reaching \$16.4 million. The most striking change in an export commodity's value, however, was in an upward direction: Australian purchases of Canadian automobiles, trucks and buses rising from \$4.5 million in the first half of 1949 to \$7.9 million in 1950. The only other sizable increase, however, was in asbestos exports; sales of a majority of Canadian products to Australia declined and many were entirely eliminated. Exports of lumber fell from \$3.6 million in the first half of 1949 to \$2.4 million in 1950, and those of cotton fabrics from \$1.5 million to \$1.0 million. A sizable decrease in machinery exports was largely due to the inclusion in this item in 1949 of machinery for a new pulp and paper mill in Australia. Exports of newsprint, electrical apparatus and synthetic resins also declined.

Canada's imports from Australia were also somewhat lower than in the first half of 1949, reaching only \$9.6 million, a decrease of \$2.4 million. The balance of trade increased in Canada's favour from \$4.8 to \$6.9 million. A sharp decrease in Canada's imports of Australian raw sugar was largely responsible for this movement; these fell to \$1.1 million in the first half of 1950, as opposed to \$4.2 million in 1949. Canada's purchases of Australian dried fruits increased somewhat, imports of raisins alone rising to \$0.5 million from \$0.1 million, and raw wool imports increased considerably, rising in value from \$4.6 million to \$5.3 million. Present prices for Australian wool are at very high peaks, and this factor is chiefly responsible for this increase.

India is the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to account for at least 1% of both domestic exports and imports. A great part of the decline in Canadian exports to India in 1950 was due to the disappearance of the extraordinary wheat purchases which had amounted to \$18.8 million in the first half of 1949. Locomotive deliveries remained high at \$8.2 million, up from \$7.5 million in the first half of 1949, but deliveries of other rolling stock, which had amounted to \$1.4 million in the first half of 1949, did not recur in 1950. Other declines occurred in such items as newsprint paper, farm implements, automobiles, base metals, ships and aircraft. Among

the few increases in Canadian exports to India was one in fertilizers, which rose from \$0.8 million to \$1.4 million. India's increased food production programme has required these imports. Controls again restricted the variety of exports to this market. Nevertheless, despite a decline from \$41.6 million in the corresponding period of 1949 to \$14.6 million in the first half of 1950, India held sixth place as a market for Canada's domestic exports.

Imports from India rose markedly in the first half of 1950, reaching \$20.4 million as opposed to \$13.7 million in the first half of 1949. For the first time in some years India achieved a favourable balance on trade with Canada of \$5.8 million, a marked change from 1949's half-year balance of \$28.1 million in Canada's favour. A major part of the import increase was registered by agricultural products. Canadian imports of Indian tea rose from \$4.3 million to \$8.0 million, of peanuts from \$0.8 million to \$1.8 million, of pepper from \$0.4 million to \$1.3 million. Imports of jute piece goods from India also rose from \$5.8 million to \$6.2 million; since the partition of India in 1947 this commodity has been in short supply.

Venezuela also had a favourable balance on trade with Canada in the first half of 1950, although such a balance in this trade has been customary. However this balance declined from \$33.1 million in 1949 to \$25.5 million in 1950. Partly responsible for this decrease were increased Canadian exports to Venezuela which reached \$12.6 million as opposed to \$11.0 million in 1949. Among the more notable increases in exports to this market were those of wheat flour from \$1.7 million to \$3.1 million and of aluminum manufactures from \$0.3 million to \$1.2 million. The greater part of the total increase in exports to Venezuela, however, was spread out over the wide variety of commodities exported to that market. Some commodities also showed declines, the most noteworthy being in deliveries of ships, which receded from \$2.7 million in 1949 to \$1.8 million in 1950.

Oil accounts for the greater part of Canadian imports from Venezuela. In the first half of 1949 total imports from Venezuela were \$44.1 million and oil imports at \$43.7 million formed 99.2% of this total. In the first half of 1950 total imports were \$38.2 million and at \$37.8 million, 99.1% of these were crude oil. Canada's need for Venezuelan crude has been somewhat reduced by increased domestic production and by increased purchases from other sources of supply.

CHAPTER III

PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS IN CANADA'S TRADE

The greater part of the 19.2% of Canada's trade in the first half of 1950 which was conducted with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, was conducted with the countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America. The combined share of these three groups of countries in Canada's domestic exports amounted to 16.6%, in imports, 15.8% and of total trade, 16.1%

Furthermore the countries included in each of these groups have sufficient features in common to

make analysis of trade with the group as a whole meaningful. In this way the detailed information provided by the statistics can be summarized. Group analysis of this type is not an adequate substitute for analysis of each country's trade with respect to many purposes, since the individual countries included in each group have dissimilarities as well as similarities. Nevertheless as a means of summarizing the available information, and as a background for more detailed analysis of individual countries, such a study is valuable.

TABLE 10. Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of Leading Country - Groups

	Calendar Year			Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	1947	1948	1949	1949	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Domestic Exports:						
Europe ¹	12.5	10.3	7.6	8.0	7.2	5.2
Commonwealth ²	12.7	9.3	10.1	11.1	9.1	7.1
Latin America ³	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.3
Imports:						
Europe ¹	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9
Commonwealth ²	6.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.0	6.7
Latin America ³	6.2	8.4	7.0	6.1	7.8	6.2
Total Trade:						
Europe ¹	7.6	6.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.0
Commonwealth ²	9.5	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.1	6.8
Latin America ³	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.3

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland.

2. Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland, but including Ireland.

3. The twenty independent Central and South American Republics.

Trade with European Countries¹

A major part of Canada's trade with Europe is, of course, conducted with the United Kingdom, and this portion of Canada's trade was examined in Chapter II. Here the discussion will concern itself with the non-Commonwealth European countries, with the exception of Ireland which, for purposes of trade, is more closely related to the Commonwealth than to other foreign countries.

The general trend of Canada's exports to these countries has been downward ever since the end of

the emergency relief and rehabilitation period about 1947. Almost all have, in varying degree, suffered a shortage of acceptably "hard" currency to finance purchases in Canada. And while dollar aid under the Marshall plan helped for a time to prevent their exchange position from worsening, economy in the use of dollars remained necessary. Another factor also responsible for the downtrend of Canadian exports to the area was the recovery of productive facilities in the area itself, which lessened the overall need for imports. This latter factor also per-

1. See Part II, especially Tables XII and XIII, for illustrative statistics.

mitted more Canadian imports from the area, and tended to slightly reduce the trade balance.

The actions of the countries of Europe in the currency revaluations of September, 1949, varied. The exchange position of many had weakened during the trade lull which accompanied the American business readjustments in 1949, and most of them devalued their currencies following the devaluation of sterling. But the margins of devaluation differed. The Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Greece and Finland devalued by approximately the same amount as did the United Kingdom. France, Germany, Portugal and Belgium all devalued their currencies with respect to the Canadian dollar, but by varying amounts. Italy devalued less than did Canada while Switzerland, Spain and the communist countries did not participate in the general revaluation.

The effects of these exchange readjustments as reflected in Canada's trade with Europe as a whole

have therefore been blurred. Generally, however, the new currency values provided a sounder basis for trade. Those countries where inflation had made the greatest headway and where costs were highest tended to devalue by the greatest margin, and had their competitive position greatly improved. Others, which took less drastic action, suffered a slight setback as the new trade picture developed, but tended to recover their position in 1950. The case of **Belgium**, discussed in Chapter II, is of this general type. By the second quarter of 1950 the value of Canada's imports from the countries of Europe had recovered almost to the early 1949 level from the setback of the third and fourth quarters of that year, and their volume was greater than previously. As Canada's exports to these countries had been reduced, in part by trade restrictions, in part by relatively higher prices, the favourable balance of trade with this group was well below the 1949 level.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Domestic Exports.....	43.1	71.2	57.8	55.9	34.8	39.3
Re-Exports	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Imports	20.1	24.6	18.8	20.9	18.0	23.6
Total Trade	63.5	96.3	76.9	77.3	53.2	63.3
Trade Balance.....	+23.3	+47.1	+39.3	+35.6	+17.2	+16.1

Several changes in the values of commodities traded between Canada and Europe have taken place over the past year. The heavy post-war sales of ships to European countries (notably **France**) still in progress in the first half of 1949, did not recur in 1950, and sales of such reconstruction goods as farm implements and machinery also decreased. Reliance on imports of Canadian foodstuffs was also less in 1950, and sales of such items as wheat flour, barley, flaxseed and flaxseed oil declined considerably from the previous year's values. The extraordinary sales of binder twine to **France** which swelled Canada's fibres and textiles exports in 1949 did not recur in 1950. Exports of such items as wheat, base metals and asbestos held up well, however. Western Europe in particular has long been a wheat deficit area, and the base metals and asbestos were required for Europe's reviving production. Exports of salt fish to Europe were higher than in the first half of 1949, but this was due partly to

the inclusion of Newfoundland's sales of this commodity in the 1950 statistics for the full half-year.

While the value of imports from Europe was somewhat lower in the first half of 1950 than in the corresponding period of 1949, there were relatively fewer large changes in the traded value of individual commodities than in the case of exports. The downward trend in textile imports which was noted in Chapter II was also obvious in trade with Europe, and Canadian imports of both cottons and woollens from these countries declined. Imports of carpets and rugs, however, rose considerably. Imports of European steel and scrap iron also decreased — the major steel producers of Europe devalued by less than did the United Kingdom, and remained at a price disadvantage in the Canadian market, and the war-created scrap piles of Europe are now greatly depleted. The reduction of scrap imports affected particularly Canada's trade with **Germany**.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with O. E. E. C. Countries (Except the United Kingdom), by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Domestic Exports.....	44.2	73.9	67.9	57.7	33.3	41.6
Re-Exports	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Imports	18.4	21.3	16.7	19.4	16.1	20.9
Total Trade.....	62.9	96.2	84.8	77.6	49.8	62.9
Trade Balance.....	+26.1	+52.4	+51.4	+38.8	+17.6	+21.0

The greater part of Canada's trade with Europe is conducted with the members of the Organization for European Economic Co-Operation¹. Indeed Canada's trade with the two members of this group not included in the above discussion² (again excluding Commonwealth countries) was almost as great as her trade with the 12 European countries not members of this organization in this period. Most of the O.E.E.C. countries have been beneficiaries of United States aid under the European Recovery Programme, and have therefore been somewhat less

restricted by a shortage of acceptable currency in their purchases in Canada than have other European countries. At the same time, due in part to their general participation in the currency readjustments of 1949, their efforts to increase sales in Canada have been generally more successful. A comparison of the main group data in Table 13 with that of Tables XII and XIII of Part II illustrates that the pattern of the trade of Europe with Canada is dominated by Canada's trade with this group of countries.

1. The members of the O.E.E.C. are Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Western Zones of Germany, and Trieste. The colonial possessions of these countries are also considered in allotting E.C.A. aid.

2. Ireland and Turkey.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with O. E. E. C. Countries (Except the United Kingdom), by Main Commodity Groups

(Values in \$'000,000)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1949		1950	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	46.9	63.0	23.0	5.1	5.4	4.0
Animals and Animal Products.....	8.6	11.0	9.8	3.1	2.7	2.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.8	0.6	0.6	10.9	6.4	9.1
Wood, Wood Products, and Paper.....	8.3	4.2	3.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
Iron and its Products.....	11.9	8.0	6.6	8.7	3.5	5.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	20.5	25.8	17.9	3.0	5.6	5.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	1.6	3.5	4.6	3.0	3.8	3.4
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.8	3.1	7.3 ¹	1.8	3.2	2.8
Miscellaneous Commodities	14.8	6.3	1.5	3.8	4.4	4.1
Totals.....	118.1	125.6	74.9	40.3	36.1	37.0

1. This relatively large value is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland¹

Since the September, 1949, currency readjustments, movements in Canada's trade with the countries of the Commonwealth (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland have, in the aggregate, closely resembled those in trade with the United Kingdom. All of these countries (except Pakistan, which held the value of its rupee unchanged) devalued by the same amount as the United Kingdom, and all have been conducting dollar-saving programmes, though of varying degrees of severity. The reason for including Ireland with the Commonwealth for analysis is that Ireland resembles the Commonwealth in the abovementioned ways, being a member of the sterling group of countries, and also has retained the preferential tariff treatment in the Canadian market possessed before leaving the Commonwealth.

The trend of domestic exports to Commonwealth countries was downward in 1950; they reached only \$101.0 million, 36.3% below the level of the first half of 1949. Imports from these countries rose sharply, especially in the second quarter of the

year, after a slump in the second half of 1949. The result of these trends was that in the first quarter the unfavourable balance of the Commonwealth on trade with Canada was reduced from \$30.7 million in 1949 to only \$5.6 million, and in the second quarter a small favourable balance of \$1.2 million was achieved by these countries. The sterling area as a whole remained with a small unfavourable balance in its trade with Canada, but the improvement in its position since 1949 has been marked.

As in the case of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the balance of trade has been due chiefly to reduced exports to these countries. And again the restrictions on dollar expenditure decided upon at the mid-1949 conference of the Commonwealth countries have played a leading part in this reduction. Not only have sales of Canada's major exports to these countries declined as a result of these measures, in the case of many smaller items in trade exports to some of these countries have been eliminated altogether.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland, by Quarters

(Values in '\$'000,000)

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Domestic Exports.....	63.2	90.4	75.7	66.6	41.6	59.4
Re-Exports.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Imports.....	37.7	53.7	47.2	47.2	36.3	60.8
Total Trade.....	106.1	144.4	123.2	114.2	78.2	120.4
Trade Balance.....	+30.7	+37.0	+28.8	+19.7	+5.6	-1.2

The greater part of the reduction in Canada's exports to Commonwealth countries took place in sales to **India** and the **Union of South Africa**. As was pointed out in Chapter II reductions in sales to these countries were most marked in wheat and railway equipment, due to heavy extraordinary purchases of these commodities in 1949. Sales of wheat to Commonwealth countries as a group fell from \$32.3 million in 1949 to \$15.2 million in 1950, reflecting small increases in sales to other Commonwealth countries which did not fully compensate for the non-recurrence of sales to India, and sales of wheat flour to Commonwealth countries as a whole rose from \$8.2 million to \$13.3 million. Sales of linseed and flaxseed oil declined sharply. Commonwealth purchases of processed milk and salt fish also declined.

In the iron and its products group, Canadian exports of railway cars to the Commonwealth fell from \$9.7 million in the first half of 1949 to \$2.8 million in 1950, and while exports of locomotives and parts were slightly above the previous year's level for the first half-year, nevertheless they declined sharply from the (non-seasonal) high of \$19.7 million in the second half of 1949, reaching only \$8.3 million. In heavy capital goods sharp movements in the statistical values of exports are an accurate reflection of the "lumpy" nature of deliveries, and of the frequently sporadic nature of purchases by individual markets. Exports of farm implements, non-farm machinery, and rolling mill products to Commonwealth countries also declined.

1. See Part II, especially Tables XIV and XV, for illustrative statistics.

The sizable increase in Canadian exports of automobiles, trucks and parts in the first half of 1950, as compared with the first half of 1949, was due entirely to increased sales to Commonwealth countries, and the increase to Commonwealth countries was due to the increased sales to **Australia** mentioned in Chapter II. In the first half of 1950 the Commonwealth absorbed 81.5% of Canada's exports of these commodities, in the first half of the preceding year only 69.8%.

Exports in most of the other main groups declined. Sales of planks and boards and newsprint to Commonwealth countries fell particularly sharply. In the miscellaneous commodities group, last year's heavy sales of ships, aircraft and ammunition to Commonwealth countries fell sharply, the first of these ceasing altogether.

Imports from Commonwealth countries increased over even the seasonally high level of the fall of 1949 to reach \$97.1 million in the first half of 1950. The most notable increases were in imports of agricultural products, Canada's imports of Commonwealth sugar increasing from \$26.0 million in the first half of 1949 to \$27.4 million in 1950 (despite the decrease in such imports from **Australia** noted in Chap-

ter II), while purchases of tea advanced from \$10.9 to \$15.3 million, and of crude rubber from \$7.1 to \$8.2 million. Purchases of Commonwealth cocoa beans fell somewhat, the share of **Latin America** as a supplier of this commodity increasing. But most other agricultural imports recorded increases.

In many of the other main groups, however, imports from the Commonwealth tended to decline. Canada's purchases of tin and bauxite were lower than in the first half of 1949, and imports of crude petroleum from Commonwealth sources also fell. However, marked declines in these commodities were more than offset by increases elsewhere.

Price increases were particularly pronounced in many of the raw materials and foodstuffs which Canada purchases in the Commonwealth. The price index for sugar, for example, rose from 103.8 in August, 1949 to 112.8 by June, 1950, in spite of the devaluation of sterling, and the price of Indian black tea rose 6.4% from August 1949 to May 1950. Raw wool prices had increased about 10% over their pre-devaluation level by June, and were still rising. And the price of rubber also rose markedly. These price increases contributed significantly to the value increase in Canada's imports from the Commonwealth.

Trade with Latin America¹

Latin America's share in Canadian trade has been much more constant in the post-war period than that of the groups of countries discussed above. In 1947 the Latin American countries took 4.7% of Canada's domestic exports, provided 6.2% of our imports, and accounted for 5.4% of Canada's total trade. And in the first half of 1950 these proportions were little changed at 4.3%, 6.2% and 5.3% respectively.

In the first half of 1950 Canada's exports to Latin America have been slightly lower than in the first half of 1949, although their second quarter value was greater, and imports have been slightly above the 1949 level. But in neither case was the change as great as 5% of the previous year's figure. The countries of Latin America did not participate in the general exchange rate readjustments of September, 1949, but the widespread use of multiple exchange rates by these countries has given an element of flexibility to their situation, and reduced the need for general measures of that sort. The competitive disadvantage at which Canada was placed in the Latin American market by the greater devaluation of some overseas countries was partially offset by the gain with respect to United States competitors. And the fact that many Latin American countries are short of sterling and other "soft" currencies as well as of dollars, reduces the disadvantage which this factor might inflict on Canadian traders.

Table 15 shows that there was little change in Canada's overall balance of trade with Latin Amer-

ica in the first half of 1950. In 1949 there was a passive balance of \$23.0 million for the first half-year, in 1950 one of \$26.5 million. However this relative constancy conceals a considerable alteration in the bilateral balance of this trade. The one country of this group with which Canada has consistently had a large unfavourable balance of trade is **Venezuela** (due to large purchases of petroleum from that country), and for the half-year this balance was reduced from \$33.1 million to \$25.5 million. On trade with other countries of the area the balance changed from favourable at \$10.1 million in the first half of 1949 to a small unfavourable balance of \$1.0 million.

There were relatively few sharp changes in the value of individual commodities exported to Latin America in the first half of 1950. Exports of wheat flour showed an increase of \$2.2 million over the corresponding period of 1949, rising to \$7.1 million, but there was a parallel decrease of \$1.3 million in exports of wheat, which fell to \$2.4 million. Increased exports of whiskey and malt accounted for most of the gain in the agricultural products group. Exports of salt fish were also higher than in the first half of the preceding year, and exports of farm implements, automobiles, aluminum manufactures and asbestos increased. But sales of newsprint, machinery and steel pipe and tubing dropped sharply, and some other commodities also eased.

Latin America has purchased a considerable tonnage of Canadian shipping in the post war period, and these sales remained at a high level in 1950.

1. See Part II, especially Tables XVI and XVII, for illustrative statistics.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Domestic Exports.....	26.4	36.6	29.3	33.3	21.2	39.6
Re-Exports.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.5
Imports.....	41.9	44.6	48.8	56.8	41.2	48.9
Total Trade.....	68.5	81.5	78.2	90.3	62.6	91.0
Trade Balance.....	-15.2	-7.7	19.4	-23.3	-19.8	-6.7

Argentina was the principal purchaser, taking delivery of new Canadian-built ships to the value of \$7.3 million in the half-year. This accounted for the half-year's increase in exports to Argentina. **Panama** purchased less shipping than in the previous year taking only \$2.7 million of that included in domestic exports. However a \$2.3 million re-export of shipping to **Panama** also entered the statistics in the second quarter of 1950. It was this that accounted for the unusually high second-quarter re-exports total for this group of countries. However, sales of shipping are unlikely to remain indefinitely at their present level.

Few sharp changes occurred in Canadian imports from Latin America as compared to the first half of

1949. Purchases of coffee, bananas, citrus fruits and cocoa beans showed marked increases, while purchases of Latin America's vegetables declined, and sugar imports continued the sharp downward trend which began last year with Canada's return to Commonwealth sources of supply. Imports of raw cotton and other vegetable fibres from Latin America increased — in cotton this movement contrasts with that of imports from the United States. And purchases of Venezuelan petroleum decreased as imports from other sources, especially **Arabia**, increased. But the general composition of Canada's imports from Latin America remains unchanged from the previous year.

CHAPTER IV

THE COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE

There has been relatively little change in the proportionate importance of the main commodity groups in Canada's trade in recent years. While many individual commodities in trade have declined somewhat in importance since the war these declines have been largely offset by increases in other commodities in the same groups. The chief exceptions to this generalization have been the fibres and textiles group in both exports and imports, and the miscellaneous commodities group in exports; the former of these was swelled in importance in the immediate post-war period by a world shortage of civilian clothing at the close of hostilities, which extraordinary demand has since been largely satisfied, and the latter by Canada's heavy post-war sales of shipping, which have also fallen off.

Exceptional conditions in particular years have caused some fluctuations in group importance, how-

ever, particularly in exports. Heavy sales of wheat to India and the Union of South Africa in particular contributed to a rise in the relative importance of agricultural products in 1949's exports, and in the same year weakness in the American market, together with declines in overseas markets, caused some reduction in demand for Canada's wood products. Exports of non-metallic minerals that year were reduced by the Quebec asbestos strike, and exports of animal products were particularly low due to heavy domestic consumption of bacon and cheese, which hampered the filling of the United Kingdom contracts, and to sharp declines in egg exports to the United Kingdom. The import groups have shown less change. Apart from the downtrend in textile imports the chief change has been a proportionate decrease in imports of fuel and other non-metallic mineral products in the last two years. But the absolute change in value in imports in this group has been small.

TABLE 16. Percentage Share of Main Commodity Groups in Canadian Trade¹

Group	Domestic Exports January - June			Imports January - June		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	19.7	25.5	20.9	13.0	12.5	14.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	14.1	9.7	11.7	3.0	2.8	2.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.5	1.1	0.8	14.1	13.6	11.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	32.4	28.7	33.9	3.0	3.0	3.3
Iron and its Products	9.4	10.9	8.8	31.0	34.6	33.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	13.6	15.2	14.6	6.1	6.1	6.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3.0	2.0	3.4	20.7	17.6	17.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.9	2.7	3.5 ²	4.6	4.5	5.2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.4	4.2	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables VI and VII.

2. This increase is due in part to the reclassification of synthetic rubber as a chemical product in 1949.

Among the factors chiefly responsible for Canada's high level of trade throughout the post-war period have been the high level of investment and productive activity in Canada and in other countries. Canada is a leading producer not only of foodstuffs but of many raw materials for industry. The prosperous American economy in particular has drawn heavily on Canada's production of base metals, asbestos and

forest products for supplies, although overseas markets continue to take a considerable volume of such goods as well to supply their rapidly expanding production. Demand for many products of Canadian industry has also been high abroad; this is particularly true of farm machinery. And the general rise in consumption of foodstuffs in North America and overseas which has accompanied relatively full employ-

ment and high incomes has, with a few exceptions due largely to currency problems, provided an adequate market for Canadian foods.

Combined with a high level of domestic consumption this heavy external demand for Canadian goods has called forth full production from Canada's existing facilities and has demanded some increase in Canada's productive capacity. Purchases of consumer's durable goods — really a form of consumer investment — have also been high. And these factors have tended to swell Canada's purchases of commodities from abroad. Canada does not produce enough of many raw materials for her industry — steel,

fuels and fibres are the most notable examples — and some Canadian industry is dependent upon imported parts — the automobile industry is the best example. And much of the machinery and electrical equipment necessitated by industrial expansion has had to be imported, as well as many of the consumers' durables now being purchased in volume. Table 17 shows some of the imports most affected by the present high levels of production and investment; from 33% of imports in 1938 the proportion accounted for by these twelve commodities has risen to 44% for each of the last two years. Expansion of these purchases has played a particularly important part in the growth of imports.

TABLE 17. Some Leading Investment Goods and Materials for Industry in Canada's Imports

Commodity	January - June			
	1938	1948	1949	1950
Investment Goods:				
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	20, 478	118, 246	115, 715	110, 511
<i>Business and printing machinery</i>	3, 350	13, 708	12, 768	13, 531
<i>Mining and metallurgical machinery</i>	2, 713	10, 113	18, 266	12, 374
<i>Household machinery</i>	1, 341	6, 604	5, 465	6, 654
Tractors and parts.....	9, 160	43, 739	62, 297	68, 022
Automobiles and trucks	8, 151	9, 108	20, 232	41, 516
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	6, 607	34, 625	34, 213	40, 416
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2, 504	26, 953	35, 367	30, 435
Materials for Industry:				
Crude petroleum for refining	16, 219	86, 484	85, 874	89, 872
Automobile parts	13, 240	49, 600	60, 223	75, 731
Bituminous coal.....	8, 434	51, 815	52, 563	51, 990
Rolling mill products (iron).....	11, 930	41, 353	63, 408	39, 703
Raw cotton.....	6, 250	31, 667	32, 972	35, 174
Raw sugar.....	2, 152	25, 578	29, 672	27, 809
Wool, raw, noils, tops	5, 343	23, 733	21, 313	23, 051
Total, above commodities	110, 468	542, 901	613, 849	634, 230
Percent of total imports	32. 8	42. 7	43. 6	43. 6

Price Movements and Canada's Trade

The high level of prices prevailing in the post-war period has played an important part in the high post-war values of Canada's trade. In 1948, the base year for the indexes of export and import prices now in use, the price levels of both exports and imports were somewhat more than twice what they had been in 1938. Price fluctuations have also played an important part in the changes in the value of individual commodities in trade in recent years, and an examination of the facts presented by the price indexes helps in clarifying the significance of these movements.

Comparisons of the percentage change in indexes of the values, prices and physical volume of Canada's exports and imports reveal the extent to which declared value increases in the first six months of 1950 are due primarily to price increases. Table 18 below recapitulates percentage increases and decreases shown by indexes for the half-year periods of 1948, 1949 and 1950.

The increased value of domestic exports in the six months ended June, 1950, when compared with that of the same half-year period in the preceding

year, is generally due to increased prices. Price increases have, furthermore, more than accounted for value increases of approximately 2 per cent in the first half of 1950 over the comparable period of 1948.

No pronounced change in the volume of commodities exported, therefore, actually occurred in the first six months of 1950 by comparison with the first six months of 1949, despite the loss of overseas markets due to dollar stringency abroad. It may be inferred that in the current half year alternative markets, such as have been secured in the United States for certain products, have been sufficient to maintain the volume of exports at about the previous high level. The identity of volume shown by the indexes for the two periods applies only as an overall measure, of course, there being a great variety of offsetting changes in individual commodities.

Table 18 shows price increases to have accounted for a relatively greater proportion of the increased

import values. Price increases abroad, particularly in the United States (and these were accentuated by Canada's devaluation with respect to the United States dollar) led to a 5.1 per cent increase in import prices in the first half of 1950 over the comparable half-year of 1949. Import volume, therefore, actually declined by a small percentage in the first six months of 1950 by comparison with the previous comparable half-year, though volume in the recent six months increased over the first half of 1948. The gradual lifting of Canada's exchange conservation import restrictions through 1949 and 1950 has contributed to this volume movement. (Certain volume declines in the fibres and textiles, iron and steel, and miscellaneous groups of commodities in the first half of 1950 are separately analyzed below). Imports have generally tended to increase in price in the current period over previous comparable periods. All recent periods in Table 18 show percentage price increases over earlier comparable periods.

TABLE 18. Percentage Change in Aggregate Value,¹ Price and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Increase + Decrease -		
	6 Months June 1950 over 6 Months June 1949	6 Months June 1950 over 6 Months June 1948	6 Months Dec. 1949 over 6 Months Dec. 1948
	%	%	%
Domestic Exports: ²			
Value.....	+0.4	+2.1	-6.3
Price.....	+0.4	+7.3	-0.4
Physical Volume.....	0	-5.0	-5.9
Imports: ²			
Value.....	+3.1	+14.5	-1.2
Price.....	+5.1	+10.2	+1.9
Physical Volume.....	-1.9	+3.9	-3.0

1. Adjusted totals; see Chap. V, table 20.

2. For the indexes from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XVIII, XX, XXII and XXIV. Value index increases are derived from Table 20, Chap. V.

After the world-wide revaluation of currencies in September, 1949, the prices of Canada's exports¹ moved upward. In the first half of 1950, however, they averaged little higher than in the first half of 1949. Notable exceptions were the non-ferrous metals, chemicals and fertilizers, and non-metallic minerals groups of products.

Prices in the first of these exceptional groups declined sharply in the second half of 1949, and did not recover significantly until the first half of 1950. The effect of the post-devaluation premium on ex-

ports to the United States was not great enough to counterbalance entirely the downward trend in some price series during the early part of this period. Most of the price series in this group contributed to the downward movement, which was not arrested until October, 1949. Nickel prices, however, remained steady before devaluation, and increased in Canadian dollar terms after that event. The recovery of the other prices in the group was to levels short of those attained in the early months of 1949. For the half-year 1950, this group of products averaged 7.8 per cent below the level of the previous comparable half-year.

1. See Part II, Tables XVIII and XIX.

Chemical and fertilizer prices moved similarly, and declined, on the average, below the levels of the first six months of 1949 in the first half of 1950. Paints and paint materials changed price typically, but fertilizer and sodium compounds, which find a ready dollar market, reflected the premium on United States dollars in their increases for the second half of 1949 and subsequently. Other chemical prices more typical of the group declined in response to non-dollar market restrictions. Acids, drugs, pharmaceuticals and synthetic products, largely manufactured, are included in this group of commodities.

The rise in the prices of non-metallic minerals and their products is exceptional and well marked. This is largely typified by asbestos milled fibres which have increased in average price by 11.1 per cent of the first half of 1949 in the current six-months, in response to heavy demand in the United States and in overseas markets.

Other groups of exported products show more consistently the trend to higher prices through the periods January to June, 1948, 1949 and 1950. Some agricultural and animal products and some wood products declined in price in the last six months of 1949 before increased prices later appeared. Wheat flour, fresh beef and veal, dairy and slaughter cattle over 700 lbs. weight, fish and fishery products, undressed fur skins, planks and boards, red cedar shingles and wood pulp, all levelled in price in the latter six months of 1949, due to uncertainty concerning markets. In all these commodities the trend was consistently to higher prices after December, 1949, although many did not recover the levels of early 1949.

Import prices,¹ like export prices, tended to be higher in the first six months of 1950 than in the comparable 1949 period. However they stabilized somewhat after March. The textile group of products did not share in this general price increase; this reflects the high proportion of Canada's textile imports drawn from the United Kingdom, which devalued the pound with respect to the Canadian dollar. But none of the import group price increases deviate widely from the overall average of 5.1 per cent in the first half of 1950 over the first half of 1949.

The relative levels of commodity export and import prices are of interest in the aggregate because of their use as a measure of the terms on which Canada conducts her trade. Measurement of the net barter terms of trade by means of the ratio of an index of the prices of exports to one of imports is, however, subject to the limitations of these large samples of the total commodities traded. One assumption implicitly made by such a ratio is that re-export prices varied similarly to export prices, where-as it is likely that these followed the trend of import

Fibres and textiles, chemicals and fertilizer, and miscellaneous products showed price declines in the six month period ended December, 1949, by comparison with the same six months of 1948, reflecting the influence of currency adjustments in the later of these two periods and some declines in demand. If allowance is made for seasonal fluctuation, other groups all showed gradual upward price movements.

The influence of the higher price of United States dollars, and of rising prices in that country may be noticed in individual price series of some commodities which are largely supplied by that country and which have increased in price steadily since the first six months of 1948. Newspapers and periodicals, book and other paper, iron ore, tinplate steel sheets, angle beams 35 lbs. and heavier, machinery and equipment (except farm), farm implements and machinery, electrical household equipment (except machinery), heavy electrical equipment, bricks and tiles, anthracite and bituminous coal, and sodium are typical.

From July to December, 1949, price declines were characteristic of series such as oranges, mandarines and tangerines, nuts, Indian corn, black tea of India (direct), raw cotton, washed or scoured wool, worsted tops, worsteds and serges, artificial silk and fabrics, paints and paint materials and rubber and its products. Many of these are obtained largely from non-dollar currency areas. Dollar prices of imported tea, raw wool, worsted tops, worsteds and serges and raw rubber were affected particularly by the relative devaluation of the pound sterling. However many of these prices rose again in 1950.

Worsteds and serges, artificial silks and fabrics, sisal, istle and tampico fibre, tin in blocks, pigs, and bars, china tableware, paints and paint materials are the only selected commodities in Table XXIII of Part II which show lower average prices in the first half of 1950 than in the first half of 1949. The influence of the relative devaluation of sterling is clearly indicated in these prices. The curtailment of United States stockpiling of tin from Malaya in the first half-year may be cited as an external influence tending to produce a lowered price in the current half-year period.

Average Prices and the Terms of Trade

prices. Since, however, domestic exports are by far the dominant proportion of total exports (exports of foreign produce are seldom greater than 2 per cent of the total exports) the error introduced by the simplified calculation is not large.² The third column of Table 19, shows the course of these net barter terms with reference to the 1948 base period.

A steady, but slow, deterioration of these ratios has been evident since 1946. Export price levels

1. See Part II, Table XXII and XXIII.

2. Approximate f.o.b. prices for both domestic exports and imports are a mitigating factor. Both numerator and denominator of the ratio are hence in similar price terms.

were relatively high at the end of 1945 due to exceptional reconstruction demand abroad for many of the products which Canada supplies, but have since risen less than the prices of imports. In the six month periods since the first half of 1948, the net change in this ratio has been downward, al-

though there was an apparent upward tendency before the currency revaluations of September, 1949. By the first six months of 1950 average import prices had risen 3 per cent more than domestic export prices above the 1948 level, depressing the terms of trade by that amount.

TABLE 19. Foreign Trade Price Indexes and the Net Barter Terms of Trade

Calendar Period		Prices of Domestic Exports	Prices of Imports	Net Barter Terms of Trade ¹
		(1948 = 100)		
Calendar Year.....	1946	79.9	76.4	104.6
	1947	91.6	87.8	104.3
	1948	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1949	103.1	103.2	99.9
January - June.....	1948	98.2	98.6	99.6
July - December.....	1948	102.6	100.9	101.7
January - June.....	1949	105.0	103.4	101.5
July - December.....	1949	102.2	102.8	99.4
January - June.....	1950	105.4	108.7	97.0

1. Export price index divided by import price index in percentage terms.

Leading Domestic Exports¹

The wood products and paper group accounted for 33.9% by value of Canada's domestic exports in the first half of 1950, an increase from the relatively low figure of 28.7% in the first half of 1949. During the first half of 1949 the American business readjustments, together with exchange difficulties overseas, had greatly restricted the markets for these products; and both price and volume declines in such commodities as lumber, shingles, pulpwood, and wood pulp had reduced the values of exports in this group. During 1950 the markets for these commodities improved greatly. Lumber and shingles were in great demand in the United States to feed the record building boom, and high prices for American lumber, combined with lower American dollar prices for some species of Canadian lumber after the devaluation of the Canadian dollar, increased the demand for the Canadian product. Domestic exports of planks and boards to all countries rose to \$108.2 million from \$67.9 million in the first half of 1949, and the volume index for this commodity from 71.4 to 117.8. The average Canadian dollar price of lumber exports, notwithstanding the greater value, was below that of the first half of 1949 by 3.9%, although the trend of prices was upward, especially in the second quarter. Exports of shingles also rose strikingly in value, both price and volume increases contributing, and increased volume raised the value of wood pulp exports above the previous year, notwithstanding somewhat lower prices. Both the price

and volume of newsprint shipments continued their slow upward movement in 1950 — this commodity remained by a wide margin Canada's most important wood export, its value reaching \$235.5 million in the half-year.

The greatest part of the decline in the value and proportionate importance of agricultural products in exports was due to reduced wheat sales in the first half of 1950. These fell to \$157 million from \$201 million in the previous year, and the decline was almost entirely due to the volume factor. Reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and India made the chief contributions to this decline. The value of wheat flour shipments in the first half-year, \$50 million, was almost the same as in the previous year, but only because a 7.4% decline in the average price received per barrel was counterbalanced by an 8.5% increase in volume. In the other chief exports in this group changes were less pronounced.

Beef and bacon accounted for the higher level of exports in the animals and animal products group in 1950. Sales of slaughter cattle in the first half-year increased from 110,282 head valued at \$15.4 million in 1949 to 183,483 head valued at \$29.3 million, and the value and volume of fresh beef shipments also rose. Price increases also occurred in cattle and beef, the former by about 7.4%, the latter by 16.5%. Exports of bacon rose from \$9.6 million to

1. See Part II, especially Table VI and Tables XVIII — XXI for illustrative statistics.

\$20.2 million in value, and their volume also more than doubled. But as was noted in Chapter II, the greater part of these shipments were made on the 1949 British bacon contract, rather than on that for 1950.

Both price and volume increases contributed to increased exports of fish and fishery products in the first half-year, these rose from \$36.6 million in the first half of 1949 to \$47.1 million in 1950. Both fresh and salt fish contributed to this increase, sales of the former going chiefly to the American market while the latter went chiefly to markets in Europe and Central and South America. However, many difficulties still face Canadian fishery products in overseas markets.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and their products decreased somewhat in value in 1950 from their early 1949 levels. This decrease, however, was due solely to the price factor, the volume of exports in this group increasing by 4.4%. The principal exports in the group are the five chief base metals produced in Canada — aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc — and these are generally shipped in a primary or semi-fabricated form. In 1950 exports of these metals in these forms were valued at \$182.2 million, and they formed 87.2% of total exports in the group. Prices of copper, lead and zinc were somewhat lower than in the first half of 1949, and the volume of lead and nickel exports was somewhat lower than in the previous year. With the decline of overseas markets the United States has absorbed an increasing proportion of exports of these metals — from 48.9% in the first half of 1949 this proportion increased to 62.6% in 1950. This increase, of course, has been stimulated by the recovery of American business from its 1949 decline.

The sharp increase in domestic exports of asbestos in 1950, as compared with early 1949, reflects the influence of the Quebec strike of that year. The volume of asbestos shipments has increased 203%. The price factor also contributed to the high value of exports, rising about 10% over the previous year. The value of asbestos exports, at

\$29.0 million, was \$19.8 million above the 1949 figure and \$10.0 million above that of the first half of 1948. Exports of fertilizer, the chief distinguishable commodity in the chemical products group, declined in both value and volume, although their price increased slightly. The increase in total exports in this latter group is due chiefly to the transfer to it, from the agricultural products group, of crude synthetic rubber.

The level of most exports in the iron products group was below that of 1949 in the first half of 1950. Despite a 4% increase in price, exports of farm implements declined 10.6% in value, to \$47.4 million, and 18% in volume. In non-farm machinery the volume decline was even steeper — 37.2% — and the value reached only \$11.3 million. The European market for these items has greatly decreased since the passing of the initial post-war reconstruction period, and European firms are now competing with Canadian and American producers for other overseas markets. Such exports as ferro-alloys and rolling-mill products have also decreased sharply due to these factors. Exports of Canadian automobiles have been kept low by controls induced by the dollar shortage in overseas markets and only heavy shipments to Australia maintained their value in 1950. Overseas controls have generally had a depressing effect on Canadian exports of manufactured goods throughout the post-war period, and these have tended to become more stringent in recent periods.

The increased importance of the American market noted in Chapter II with respect to total exports, is also clear in the cases of many of Canada's leading exports, due in part to the effect of dollar-saving controls in overseas markets on particular commodities. The share of the United States in Canada's exports of planks and boards, for example, rose from 62.4% in the year 1949 to 88.0% in the first half of 1950, in exports of farm machinery (except tractors) it rose from 75.9% in 1949 to 83.8% in the first half of 1950, and the proportionate increase of the United States as a market for base metals was noted above. Other examples can be obtained by comparing tables VI and VIII of Part II.

Leading Imports¹

Iron and its products accounted for the largest proportion of imports of any of the main groups in the first half of 1950, 33% of total imports falling in this category. Nevertheless the value of these imports, \$479.4 million, was slightly below that of the previous year in spite of a price level about 9% higher. The volume of imports in this group was down considerably, by some 9.5% for the group as a whole.

The most important decline in this group was in imports of steel rolling mill products. From the close of the war to early 1949 the steel supply situation, in Canada and abroad, had been very tight, but in early 1949, aided by some reduction in demand

during the United States business readjustments, the supply situation eased. From March, 1949, especially, deliveries by United States steel producers to Canadian consumers were very heavy. And these heavy deliveries persisted until midsummer. The value of Canadian imports of rolling mill products in the first half of 1949 was considerably inflated by these deliveries.

After the United States steel strike in the fall of 1949, the supply situation in that country tightened somewhat, and did not ease until the second quarter of 1950. Steel imports from that source were therefore reduced, both due to the tighter supply situation and partly to the increased Cana-

1. See Part II, especially Table VII and Tables XXII-XXV for illustrative statistics.

dian dollar price of American steel which resulted from devaluation. The expansion of Canada's domestic steel production, and the closing of many export markets by dollar-saving controls which increased the amount of Canadian steel available in Canada, somewhat lessened dependence on imports for supplies. The United Kingdom steel industry benefited to some extent by its devaluation-lowered prices and increased its shipments to Canada. The net result of these forces was that the average price of imported steel was higher in the first half of 1950 than in the previous year, but the value of rolling mill products imports fell to \$39.7 million from 1949's extraordinary half-year total of \$63.4 million, and the volume decline was somewhat greater. The series for tinplate, skelp and angle beams included in Tables XXIII and XXV show the price and volume of imports of certain important rolling mill products.

Imports of farm implements and non-farm machinery also showed downward movements in volume and value despite higher price levels. The war-created backlog of demand for items in these lines has now been sharply reduced and imports of non-farm machinery have also been affected by some change in emphasis from re-equipment to construction in Canada's investment programme. Imports of internal combustion engines also decreased in 1950, due largely to reduced purchases of aircraft engines. Imports of tractors, however, increased in value from \$62.3 million in 1949 to \$68.0 million in 1950, and imports of automobiles, trucks and parts increased in value, price and volume, those of passenger automobiles rising from \$16.9 million to \$37.1 million, and automobile parts from \$60.2 million to \$75.7 million. While the United States continues to supply the bulk of Canada's imports of automobile parts, accounting for 98.0% by value in the first half of 1950, the United Kingdom (partly as a result of Canada's currency-saving measures) now provides the greater part of Canada's imports of completed passenger vehicles, accounting for 93.2% by value in the first half-year. The price level of automobiles, trucks and parts was about 10% higher than in the previous year, and the volume of imports about 27% greater.

Canada's imports of non-metallic minerals are chiefly fuels, and trends here have been influenced by several factors. The oil developments in Western Canada have enabled a considerable expansion of Canadian oil consumption in the recent past to be met with little increase in expenditure for foreign crude oil, and the expansion of refinery capacity in Canada is tending to lessen expenditure on refined oil products. Imports of crude petroleum rose only \$4 million in 1950 to \$89.9 million, the increase being the compound of a 3.2% price rise and a 1.3% volume rise. Coal is the other major import in this group — anthracite imports in the first half year rose from a

low \$18.6 million in the first half of 1949 to a more normal \$23.6 million in the first half of 1950, both price and volume increasing (although the volume of these imports remained some 23% below the 1948 level), and bituminous coal imports decreased slightly in volume and value, reaching only \$52.0 million. Anthracite coal in particular is facing strong competition from oil as household fuel.

Imports of many foodstuffs, particularly tea, coffee, fresh vegetables, vegetable oils and many fruits increased considerably in the first half of 1950. These products were largely responsible for the increase in imports of agricultural and vegetable products. A tendency towards both increased price and increased volume contributed to the value increase in this group, and most of the items reflected this movement. Of the selected series (of foodstuffs) in Table XXIII only nuts shows a decrease in price as compared to the first half of 1949, and only raw sugar and coffee show volume decreases. In the case of coffee, however, an exceptional 72.9% price increase, the largest of any in Table XXIII, was sufficient to increase the value of imports from \$12.5 million to \$17.6 million, despite the volume decrease. Certain of the increases in this group, notably those in fresh vegetables and some fruits, were greatly influenced by the relaxation of Canada's import controls during 1949 and 1950.

Declines in value were general in imports of fibres and textiles, the chief exceptions to the trend being raw cotton, raw wool, and wool noils and tops. Of the selected items shown in Table XXIII only raw cotton increased in price over the first half of 1949, although wool prices also rose sharply towards the end of the second quarter. The volume of fibres imports tended to increase during the half year — cotton, wool, and coarse vegetable fibres all showing increases — while that of piece goods — cottons, woollens and others — tended to decrease. Reduced export markets for Canadian textile manufactures and a considerable reduction in domestic backlog demand for clothing are chief causes of this latter trend.

In the other main groups there was less noteworthy change in Canada's imports, although a general trend towards higher values was evident in most commodities. The general trend of prices in the remaining commodity groups was upwards, and this factor accounted for a considerable part of the value increases. But the volume of imports in the wood products, non-ferrous metals and chemical products groups also increased. The animal products group registered a lower value in the first half of 1950 than in the previous year (no separate price or volume material is available for this group) and the small increase in imports in the miscellaneous products group was due almost solely to the price factor.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. The monthly bulletins **Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade** contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and area groups. Monthly reports, **Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce and Imports Entered for Consumption**, contain detailed statistics of exports and imports organized on a commodity basis. Quarterly reports, **Articles Exported to Each Country and Articles Imported from Each Country** contain the same detailed commodity information but organize it on a country, rather than a commodity, basis. Also of current interest is the semi-annual bulletin **World Price Movements**, prepared by the Prices Section.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and

published in **Trade of Canada** (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes 2 and 3 give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded, volume 1 supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report **The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948**, and in annual reports titled **The Canadian Balance of International Payments** prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in two special reference papers: **Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9 = 100)**, and **Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 - June 1950, (1948 = 100)**. Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the **Review of Foreign Trade and the Canada Year Book**.

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by numerous factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the forms received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports — Valuation.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.

- (3) **Re-Exports — Valuation.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes all goods which were previously entered for consumption in Canada and which have not been further processed in Canada. The value of such exports is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports — Valuation.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: that is, all imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is generally the fair market value (or price) in the country of origin if sold for domestic consumption, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. While the customs values assigned to imports

occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. Normally this method gives values approximately f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come

without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any month (or year) in the statistics is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been cleared by customs officials during that calendar month (or year). Actual commodity movements may lead by a few days (or sometimes more) the clearance of the customs forms. However as the effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics can be considered to give a generally accurate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume

Direct comparisons of the physical quantities of articles in trade and of the total volume of trade may not be made for large groups and totals because of insufficient reporting of quantities of commodities by the trade statistics. The "deflation" technique by means of which values, or value indexes, are divided by price indexes in order to produce physical volume (quantum) quotients is, therefore, a necessary means to these comparisons. The type of physical volume comparison so secured depends upon the formula and the coverage of the price index which is used as a deflator. A value index divided by a base-weighted aggregative price index, for example, results in a physical volume index which is currently weighted¹. The Bureau's interim indexes of prices of domestic exports and of imports, since derived largely from unit value data in the trade statistics, are best suited to deflation of the declared value statistics.

Value-price-volume comparisons have been published since 1914. These were first based on 1914 data, but after 1929, comparisons with the pre-war year were discontinued because of bias due to the change of weights over the time period. The year 1926 was then selected as a base more representative of then existing conditions. After the depression of the early 1930's the base year 1936 was decided upon, and overlapping comparisons worked back to 1932. These comparisons were continued until 1939 at which time the average of the years 1935 to 1939 was fixed upon as the base period most suited to the

data. These comparisons were published in various Trade of Canada reports and in the Canada Year Book, but in 1945 their publication was suspended to enable refinements in techniques to be worked out.

The Bureau currently publishes both annual and monthly price and physical volume indexes of exports of Canadian produce and of Canada's imports entered for consumption. The years 1938 and 1948 have been used as base periods for these comparisons. Price indexes for the annual comparisons based on 1938 = 100 are mechanically converted from original computations based on 1935 to 1939 average prices. All these price indexes are described as interim indexes to permit of later revision of classification and the inclusion in future aggregative computations of new price series which are not at present available. Consequently, physical volume measures, obtained by means of these deflators, are interim measurements.

Up to the present time, price indexes have been directly computed by months from July, 1945 and by annual periods from 1946 on a 1948 base. The annual indexes are obtained from annual trade and prices data and the monthly indexes from similar monthly data. Approximate half-yearly and quarterly indexes are calculated from the monthly price indexes as simple averages of six months or three months, as the case may be. Although this process does not result in as accurate or as statistically correct an

1. See: Appendix, **Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945 - June, 1950 (1948 = 100)**, D.B.S., October, 1950, for computation method applied to monthly indexes.

average as would some other process which took into account internal weighting in each month, nevertheless, in practice the error involved is small and not such as would justify a lengthy separate

computation. At present, all indexes of the prices of exports and imports are of the base-weighted aggregative type by means of which currently weighted physical volume indexes are derived.

Adjustments to Classification

The conventional classification of trade statistics is followed in principle and as nearly as possible in practice by the price and physical volume indexes. In order to facilitate the selection of price series which are representative of large groups of commodities, however, certain adjustments have been necessary. Since the "deflators" are then grouped in a manner which differs somewhat from the conventional trade statistics' groupings by nature of component material, values and value indexes have been recalculated in the same format as a preliminary to deflation. Resultant physical volume indexes are then grouped in a manner similar to the price indexes.

Table 20 presents the declared value statistics of exports of Canadian produce and of imports for consumption adjusted by groups according to concepts involved in the compilation of the price indexes. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have, in this format, been combined into Group I, agricultural and other primary products, with a sub-group of rubber and its products transferred to the miscellaneous group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Temporary trade for exhibition or competition has been deleted from the trade content of imports

TABLE 20. Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports by Groups¹

(Values in \$'000,000)

Commodity Groups ¹	1948		1949 ⁶		1950 ⁶
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Domestic Exports:					
Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	456.4	589.0	487.4	598.2	460.9
Fibres and Textiles.....	21.0	24.6	15.5	9.7	10.8
Wood Products and Paper.....	53.3	500.3	408.2	467.1	485.3
Iron and Steel and Products.....	151.0	211.9	179.8	154.2	142.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	190.1	205.8	217.2	209.4	208.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	41.4	53.5	29.1	44.6	47.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	41.2	38.6	38.9	31.8	50.1
Miscellaneous:.....	45.6	51.5	48.4	53.3	24.5
(a) Commercial transactions.....	35.8	38.0	37.5	44.8	18.0
(b) Special and non-commercial.....	9.9	13.5	10.9	8.5	6.6
Adjusted total exports ²	1,400.1	1,675.3	1,424.6	1,568.3	1,430.6
Temporary exports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, Declared Values.....	1,400.1	1,675.3	1,424.6	1,568.3	1,430.6
Imports:					
Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	188.2	214.8	200.4	222.1	232.0
Fibres and Textiles.....	179.1	171.6	192.0	141.0	167.3
Wood Products and Paper ³	36.5	34.1	39.7	42.8	44.9
Iron and Steel and Products.....	394.7	388.7	486.4	403.0	478.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	77.2	79.2	87.7	90.1	98.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	261.1	342.2	246.8	284.6	257.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	59.9	61.4	65.0	69.5	77.5
Miscellaneous:.....	72.3	73.7	90.9	97.2	95.7
(a) Commercial transactions.....	62.5	62.7	71.7	66.2	74.8
(b) Special and non-commercial ⁴	9.8	11.0	19.2	31.0	20.9
Adjusted total imports ⁵	1,268.9	1,365.7	408.8	1,350.4	1,452.7
United Kingdom government and temporary imports.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.3
Totals, Declared Values.....	1,270.1	1,366.9	1,409.4	1,351.8	1,453.1

1. Groups, though classified by component material, differ from conventional trade statistics groups.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excludes advertising matter.

4. Includes advertising matter.

5. Excluding: imports for use of the United Kingdom government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

6. Includes Newfoundland as a 10th Canadian Province from April 1, 1949.

and exports, and imports of merchandise into Canada for the use of the United Kingdom government have been deducted from the total of the imports for consumption because of their special relationship to the Canadian trade content. By virtue of this latter subtraction it is possible to refer to the adjusted imports as Canada's imports for consumption. Certain other adjustments to the groups of varying significance—such as the transfer of ships from the miscellaneous group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to the miscellaneous group, etc.—represent an improvement in group classification by component material over periods of time and aid the comparison of totals to the extent of this gain in precision.

Table 20 subdivides the miscellaneous articles—in which group end products of consumer interest predominate—into two parts: commercial transactions and special and non-commercial transactions. This distinction is often useful. When the financial aspects of the merchandise trade transactions are considered in an articulated set of accounts, such as the Canadian Balance of International Payments, the regular commercial transactions only are of interest. They may be thought of as those for which a real or nominal return is made in the form of money or a claim to money in exchange. They are naturally, the bulk of merchandise trade content.

Non-commercial transactions are largely unilateral; for example, donations and gifts. Certain special transactions, furthermore, are of a mixed character. Some involve the exchange of a service in return for a money rental; others involve a real or nominal purchase or sale which is duplicated elsewhere in the Balance of Payments' current account. Incidental purchases of Canadians returning from abroad (identified tourist purchases) are in this latter category whereas imports and exports of motion picture films, valued at the value of the films in the trade statistics, are frequently transactions whose real consideration is a rental.

Some element of choice enters the selection of special and non-commercial transactions. Identification of these among the diverse items which make up the classified content of the trade statistics is not always possible. The totals of sub-group (b) of the miscellaneous commodities group of table 20 are made up of the following:

Domestic exports: Settlers' effects; Donations and gifts; Contractors' outfits; Motion picture films.

Imports: Settlers' effects; Effects left by bequest; Charitable donations; Casual donations; Presentations for livesaving; Articles for the use of the Governor General; Articles for the use of representatives of Commonwealth and foreign governments; Incidental purchases by Canadians returning from other countries; Cinematograph film positives; Advertising and printed matter.

Group and selected commodity price indexes are subject to the following defects of the primary data used:

(a) **Valuation of the trade statistics.** Although it is not a source of major difficulty in the period since July, 1945, customs evaluators have in the past sometimes set values for imports which are not the same as the cost to the importer. There has been, in addition, somewhat less incentive to accurate declaration of imports which are free and of exports, since no duty is involved. However, most of the series selected for the samples of trade items are free from this defect. A further difficulty in the price index arises occasionally from the circumstance that imports are valued at official rates of exchange whether or not these are appropriate to the actual transaction. Unit values in this latter circumstance will be defective as true measures of price. Nevertheless, in deflation of trade statistics the resulting differences between market values and declared values are a part of both the values (or value indexes) and the price indexes so that the defects are removed from the resultant physical volume quotients.

(b) **Qualitative differences in temporal comparisons.** Specific items or articles which enter into trade may change quality over a time period. Some of this type of error has been removed by the use of the specified price series. Where unit value series are used, however, any undiscovered quality change becomes a part of the price index, and does not show up, as it should, in the resulting physical volume indexes.

Volume indexes, in common with declared values, are also subject to the qualification that they refer to a statistical period rather than a calendar period.

Some Special Features of Canadian Trade Statistics

Inclusion of Non-Commercial Items

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the recipient of goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects, the property of immigrants or

emigrants, for which no payment is made at the time they are taken from one country to another, and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these

stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Not all non-commercial exports and imports can easily be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 21. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, no adjustment for non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this review. The items excluded in the price

and volume index adjustment are listed on page 35 above; these include both non-commercial items and some transactions having special characteristics which, however, can properly be regarded as merchandise trade in an examination of trade *per se*, rather than as part of a system of national accounts. No adjustment is made in the indexes for the Canadian owned military equipment sent abroad from Canada for the use of Canadian forces, although this type of "export" is also non-commercial in nature.

TABLE 21. Some Leading Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

(Values in \$'000)

Item	January — June			
	1938	1948	1949	1950
Domestic Exports:				
Settlers' effects.....	1, 069	5, 067	5, 172	4, 207
Private donations and gifts.....	<u>1</u>	4, 209	4, 957	1, 580
Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force stores ²	<u>1</u>	221	1	0
Contractors' outfits.....	11	<u>3</u>	0	<u>3</u>
Total, selected items.....	1, 080	9, 496	10, 129	5, 788
Percent of total domestic exports.....	0. 3	0. 7	0. 7	0. 4
Percent of domestic exports in miscellaneous commodities group.....	9. 9	19. 7	16. 9	16. 6
Imports:				
Settlers' effects.....	1, 390	6, 230	6, 225	5, 810
Bequests, donations and gifts.....	145	1, 056	353	423
Articles for United Kingdom government.....	90	1, 219	535	304
Articles for Governor General and diplomatic representatives.....	195	639	701	708
Total, selected items.....	1, 729	9, 143	7, 815	7, 245
Percent of total imports.....	0. 5	0. 7	0. 6	0. 5
Percent of imports in miscellaneous commodities group.....	7. 5	15. 8	10. 5	9. 5

1. Not available.

2. Not deducted as non-commercial item in adjusted groups for price and volume indexes (see p.).

3. Less than \$500.00.

Treatment of Gold

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. Therefore the amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales

and purchases. International transactions in gold may take place without gold moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade except for some relatively small items containing gold

for commercial use. This is done despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for the purpose of export. To supplement the trade statistics, figures showing the "net exports of non-monetary gold", including any sales to non-residents of Canadian-produced gold which might remain in Canada under earmark, are published regularly (see Part II, Table XXXII).

The term "net exports of non-monetary gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to cover Canadian gold production available for export. It is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for ex-

port (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 6% in the period 1946-49).

Because the value of net exports of non-monetary gold is calculated on a production basis, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Indeed much of the "net exports" are offset, in the balance of payments accounts, by the rise in stocks of monetary gold held by the government rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. However, because Canada's customary passive balance of trade with the United States outweighs any other passive balance in her trade, and because the United States is the usual market for Canadian gold production, the net exports of non-monetary gold can be considered as having a special bilateral significance.

Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief outline of some chief sources of discrepancy is included here; fuller information is included in the **Review of Foreign Trade, 1949**, and in the June 1948 Supplement to the United Nations' **Monthly Bulletin of Statistics**:

large proportion of their warehouse trade in their statistics, others do not.

- (3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".
- (4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** Some countries credit their trade to the country to which or from which goods are consigned, others to the countries in which goods originate or are finally consumed. Differences with respect to these practices can easily cause wide discrepancies in two countries' statistics of trade with each other.
- (5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected, although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

- (1) **Valuation.** Various trading countries use different valuation principles in compiling their statistics. Among the more common are f.o.b. at frontier of export and c.i.f. to frontier of import. Canada uses an f.o.b. point of shipment principle. The use of arbitrary valuations for some purposes by many countries is a particularly noteworthy source of discrepancy. And occasionally when currency relationships are disturbed the use by different countries of different exchange rates for converting invoice values expressed in a foreign currency may lead to statistical discrepancies.
- (2) **Coverage of Trade Statistics.** Few countries include all commodities which cross their borders in their trade statistics—Canada, for example, excludes gold. But there is no generally accepted list of commodities excluded or given special treatment by all countries. Furthermore many countries include all or a

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. CURRENT COMPARISONS

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade, for Main Countries and Country Groups, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950
(Values in \$'000)

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United Kingdom	New-foundland	Other Commonwealth and Ireland ¹	United States	Latin America	Europe	Others ¹
Domestic Exports								
1946.....	2,312,215	597,506	38,229	264,961	887,941	92,601	321,485	109,492
1947.....	2,774,902	751,198	55,085	352,922	1,034,226	129,771	347,794	103,906
1948.....	3,075,438	686,914	55,055	285,386	1,500,987	123,749	316,832	106,515
1949.....	2,992,961	704,956	9,229	300,838	1,503,459	125,623	228,008	120,849
1946..... 1Q	520,610	139,583	6,237	54,027	186,351	21,895	88,182	24,335
2Q	542,164	126,497	8,901	62,518	210,091	19,923	88,963	25,272
3Q	601,170	166,517	12,009	74,336	219,318	20,896	80,316	27,779
4Q	648,271	164,910	11,082	74,081	272,181	29,887	64,024	32,107
1947..... 1Q	597,117	142,894	9,426	69,724	231,947	35,214	76,106	31,805
2Q	731,342	209,746	13,079	103,259	250,035	28,747	102,013	24,463
3Q	676,423	189,987	13,424	88,344	250,973	30,356	81,580	21,758
4Q	770,020	208,572	19,155	91,594	301,271	35,454	88,094	25,879
1948..... 1Q	672,022	175,790	9,448	52,402	312,333	26,159	72,364	23,525
2Q	728,096	183,580	14,092	72,474	333,716	33,038	71,593	19,605
3Q	758,032	156,786	16,572	64,261	394,887	28,889	78,552	18,084
4Q	917,288	170,758	14,943	96,249	460,051	35,664	94,323	45,300
1949..... 1Q	658,811	139,435	9,229	68,179	345,150	26,442	43,103	27,273
2Q	765,806	196,170	—	90,421	345,709	36,631	71,210	25,665
3Q	721,408	190,385	—	75,654	333,444	29,279	57,816	34,831
4Q	846,936	178,967	—	66,584	479,155	33,271	55,879	33,080
1950..... 1Q	648,863	109,101	—	41,625	414,008	21,213	34,846	28,070
2Q	781,761	126,816	—	59,367	490,941	39,610	39,336	25,690
Total Exports								
1946.....	2,339,166	598,799	39,631	265,652	908,577	93,513	323,088	109,905
1947.....	2,811,790	753,664	57,130	355,261	1,056,598	132,314	349,757	107,067
1948.....	3,110,029	688,697	56,428	287,110	1,522,185	125,119	318,192	112,299
1949.....	3,022,453	709,261	9,554	302,042	1,524,024	126,368	229,599	121,603
1946..... 1Q	526,051	139,754	6,376	54,092	190,967	22,065	88,439	24,359
2Q	547,872	126,713	9,177	62,711	214,540	20,140	89,188	25,403
3Q	609,173	166,978	12,340	74,627	225,128	21,111	81,133	27,856
4Q	656,070	165,354	11,739	74,222	277,942	30,197	64,328	32,288
1947..... 1Q	604,206	143,293	9,702	69,988	236,772	36,018	76,538	31,894
2Q	741,030	210,366	13,452	104,098	256,173	29,500	102,690	24,753
3Q	686,005	190,845	13,979	89,100	256,947	30,910	82,012	22,213
4Q	780,550	209,160	19,997	92,074	306,706	35,886	88,518	28,208
1948..... 1Q	680,280	176,072	9,698	52,766	317,260	26,504	72,825	25,154
2Q	738,585	183,968	14,472	72,797	339,054	33,368	71,931	22,994
3Q	766,034	157,322	16,913	64,555	400,800	29,213	78,790	18,442
4Q	925,130	171,334	15,344	96,992	465,070	36,033	94,647	45,710
1949..... 1Q	665,155	139,860	9,554	68,415	349,797	26,621	43,403	27,505
2Q	773,274	197,512	—	90,726	350,708	36,865	71,678	25,785
3Q	728,572	191,788	—	75,969	338,382	29,407	58,079	34,947
4Q	855,452	180,102	—	66,932	485,136	33,476	56,439	33,367
1950..... 1Q	657,005	109,892	—	41,890	420,446	21,396	35,174	28,208
2Q	791,101	127,258	—	59,606	496,541	42,140	39,738	25,818

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth throughout 1949 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1946 and 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1946, 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade for Main Countries and Country Groups, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950 – cont.

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United Kingdom	New-foundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	United States	Latin America	Europe	Others ¹
Imports								
1946 ²	1,864,564	141,341	7,290	128,654	1,405,297	125,611	38,569	17,802
1947	2,573,944	189,370	9,427	155,563	1,974,679	159,141	57,567	28,196
1948	2,636,945	299,502	11,091	193,472	1,805,763	221,260	71,382	34,475
1949	2,761,207	307,450	918	185,861	1,951,860	192,022	84,363	38,733
1946 ² 1Q	375,778	27,199	709	27,465	283,583	25,686	7,236	3,901
2Q	454,890	36,569	1,244	32,009	334,776	37,460	8,529	4,304
3Q	467,929	35,747	2,400	33,849	351,375	29,385	11,896	3,276
4Q	565,967	41,826	2,937	35,331	435,563	33,080	10,909	6,321
1947 1Q	559,764	38,598	514	30,437	439,993	30,807	11,407	8,008
2Q	696,972	46,037	1,311	43,554	540,946	39,297	20,144	5,682
3Q	639,496	48,366	4,994	37,404	487,250	42,014	12,378	7,090
4Q	677,712	56,369	2,607	44,168	506,490	47,024	13,639	7,416
1948 1Q	585,295	61,062	1,872	29,635	425,122	48,763	10,815	8,026
2Q	684,781	78,068	1,495	59,950	459,346	58,309	17,244	11,269
3Q	652,267	78,162	3,941	50,227	438,266	60,195	15,261	7,215
4Q	713,603	82,210	3,783	54,560	483,029	53,993	28,063	7,965
1949 1Q	665,708	76,666	918	37,731	482,570	41,856	20,105	5,863
2Q	743,668	86,549	—	53,680	526,210	44,595	24,598	8,037
3Q	664,550	77,498	—	47,219	461,801	48,784	18,796	10,454
4Q	687,281	66,737	—	47,232	481,280	56,788	20,864	14,379
1950 1Q	649,474	84,235	—	36,287	458,514	41,167	17,977	11,293
2Q	803,577	102,942	—	60,783	546,032	48,887	23,611	21,322
Balance of Trade								
1946 ²	+474,601	+457,458	+32,342	+136,998	-496,720	-32,098	+284,519	+92,103
1947	+237,846	+564,294	+47,703	+199,698	-918,082	-26,828	+292,190	+78,871
1948	+473,083	+389,195	+45,336	+93,638	-283,578	-96,142	+246,810	+77,824
1949	+261,246	+401,811	+8,636	+116,181	-427,836	-65,653	+145,236	+82,870
1946 ² 1Q	+150,273	+112,555	+5,667	+26,627	-92,616	-3,621	+81,203	+20,458
2Q	+92,981	+90,144	+7,933	+30,702	-120,236	-17,320	+80,660	+21,098
3Q	+141,244	+131,230	+9,940	+40,777	-126,247	-8,274	+69,238	+24,579
4Q	+90,104	+123,528	+8,802	+38,892	-157,621	-2,883	+53,419	+25,967
1947 1Q	+44,442	+104,695	+9,188	+39,551	-203,221	+5,211	+65,132	+23,886
2Q	+44,058	+164,329	+12,140	+60,544	-284,773	-9,797	+82,546	+19,070
3Q	+46,508	+142,480	+8,984	+51,696	-230,303	-11,104	+69,634	+15,123
4Q	+102,838	+152,791	+17,391	+47,906	-199,784	-11,138	+74,879	+20,792
1948 1Q	+94,985	+115,010	+7,826	+23,131	-107,862	-22,258	+62,010	+17,128
2Q	+53,804	+105,900	+12,978	+13,747	-120,291	-24,941	+54,687	+11,725
3Q	+112,767	+79,160	+12,972	+14,328	-37,466	-30,983	+63,529	+11,227
4Q	+211,528	+89,124	+11,561	+42,432	-17,959	-17,960	+66,584	+37,745
1949 1Q	-553	+63,194	+8,636	+30,685	-132,772	-15,235	+23,298	+21,641
2Q	+29,606	+110,962	—	+27,046	-175,501	-7,730	+47,080	+17,748
3Q	+64,022	+114,290	—	+28,750	-123,419	-19,376	+39,283	+24,493
4Q	+168,172	+113,365	—	+19,700	+3,856	-23,312	+35,575	+18,988
1950 1Q	+7,531	+25,657	—	+5,603	-38,068	-19,772	+17,196	+16,915
2Q	-12,475	+24,316	—	-1,177	-49,491	-6,747	+16,127	+4,496

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth throughout 1949 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1946 and 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1946, 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

2. The values for 1946 have been adjusted to exclude the large quantities of Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada in that year and recorded in the statistics as imports from the countries from which it was returned. The adjustment affects the values in the "All Countries", "United Kingdom", "Newfoundland", and "Other Commonwealth and Ireland" columns.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, by Countries

(Values in \$'000)

Country	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Commonwealth Countries¹					
Europe:					
United Kingdom	359,370	327,544	335,604	369,352	235,917
Gibraltar	3	12	267	69	96
Malta	671	2,579	2,054	1,851	1,881
Totals, Europe	360,044	330,136	337,925	371,272	237,895
America:					
Newfoundland	23,540	31,515	9,229 ²	—	—
Bermuda	2,163	1,939	2,072	1,544	1,455
Barbados	2,807	2,847	2,745	2,268	1,698
Jamaica	7,600	4,750	4,420	4,613	3,734
Trinidad and Tobago	8,612	8,493	6,812	5,513	3,810
Bahamas	2,134	1,502	1,240	1,028	1,013
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,926	3,251	2,473	2,042	1,630
British Honduras	521	630	348	252	204
British Guiana	4,628	3,601	3,306	2,370	2,132
Falkland Islands	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	6	1	<u>3</u>
Totals, America	54,931	58,528	32,651	19,631	15,676
Africa:					
Northern Rhodesia	226	380	305	248	120
Union of South Africa	34,433	48,815	40,667	37,046	22,863
Other British South Africa	2	4	5	10	3
Southern Rhodesia	1,296	1,415	1,570	1,095	484
Gambia	25	1	2	6	10
Gold Coast	1,012	1,060	759	730	286
Nigeria	510	366	908	160	105
Sierra Leone	518	199	159	144	131
Other British West Africa	0	6	0	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	5	24	13	57
British East Africa	2,127	1,346	993	737	335
Totals, Africa	40,186	53,597	45,392	40,189	24,394
Asia:					
India	10,748	22,950	41,637	30,914	14,629
Pakistan	891	6,884	9,630	8,467	6,363
Ceylon	887	823	1,325	834	3,852
Aden	560	2,093	33	24	7
Federation of Malaya	4,082	5,206	3,168	2,269	2,657
Other British East Indies	15	1	1	1	24
Hong Kong	3,722	4,534	4,139	5,960	3,764
Totals, Asia	20,905	42,492	59,933	48,469	31,296
Oceania:					
Australia	17,611	20,646	16,639	18,724	16,431
New Zealand	9,247	9,128	6,529	7,960	4,839
Fiji	437	55	362	236	155
Other British Oceania	93	63	15	46	3
Totals, Oceania	27,388	29,892	23,545	26,966	21,428
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	503,455	514,643	499,448	506,523	330,687

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are included here.
2. January - March only.
3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, by Countries - con.

(Values in \$'000)

Country	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Foreign Countries¹					
United States and Possessions:					
United States.....	646,049	854,938	690,860	812,599	904,949
Alaska.....	143	722	501	507	436
American Virgin Islands.....	61	55	65	61	69
Hawaii.....	1,643	4,224	3,371	4,940	2,848
Puerto Rico.....	851	1,449	2,058	3,904	4,282
United States Oceania.....	161	157	104	78	116
Totals, United States and Possessions.....	648,908	861,545	696,959	822,089	912,700
Latin America:					
Argentina.....	9,777	6,903	1,632	1,270	8,614
Bolivia.....	498	548	671	1,237	264
Brazil.....	12,463	16,138	9,121	8,138	4,724
Chile.....	1,674	2,821	1,719	1,914	994
Colombia.....	4,659	3,747	4,474	3,538	6,259
Costa Rica.....	482	734	869	990	1,078
Cuba.....	5,411	5,576	6,525	7,866	7,881
Dominican Republic.....	1,074	1,312	973	1,221	1,292
Ecuador.....	526	782	925	802	464
El Salvador.....	570	533	423	504	620
Guatemala.....	787	761	663	1,034	1,173
Haiti.....	777	616	842	760	1,138
Honduras.....	321	356	369	309	227
Mexico.....	8,005	7,040	7,379	8,032	7,064
Nicaragua.....	320	381	350	288	414
Panama.....	1,181	2,942	10,054	3,578	3,881
Paraguay.....	53	316	55	78	29
Peru.....	1,315	1,214	3,731	3,319	1,517
Uruguay.....	1,786	2,415	1,315	967	607
Venezuela.....	7,517	9,418	10,982	16,707	12,585
Totals, Latin America.....	59,196	64,553	63,072	62,552	60,825
Europe:					
Albania.....	40	50	0	0	0
Austria.....	2,385	725	2,883	823	1,472
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	14,579	18,456	20,283	36,242	20,233
Bulgaria.....	93	30	50	229	146
Czechoslovakia.....	8,981	2,414	1,939	1,091	876
Denmark.....	2,160	5,588	2,537	572	498
Estonia.....	0	0	2	2	0
Finland.....	1,489	791	365	242	386
France.....	32,089	60,874	22,816	13,188	9,745
Germany.....	6,850	6,364	17,493	5,958	3,411
Greece.....	6,163	3,500	1,063	1,552	941
Hungary.....	458	362	66	9	62
Iceland.....	1,297	548	692	51	395
Ireland.....	4,330	4,927	3,986	5,066	6,222
Italy.....	15,297	17,082	5,891	6,676	4,847
Latvia.....	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	0	2	0	2	2
Netherlands.....	20,052	23,632	6,916	6,843	5,085
Norway.....	12,339	11,090	8,843	12,893	7,157
Poland.....	2,855	2,949	254	1,691	1,202

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, by Countries - conc.

(Values in \$'000)

Country	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Foreign Countries¹ - conc.					
Europe - conc.:					
Portugal.....	1,469	3,712	5,500	2,905	3,035
Azores and Madeira.....	63	14	41	60	100
Romania.....	176	264	71	267	86
Spain.....	384	212	156	231	3,609
Sweden.....	4,544	2,663	2,525	2,991	1,860
Switzerland.....	9,455	9,934	13,736	18,545	8,320
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	95	17	31	62	117
Yugoslavia.....	644	1,606	161	573	598
Totals, Europe.....	148,287	177,802	118,299	118,761	80,405
Other Foreign Countries:					
Afghanistan.....	24	19	2	12	49
Arabia.....	2	2	2,321	821	503
Belgian Congo.....	921	1,320	1,266	1,193	721
Burma.....	104	69	49	5	6
China.....	16,012	13,116	8,021	5,780	1,517
Greenland.....	30	58	9	18	23
Egypt.....	3,313	6,892	3,865	897	2,839
Ethiopia.....	44	30	30	12	27
French Africa.....	1,560	1,187	1,904	339	1,174
French East Indies.....	258	240	140	37	24
French Guiana.....	103	26	122	7	4
French Oceania.....	30	123	126	169	519
French West Indies.....	500	38	25	45	7
Madagascar.....	359	49	54	173	75
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	533	899	585	623	498
Iran.....	274	410	1,330	10,657	585
Iraq.....	650	181	341	131	46
Israel.....	836	4,200	5,300	7,409	7,370
Jordan.....	2	2	152	59	43
Tripoli.....	1	4	11	11	372
Other Italian Africa.....	0	3	0	92	0
Japan.....	2,279	5,722	2,079	3,781	11,475
Korea.....	20	3	19	214	1,103
Liberia.....	76	53	75	44	50
Morocco.....	468	1,232	595	673	930
Indonesia.....	3,607	4,352	2,935	1,705	1,868
Surinam.....	428	267	386	574	505
Netherlands Antilles.....	1,293	882	1,048	955	3,397
Philippine Islands.....	3,315	6,495	5,972	8,011	6,209
Portuguese Africa.....	2,070	1,188	1,790	1,814	1,095
Portuguese Asia.....	40	64	153	9	54
Siam.....	257	352	364	388	735
Canary Islands.....	1	11	29	20	66
Spanish Africa.....	42	12	10	85	55
Syria.....	191	5,903	2,828	450	526
Turkey.....	633	1,379	2,904	11,217	1,534
Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....	40,272	56,777	46,840	58,419	46,004
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	896,664	1,160,676	925,169	1,061,821	1,099,937
Grand Totals, All Countries.....	1,400,119	1,675,319	1,424,617	1,568,344	1,430,624

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Not listed separately before 1949.

3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Imports, by Countries

(Values in \$'000)

Country	1948		1949		1950
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
Commonwealth Countries¹:					
Europe:					
United Kingdom.....	139, 130	160, 372	163, 215	144, 235	187, 177
Gibraltar.....	0	0	0	0	0
Malta.....	2	5	9	12	4
Totals, Europe.....	139, 131	160, 376	163, 224	144, 247	187, 181
America:					
Newfoundland :.....	3, 367	7, 724	918 ³	—	—
Bermuda.....	19	121	77	67	26
Barbados.....	3, 052	3, 335	2, 342	4, 738	3, 915
Jamaica.....	4, 570	4, 987	7, 733	8, 844	6, 676
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3, 614	5, 413	8, 072	6, 503	7, 270
Bahamas.....	302	346	497	321	259
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	96	212	139	148	171
British Honduras.....	438	396	201	94	29
British Guiana.....	5, 783	9, 597	7, 252	15, 103	7, 117
Falkland Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, America.....	21, 241	32, 130	27, 231	35, 828	25, 463
Africa:					
Northern Rhodesia.....	1	18	26	33	32
Union of South Africa.....	1, 624	2, 192	2, 402	1, 460	2, 282
Other British South Africa.....	2	0	0	0	0
Southern Rhodesia.....	107	378	192	606	103
Gambia.....	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	5, 167	4, 584	4, 317	2, 392	3, 346
Nigeria.....	3, 162	1, 777	2, 400	193	884
Sierra Leone.....	4	1	0	10	15
Other British West Africa.....	0	0	0	0	2
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	33	11	14	17
British East Africa.....	4, 773	4, 770	1, 684	4, 410	5, 920
Totals, Africa.....	14, 841	13, 752	11, 032	9, 118	12, 599
Asia:					
India.....	21, 595	11, 805	13, 692	12, 541	20, 440
Pakistan.....	601	705	769	424	927
Ceylon.....	5, 510	5, 672	6, 274	5, 361	8, 032
Aden.....	294	5, 237	527	357	0
Federation of Malaya.....	9, 773	12, 105	10, 545	5, 642	9, 450
Other British East Indies.....	30	22	21	0	15
Hong Kong.....	876	990	961	2, 049	1, 002
Totals, Asia.....	38, 679	36, 536	32, 789	26, 353	39, 866
Oceania:					
Australia.....	8, 657	18, 758	12, 000	15, 429	9, 595
New Zealand.....	5, 924	5, 679	5, 599	3, 311	4, 622
Fiji.....	2, 685	5, 590	3, 629	4, 368	4, 861
Other British Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, Oceania.....	17, 266	30, 027	21, 228	23, 108	19, 078
Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....	231, 156	272, 824	255, 505	238, 653	284, 187

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are included here.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. January - March only.

TABLE III. Imports, by Countries - con.

(Values in \$'000)

Country	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Foreign Countries¹					
United States and Possessions:					
United States	884,468	921,295	1,008,779	943,081	1,004,546
Alaska	747	576	344	874	550
American Virgin Islands	11	35	3	11	8
Hawaii	438	358	168	193	197
Puerto Rico	856	727	362	161	112
United States Oceania	0	0	0	85	0
Totals, United States and Possessions.....	886,520	922,991	1,009,656	944,405	1,005,413
Latin America:					
Argentina	4,729	1,017	2,049	1,275	2,946
Bolivia	0	0	37	2,012	1,197
Brazil	9,822	10,737	9,203	11,960	11,405
Chile	239	93	381	217	229
Colombia	4,315	4,353	4,940	7,648	5,311
Costa Rica	1,909	1,200	1,287	832	1,400
Cuba	10,360	12,246	3,450	3,112	1,944
Dominican Republic	6,418	10,852	3,241	581	656
Ecuador	178	711	417	720	577
El Salvador	893	273	699	355	341
Guatemala	4,228	3,981	2,253	3,490	2,472
Haiti	97	79	480	546	857
Honduras	2,370	3,812	2,853	4,133	2,654
Mexico	16,970	10,288	7,880	17,614	13,576
Nicaragua	130	42	53	126	200
Panama	365	861	1,238	1,334	3,174
Paraguay	164	66	129	245	186
Peru	141	1,848	1,470	995	2,086
Uruguay	286	428	281	788	682
Venezuela	43,457	51,301	44,109	47,588	38,161
Totals, Latin America.....	107,071	114,188	86,450	105,571	90,054
Europe:					
Albania	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	194	87	132	250	318
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,136	7,525	11,513	7,509	9,222
Bulgaria	²	0	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia	2,049	2,760	4,258	2,143	3,123
Denmark	1,142	8,443	1,373	520	417
Estonia	0	4	2	9	2
Finland	10	29	22	23	170
France	5,364	7,284	6,509	6,800	5,323
Germany	449	1,280	3,758	3,376	4,172
Greece	108	36	70	65	99
Hungary	82	21	41	35	15
Iceland	16	60	16	36	11
Ireland	26	59	39	32	60
Italy	2,952	4,029	4,576	4,472	3,918
Latvia	0	1	3	1	2
Lithuania	0	2	2	²	0
Netherlands	2,163	3,668	3,659	3,029	2,863
Norway	317	786	421	791	533
Poland	8	14	61	122	115

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Imports, by Countries - conc.
(Values in \$'000)

Country	1948		1949		1950
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
Foreign Countries¹ - conc.					
Europe - conc.:					
Portugal.....	524	653	635	716	672
Azores and Madeira.....	143	221	321	233	210
Roumania.....	11	8	3	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Spain.....	1,492	1,074	1,063	1,364	1,646
Sweden.....	1,386	1,377	1,818	1,656	1,896
Switzerland.....	3,512	3,932	4,431	6,471	6,810
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	2	2	3	8	5
Yugoslavia.....	1	4	12	33	46
Totals, Europe.....	28,085	43,382	44,742	39,692	41,649
Other Foreign Countries:					
Afghanistan.....	0	0	0	3	16
Arabia.....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	4,050	8,077	11,779
Belgian Congo.....	970	674	393	310	426
Burma.....	6	0	32	0	0
China.....	2,770	1,142	1,668	1,679	3,325
Greenland.....	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	1,423	67	114	41	157
Ethiopia.....	16	22	21	28	12
French Africa.....	5	107	12	5	101
French East Indies.....	0	9	0	0	0
French Guiana.....	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania.....	0	0	3	414	438
French West Indies.....	45	12	27	96	<u>2</u>
Madagascar.....	22	6	8	1	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	10	7	5	7
Iran.....	73	886	181	107	85
Iraq.....	639	160	378	1,040	38
Israel.....	25	24	231	273	278
Jordan.....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	0	0	0
Tripoli.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other Italian Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	423	2,721	1,831	3,720	4,988
Korea.....	0	0	0	1	17
Liberia.....	7	0	7	0	0
Morocco.....	122	224	77	65	153
Indonesia.....	152	2,109	819	635	239
Surinam.....	556	317	215	111	0
Netherlands Antilles.....	4,164	3,122	523	3,190	4,884
Philippine Islands.....	5,041	1,401	1,320	2,883	3,232
Portuguese Africa.....	77	0	6	206	109
Portuguese Asia.....	0	0	0	0	0
Siam.....	40	39	43	29	940
Canary Islands.....	4	3	9	2	4
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	10	18	19	410	29
Turkey.....	648	416	1,028	179	481
Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....	17,241	13,485	13,023	23,509	31,748
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	1,038,920	1,094,045	1,153,872	1,113,177	1,168,864
Grand Totals, All Countries.....	1,270,076	1,366,869	1,409,377	1,351,830	1,453,051

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Not listed separately before 1949.

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries¹

(Values in \$'000)

Note. Countries arranged in order of importance in calendar year 1949

Rank in		Country	1948		1949		1950
1948	1949		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
1	1	United States	646,049	854,938	690,860	812,599	904,949
2	2	United Kingdom	359,370	327,544	335,604	369,352	235,917
4	3	Union of South Africa	34,433	48,815	40,667	37,046	22,863
7	4	India	10,748	22,950	41,637	30,914	14,629
8	5	Belgium and Luxembourg	14,579	18,456	20,283	36,242	20,233
3	6	France	32,089	60,874	22,816	13,188	9,745
6	7	Australia	17,611	20,646	16,639	18,724	16,431
13	8	Switzerland	9,455	9,934	13,736	18,545	8,320
16	9	Venezuela	7,517	9,418	10,982	16,707	12,585
19	10	Germany	6,850	6,364	17,493	5,958	3,411
12	11	Norway	12,339	11,090	8,843	12,893	7,157
33	12	Pakistan	891	6,884	9,630	8,467	6,363
11	13	Brazil	12,463	16,138	9,121	8,138	4,724
18	14	Mexico	8,005	7,040	7,379	8,032	7,064
14	15	New Zealand	9,247	9,128	6,529	7,960	4,839
22	16	Cuba	5,411	5,576	6,525	7,866	7,881
2	17	Turkey	633	1,379	2,904	11,217	1,534
24	18	Philippine Islands	3,315	6,495	5,972	8,011	6,209
10	19	China	16,012	13,116	8,021	5,780	1,517
5	20	Netherlands	20,052	23,632	6,916	6,843	5,085
45	21	Panama	1,181	2,942	10,054	3,578	3,881
42	22	Israel	836	4,200	5,300	7,409	7,370
9	23	Italy	15,297	17,082	5,891	6,676	4,847
15	24	Trinidad and Tobago	8,612	8,493	6,812	5,513	3,810
2	25	Iran	274	410	1,330	10,657	585
29	26	Hong Kong	3,722	4,534	4,139	5,960	3,764
27	27	Ireland	4,330	4,927	3,986	5,066	6,222
20	28	Jamaica	7,600	4,750	4,420	4,613	3,734
41	29	Portugal	1,469	3,712	5,500	2,905	3,035
38	30	Hawaii	1,643	4,224	3,371	4,940	2,848

Additional Countries Included in Leading Thirty in 1948

17	50	Argentina	9,777	6,903	1,632	1,270	8,614
21	48	Czechoslovakia	8,981	2,414	1,939	1,091	876
23	38	Egypt	3,313	6,892	3,865	897	2,839
25	2	Greece	6,163	3,500	1,063	1,552	941
26	36	Federation of Malaya	4,082	5,206	3,168	2,269	2,657
28	31	Colombia	4,659	3,747	4,474	3,538	6,259
30	35	British Guiana	4,628	3,601	3,306	2,370	2,132

1. Newfoundland excluded in all years.

2. Lower than 50th.

TABLE V. Imports, by Leading Countries ¹

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in calendar year 1949

Rank in		Country	1948		1949		1950
1948	1949		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
1	1	United States	884,468	921,295	1,008,779	943,081	1,004,546
2	2	United Kingdom	139,130	160,372	163,215	144,235	187,177
3	3	Venezuela	43,457	51,301	44,109	47,588	38,161
5	4	Australia	8,657	18,758	12,000	15,429	9,595
4	5	India	21,595	11,805	13,692	12,541	20,440
6	6	Mexico	16,970	10,288	7,880	17,614	13,576
11	7	British Guiana	5,783	9,597	7,252	15,103	7,117
9	8	Brazil	9,822	10,737	9,203	11,960	11,405
12	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	6,136	7,525	11,513	7,509	9,222
18	10	Jamaica	4,570	4,987	7,733	8,844	6,676
8	11	Federation of Malaya	9,773	12,105	10,545	5,642	9,450
20	12	Trinidad and Tobago	3,614	5,413	8,072	6,503	7,270
13	13	France	5,364	7,284	6,509	6,800	5,323
21	14	Colombia	4,315	4,353	4,940	7,648	5,311
2	15	Arabia	2	2	4,050	8,077	11,779
15	16	Ceylon	5,510	5,672	6,274	5,361	8,032
24	17	Switzerland	3,512	3,932	4,431	6,471	6,810
26	18	Italy	2,952	4,029	4,576	4,472	3,918
13	19	New Zealand	5,924	5,679	5,599	3,311	4,622
22	20	Fiji	2,685	5,590	3,629	4,368	4,861
44	21	Germany	449	1,280	3,758	3,376	4,172
28	22	Barbados	3,052	3,335	2,342	4,738	3,915
29	23	Honduras	2,370	3,812	2,853	4,133	2,654
16	24	Gold Coast	5,167	4,584	4,317	2,392	3,346
30	25	Netherlands	2,163	3,668	3,659	3,029	2,863
7	26	Cuba	10,360	12,246	3,450	3,112	1,944
31	27	Czechoslovakia	2,049	2,760	4,258	2,143	3,123
19	28	British East Africa	4,773	4,770	1,684	4,410	5,920
23	29	Guatemala	4,228	3,981	2,253	3,490	2,472
32	30	Japan	423	2,721	1,831	3,720	4,988

Additional Countries Included in Leading Thirty in 1948

10	33	Dominican Republic	6,418	10,852	3,241	581	656
17	45	Denmark	1,142	8,443	1,373	520	417
25	34	Netherlands Antilles	4,164	3,122	523	3,190	4,884
27	31	Philippine Islands	5,041	1,401	1,320	2,883	3,232

1. Newfoundland excluded in all years.

2. Not listed separately before 1949.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	275,574	368,124	363,436	409,571	298,807
Wheat	97,114	145,909	201,345	233,814	156,582
Wheat flour	63,895	61,256	50,058	47,636	50,252
Whiskey	11,132	15,825	15,983	16,720	17,078
Barley	5,339	21,608	5,766	19,705	7,791
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,853	2,247	6,127	2,490	7,132
Oats	4,778	17,782	5,861	12,672	6,480
Animals and Animal Products	197,024	237,901	137,543	200,878	167,603
Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter)	155,000	47,071	15,370	30,776	29,289
Bacon and hams	53,466	16,495	9,592	14,584	20,227
Fish, fresh and frozen	14,490	20,773	13,750	21,002	18,365
Fish, salted, dried, pickled and smoked	6,566	8,298	8,064	15,648	14,104
Beef and veal, fresh	8,678	27,916	8,880	21,749	13,379
Fur skins, undressed	15,057	8,204	13,626	8,907	13,040
Molluscs and crustaceans	6,844	5,527	7,585	5,885	8,650
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	12,331	14,342	7,887	7,417	7,997
Hides and skins (except furs)	6,473	5,492	7,016	7,342	7,662
Fibres, Textiles and Products	21,002	24,552	15,507	9,710	10,772
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	454,334	499,340	408,186	467,132	485,324
Newsprint paper	178,156	204,966	200,677	233,205	235,464
Planks and boards	94,088	101,935	67,909	92,511	108,239
Wood pulp	104,616	106,948	87,696	82,979	91,989
Pulpwood	16,707	26,866	14,697	16,620	13,260
Shingles	11,372	10,999	6,907	9,896	12,269
Iron and its Products	132,262	149,203	154,624	138,240	126,275
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	36,080	37,680	53,060	31,067	47,448
Automobiles, trucks and parts	26,237	28,849	17,754	21,054	19,313
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	20,365	20,174	16,972	14,868	11,334
Locomotives and parts	3,006	5,787	8,324	19,788	8,476
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	1,465	1,226	2,109	2,848	7,882
Ferro-alloys	12,516	11,541	12,794	6,389	6,554
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	190,138	205,811	217,243	209,365	208,949
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	47,826	44,911	41,579	49,453	52,776
Nickel	37,889	35,913	48,918	43,405	52,171
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	35,887	39,319	40,847	43,206	42,129
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	16,778	25,559	29,187	26,513	22,780
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,009	21,313	22,004	19,882	12,390
Platinum metals and scrap	8,295	8,537	10,693	7,352	7,367
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	41,402	53,512	29,138	44,572	47,866
Asbestos, unmanufactured	19,044	22,355	9,273	27,660	29,031
Abrasives, artificial, crude	6,415	6,966	6,790	4,675	6,597
Chemicals and Allied Products	41,198	38,642	38,911	31,787	50,143¹
Fertilizers, chemical	18,252	18,122	22,442	16,943	21,536
Miscellaneous Commodities	48,185	97,235	60,028	57,090	34,883
Ships sold	18,728	62,720	25,177	15,982	15,888
Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	1,400,119	1,675,319	1,424,617	1,568,344	1,430,624
Total of Commodities Itemized	1,038,902	1,261,434	1,122,719	1,252,641	1,202,920
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	74.1	75.3	78.8	79.9	84.1

1. This relatively large value is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE VII. Imports from All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1948-1950
(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	165,559	184,361	176,273	201,120	211,598
Sugar, raw.....	25,578	36,538	29,672	35,953	27,809
Coffee, green.....	11,294	12,133	12,522	16,063	17,591
Vegetables, fresh.....	4,713	2,132	13,282	5,178	17,274
Tea, black.....	8,606	8,915	11,182	9,944	15,556
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	9,408	9,429	12,153	10,114	13,613
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	11,851	7,015	9,728	10,823	13,501
Nuts.....	17,729	13,298	11,540	11,647	12,946
Grains.....	13,223	14,426	7,567	15,612	11,419
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	10,402	10,477	9,520	8,142	11,355
Bananas, fresh.....	7,792	9,407	7,006	10,028	9,193
Animals and Animal Products.....	38,302	46,400	39,281	34,816	38,419
Fur skins, undressed.....	12,291	9,689	10,085	6,210	9,908
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	179,055	171,565	191,987	141,045	167,255
Raw cotton.....	31,667	23,879	32,972	32,704	35,174
Cotton piece goods.....	24,579	28,237	37,060	15,606	23,147
Wool piece goods.....	21,335	21,313	25,343	16,404	16,251
Wool, raw.....	12,196	11,440	10,813	8,036	11,621
Wool noils, tops, waste.....	11,537	12,571	10,500	8,055	11,430
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	38,071	35,659	41,436	44,891	47,288
Paperboard, paper and products.....	9,037	8,176	10,015	10,054	10,973
Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	7,218	7,168	7,497	8,570	9,694
Iron and its Products.....	393,393	388,862	487,368	404,183	479,441
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	118,246	98,844	115,715	100,601	110,511
Automobile parts (except engines).....	49,600	51,661	60,223	57,526	75,731
Tractors and parts.....	43,739	44,932	62,297	56,209	68,022
Rolling mill products.....	41,353	42,576	63,408	34,685	39,703
Passenger automobiles and buses.....	6,660	14,768	16,923	22,048	37,125
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	26,953	24,372	35,367	23,339	30,435
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	23,902	19,129	25,281	20,329	23,767
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	7,941	10,658	16,576	11,569	17,273
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	77,125	78,687	86,410	88,282	97,473
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	34,625	27,502	34,213	35,589	40,416
Platinum, palladium, iridium.....	4,616	6,122	6,040	4,696	9,961
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	262,244	343,938	248,370	286,959	258,800
Crude petroleum for refining.....	86,484	105,496	85,874	103,490	89,872
Coal, bituminous.....	51,815	75,858	52,563	40,891	51,990
Coal, anthracite.....	25,018	31,274	18,585	27,013	23,630
Fuel oils, refined.....	1	1	7,886	9,578	14,832
Gasoline.....	15,927	30,535	15,749	29,507	12,755
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	58,570	59,810	63,480	67,180	76,284
Synthetic resins, and materials for their manufacture.....	8,170	7,320	7,463	8,645	11,095
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	7,817	10,664	9,448	9,086	10,563
Drugs and medicines.....	7,308	5,856	7,850	6,979	10,253
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	57,758	57,588	74,773	83,355	76,494
Scientific and educational equipment.....	8,917	8,676	10,454	10,441	11,557
Tourist purchases.....	225	91	9,322	19,525	10,827
Total Imports from All Countries.....	1,270,076	1,366,869	1,409,377	1,351,831	1,453,051
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	819,768	862,579	929,692	870,889	978,774
Percent of Imports Itemized.....	64.5	63.1	66.0	64.4	67.4

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	46,711	92,611	66,788	103,850	75,245
Whiskey.....	9,431	13,768	13,707	14,659	13,506
Wheat.....	221	6,388	2,592	14,405	11,499
Barley.....	3,763	10,851	3,241	17,729	7,157
Oats.....	2,373	13,584	4,502	10,591	5,638
Clover seed.....	4,400	8,825	7,593	3,853	5,268
Fodders.....	2,235	2,523	2,882	2,020	4,013
Potatoes, seed, certified.....	2,539	3,063	5,196	2,638	3,516
Animals and Animal Products.....	68,933	149,008	81,740	118,827	110,807
Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter).....	3	46,753	15,216	30,724	29,262
Fish, fresh and frozen.....	14,415	20,580	13,672	20,853	18,286
Beef and veal, fresh.....	8	26,305	7,652	20,629	12,745
Fur skins, undressed.....	9,447	5,502	9,791	7,588	10,112
Molluscs and crustaceans.....	6,796	5,303	7,455	5,522	8,562
Cattle, dairy and pure bred.....	12,010	13,638	7,548	7,188	7,799
Hides and skins (except furs).....	6,022	4,694	2,217	2,901	3,556
Fish meal.....	1,351	1,624	3,173	1,781	3,174
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,073	9,961	5,545	5,635	6,310
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	355,272	399,665	327,672	382,169	450,377
Newsprint paper.....	159,354	180,980	181,066	210,239	226,817
Planks and boards.....	60,316	67,632	40,070	60,076	95,221
Wood pulp.....	91,662	93,311	72,333	69,279	85,251
Pulpwood.....	16,631	25,606	14,408	16,185	13,228
Shingles.....	10,573	10,314	6,602	9,612	11,849
Plywoods and veneers.....	2,732	3,452	2,071	2,410	5,517
Iron and its Products.....	41,852	50,366	62,043	46,692	66,544
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	23,400	27,175	39,747	24,083	39,771
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	200	421	1,385	3,158	7,882
Tractors and parts.....	4,983	5,033	6,085	960	4,870
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	2,123	3,659	2,857	2,941	3,238
Ferro-alloys.....	6,538	5,944	6,078	1,026	3,224
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	73,033	93,513	98,375	98,517	124,760
Nickel.....	28,344	27,974	34,531	28,162	39,640
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	11,089	14,520	9,421	11,866	26,563
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	6,645	11,041	17,146	20,111	21,000
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	9,918	15,834	17,808	17,370	16,663
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	6,699	11,431	10,301	10,672	10,174
Silver ore and bullion.....	3,135	3,069	3,123	4,214	3,818
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	25,125	32,338	20,177	32,072	33,445
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	14,691	17,293	7,638	20,516	20,067
Coal and coke.....	1,731	3,380	4,084	2,966	5,049
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	5,364	5,692	5,085	3,224	4,935
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	16,397	17,171	18,385	14,974	28,666¹
Fertilizers, chemical.....	10,034	10,464	13,388	10,028	15,101
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	11,653	10,303	10,135	9,864	8,794
Electrical energy.....	2,240	2,136	2,733	2,111	3,191
Settlers' effects.....	3,696	5,263	3,672	4,134	3,046
Total Domestic Exports to United States.....	646,049	854,937	690,860	812,599	904,949
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	557,112	735,023	608,072	698,421	810,206
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	86.2	86.0	88.0	85.9	89.5

1. This relatively large value is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1948-1950
(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	57,691	58,864	68,577	77,795	84,616
Vegetables, fresh.....	3,460	1,730	9,887	4,692	15,178
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	7,847	7,934	11,282	8,341	11,934
Grains.....	13,207	14,425	7,531	15,592	10,490
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	3,616	2,732	7,636	9,681	10,235
Rubber manufactures.....	4,715	4,963	5,145	5,317	6,019
Fruit juices and syrups.....	1,758	2,143	3,079	3,881	4,667
Animals and Animal Products.....	23,423	20,786	29,021	24,140	26,843
Fur skins, undressed.....	11,305	7,962	9,450	5,766	9,412
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	57,007	54,239	79,378	54,999	70,232
Raw cotton.....	14,354	16,463	30,274	19,420	28,791
Cotton piece goods.....	18,591	17,413	22,966	11,628	16,223
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	34,949	32,425	38,250	41,733	43,798
Paperboard, paper and products.....	8,440	7,581	9,483	9,552	10,327
Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	7,025	6,936	7,312	8,367	9,452
Books, printed.....	4,779	5,616	5,245	6,930	6,349
Lumber and timber.....	2,258	2,618	4,109	5,104	4,673
Iron and its Products.....	365,838	347,289	437,994	356,216	402,080
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	111,741	91,902	108,527	93,045	100,872
Automobile parts (except engines).....	49,370	51,122	59,370	56,854	74,190
Tractors and parts.....	42,783	43,969	59,887	55,144	61,713
Rolling mill products.....	39,641	40,185	56,605	32,392	34,195
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	26,571	24,113	34,973	23,086	29,930
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	18,237	15,299	20,015	15,622	20,237
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	7,320	9,637	15,263	10,267	14,779
Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts.....	3,772	2,949	4,985	6,201	5,395
Tools.....	5,139	4,444	5,133	4,537	5,028
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	58,007	51,185	61,724	60,094	66,604
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	30,325	24,578	30,733	32,470	36,305
Brass manufactures.....	4,214	4,722	5,714	5,383	6,149
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	195,308	261,065	179,832	203,801	183,679
Coal, bituminous.....	51,815	75,856	52,562	40,838	51,721
Crude petroleum for refining.....	42,660	47,963	36,576	45,997	39,744
Coal, anthracite.....	24,509	29,774	17,524	24,124	21,938
Gasoline.....	14,496	29,356	15,635	28,500	12,157
Fuel oils, refined.....	1	1	7,435	7,490	10,235
Abrasives.....	2,384	2,769	3,590	2,975	4,504
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	52,232	53,828	56,627	58,406	65,974
Synthetic resins and materials for their manufacture.....	8,060	7,224	7,437	8,477	10,886
Drugs and medicines.....	6,313	5,012	6,799	6,109	9,153
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	7,163	9,708	8,813	8,054	9,011
Pigments.....	6,476	5,767	5,510	5,616	6,436
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	40,013	41,614	57,382	65,891	60,720
Tourist purchases.....	215	84	9,285	19,412	10,748
Scientific and educational equipment.....	8,363	8,027	9,726	9,737	10,592
Refrigerators and parts.....	3,364	2,318	3,054	3,472	5,821
Total Imports from the United States.....	884,468	921,295	1,008,786	943,074	1,004,546
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	616,285	635,296	718,550	660,071	735,489
Percent of Imports Itemized.....	69.7	69.0	71.2	70.0	73.2

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	128,914	143,009	171,589	169,391	126,781
Wheat.....	82,268	114,265	138,387	142,345	94,739
Wheat flour.....	37,566	24,074	25,460	21,274	22,264
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	4,847	1,483	5,504	1,842	6,079
Apples, fresh.....	0	0	0	2,238	2,429
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	104	409	190	323	482
Vegetables, pickled, preserved, and canned.....	158	37	170	275	357
Animals and Animal Products.....	91,929	46,189	25,518	46,903	28,080
Bacon and hams.....	52,671	15,174	8,982	14,399	18,960
Fur skins, undressed.....	5,463	2,495	3,628	1,239	2,648
Cheese.....	1,281	9,804	3,777	11,454	2,473
Eggs, processed.....	7,424	6,782	2,466	2,342	2,399
Hides and skins (except furs).....	100	80	885	177	971
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,031	211	458	280	458
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	797	1,094	808	598	478
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	51,987	48,655	36,932	47,839	12,993
Planks and boards.....	23,896	19,992	16,016	21,384	5,782
Wood pulp.....	10,470	10,900	8,833	10,505	5,221
Newsprint paper.....	1,411	3,908	3,037	5,813	654
Logs and square timber.....	733	247	791	308	393
Spoolwood.....	123	836	132	1,139	345
Billets, blocks and bolts of wood.....	717	478	349	368	313
Iron and its Products.....	12,021	9,889	11,587	10,519	5,369
Ferro-alloys.....	4,813	5,157	5,499	4,684	3,059
Needles.....	561	459	635	702	925
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2,495	1,342	1,888	2,186	646
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,349	780	592	259	329
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	63,585	68,281	77,995	69,897	52,549
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	19,493	20,361	23,106	25,623	18,241
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	17,533	17,141	16,215	16,056	14,740
Nickel.....	6,692	5,935	10,124	10,421	7,894
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,478	7,145	8,913	6,491	4,552
Platinum metals and scrap.....	5,817	5,339	7,367	4,598	4,551
Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p.....	2,226	2,618	2,343	1,011	1,386
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,459	9,077	9,179	5,279	725
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3,184	4,499	3,119	4,452	4,986
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,484	1,778	676	2,090	2,453
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	1,005	1,180	1,595	1,367	1,606
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,230	3,084	3,109	2,438	3,152
Synthetic resins and products.....	1,151	658	1,024	970	1,245
Acids.....	1,628	1,375	840	553	456
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,723	2,845	4,947	17,314	1,529
Donations and gifts.....	1,472	960	765	846	493
Settlers' effects.....	504	704	666	604	451
Total Domestic Exports to United Kingdom.....	359,370	327,544	335,604	369,351	235,917
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	309,423	293,185	310,491	321,447	230,719
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	86.1	89.5	92.5	87.0	97.8

TABLE XI. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1948		1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	5,414	9,881	7,594	13,213	12,661
Whiskey.....	2,427	4,368	2,746	4,088	2,543
Confectionery, including candy.....	771	534	395	887	1,676
Clover seed.....	5	1	0	789	1,325
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	110	1,763	81	198	1,251
Coffee, green.....	0	0	8	0	1,155
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,469	5,995	2,867	3,334	4,359
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,647	1,440	1,395	1,757	2,248
Leather, manufactured.....	937	829	598	750	1,141
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	69,683	76,709	73,529	45,699	53,257
Wool piece goods.....	19,298	19,119	21,929	14,984	14,396
Wool noils, tops, waste.....	10,098	11,630	9,238	7,085	10,119
Cotton piece goods.....	5,456	9,124	9,063	2,424	3,763
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	3,710	3,316	3,421	2,412	2,940
Wearing apparel, n.o.p., mixed textiles.....	1,413	1,904	1,734	2,083	2,111
Cotton yarn, thread, cordage.....	3,666	3,208	2,410	1,583	2,077
Wearing apparel, n.o.p., wool.....	2,302	2,593	1,952	1,805	2,035
Cloth, coated or impregnated.....	2,235	3,221	1,924	1,505	1,833
Wool, raw.....	1,217	877	733	611	1,690
Lines, cordage, netting.....	1,292	1,023	1,565	884	1,446
Wool yarns and warps.....	3,010	3,683	2,818	1,536	1,423
Synthetic fibre piece goods.....	3,260	4,329	5,792	1,209	1,257
Synthetic fibre yarns, threads, tops.....	3,839	3,897	4,006	999	1,177
Flax, hemp, and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ²	1,578	1,346	1,005	1,087	1,147
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	1,531	1,504	1,584	1,517	1,693
Iron and its Products.....	21,090	29,734	38,960	42,550	71,335
Passenger automobiles and buses.....	3,561	11,160	12,732	18,768	34,589
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	5,663	5,887	6,312	6,409	8,304
Tractors and parts.....	942	935	2,373	1,032	6,266
Rolling-mill products.....	718	937	3,110	2,137	4,224
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	3,928	2,632	4,766	4,635	3,471
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	604	1,018	1,138	1,274	2,325
Automobiles, freight, new.....	567	1,546	1,587	499	2,014
Automobile parts (except engines).....	210	532	827	658	1,493
Motorcycles, side cars, and parts.....	412	396	889	676	1,168
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	10,232	10,541	11,953	9,417	16,264
Platinum, palladium, iridium.....	4,582	6,091	5,959	4,660	9,919
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	3,969	2,374	3,145	2,673	3,536
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	11,144	12,618	12,632	14,007	13,268
Pottery and chinaware.....	5,720	5,648	6,375	5,329	5,476
Glass, plate, sheet and window.....	1,983	2,142	2,478	2,554	2,512
Coal, anthracite.....	509	1,500	1,060	2,890	1,692
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3,254	3,533	3,822	4,626	6,182
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	537	898	601	845	1,128
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	13,312	9,857	10,266	9,879	8,157
Total Imports from the United Kingdom.....	139,130	160,372	163,209	144,241	187,177
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	102,176	121,899	126,164	103,715	146,871
Percent of Imports Itemized.....	73.4	76.0	77.3	71.9	78.5

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes all these manufactures except articles of clothing and lace and embroidery.

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1949-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	45,446	52,033	22,807
Wheat	17,996	31,905	16,980
Flaxseed (not for sowing).....	5,979	9,120	1,365
Whiskey	513	295	672
Barley	2,525	1,939	627
Rubber tires and tubes	1,025	536	616
Oats.....	795	1,605	538
Linseed and flaxseed oil	3,021	458	390
Wheat flour	3,530	760	246
Clover seed	1,757	127	235
Animals and Animal Products	8,584	12,935	10,850
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked	489	2,243	3,402
Hides and skins (except furs).....	3,569	4,012	2,884
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	527	2,083	1,069
Fish, canned.....	848	2,216	881
Fish, seal, whale oils.....	768	797	698
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,177	612	617
Synthetic fibre thread and yarn.....	74	88	206
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	7,108	2,498	1,799
Wood pulp.....	5,352	1,092	794
Planks and boards.....	569	716	726
Iron and its Products	9,450	6,062	5,341
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	3,466	749	1,345
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,420	2,180	1,081
Tractors and parts.....	1,070	198	721
Rolling mill products	1,071	1,180	701
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	710	874	625
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,868	25,942	18,620
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,287	5,486	4,688
Nickel	4,146	4,606	4,545
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,653	7,054	3,574
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,760	2,381	1,520
Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p.	1,522	1,973	1,402
Lead	1,941	3,773	1,372
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	581	370	669
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1,514	3,453	4,541
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	633	2,898	3,806
Carbon graphite electrodes.....	61	128	211
Chemicals and Allied Products	4,302	3,763	8,086¹
Drugs and medicines.....	563	1,235	1,052
Synthetic resins and products	580	586	1,017
Fertilizers, chemical	1,502	482	529
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	14,863	6,397	1,522
Donations and gifts	1,077	693	639
Aircraft and parts.....	387	218	219
Total Domestic Exports to Europe	114,313	113,695	74,182
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	81,766	97,056	62,047
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	71.5	85.4	83.6

1. This relatively large value is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE XIII. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1949-1950
(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	4,883	6,330	5,147
Fruits, canned and preserved.....	696	914	936
Nuts.....	641	1,004	616
Wines.....	484	758	526
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	765	728	512
Florist and nursery stock.....	278	983	356
Brandy.....	299	485	292
Grass seed.....	0	186	267
Animals and Animal Products	3,128	2,722	2,164
Cheese.....	485	696	718
Leather manufactures.....	233	342	415
Fish and fishery products.....	305	693	360
Fibres, Textiles and Products	13,977	7,434	10,608
Cotton piece goods.....	4,679	1,040	2,019
Woollen piece goods.....	2,704	1,051	1,534
Carpets and rugs.....	357	643	1,018
Synthetic fibre yarns, threads, tops.....	944	229	846
Lace and embroidery, cotton.....	475	514	827
Wool yarns and warps.....	979	587	761
Flax, hemp and jute piece goods.....	34	51	653
Silk piece goods.....	367	271	334
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,335	1,385	1,412
Books, printed.....	516	524	595
Corkwood and products.....	653	536	507
Iron and its Products	8,928	3,769	5,755
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	873	1,096	1,326
Rolling mill products.....	3,691	156	1,281
Scrap iron and steel.....	1,544	314	610
Hardware and cutlery.....	363	335	515
Balls, ball bearings and roller bearings.....	485	321	358
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,041	5,771	5,337
Clocks, watches and parts.....	1,870	3,653	3,649
Tin blocks, pigs, bars.....	295	1,171	887
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	329	354	401
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,439	4,194	3,724
Diamonds, unset.....	1,582	1,576	1,801
Glass, plate, sheet, window.....	819	1,104	990
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,807	3,172	2,835
Fertilizers.....	666	1,063	871
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	416	409	642
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,166	4,883	4,607
Settlers' effects.....	1,301	1,469	1,002
Scientific and educational equipment.....	258	335	438
Jewellery and precious stones.....	203	297	394
Musical instruments.....	436	432	378
Works of art.....	120	188	317
Total Imports from Europe	44,703	39,660	41,589
Total of Commodities Itemized	31,145	26,505	29,952
Percent of Imports Itemized	69.7	66.8	72.0

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1949-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	47,959	31,759	32,620
Wheat.....	32,308	15,983	15,176
Wheat flour.....	8,233	10,200	13,258
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	520	618	774
Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	1,757	1,218	426
Fodders.....	457	411	361
Whiskey.....	385	312	324
Animals and Animal Products.....	10,704	8,859	5,106
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked.....	1,837	2,770	1,758
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	3,027	2,107	1,128
Fish, canned.....	1,255	1,092	392
Pork, pickled.....	740	401	301
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	4,052	2,226	2,198
Cotton piece goods.....	2,162	1,242	1,722
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	22,191	21,937	12,425
Planks and boards.....	8,610	7,642	5,597
Newsprint paper.....	7,978	9,823	3,475
Railway ties.....	464	16	1,036
Pulpboard and paperboard.....	877	743	351
Iron and its Products.....	46,704	57,635	33,083
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	12,390	18,471	15,741
Locomotives and parts.....	8,209	19,700	8,307
Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	9,729	11,201	2,847
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	3,472	2,299	1,605
Rolling mill products.....	3,683	2,782	1,129
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2,744	1,407	811
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,149	1,012	658
Gas engines and parts.....	372	196	406
Tools.....	294	281	391
Needles.....	249	237	332
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,272	6,085	5,304
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,584	2,377	2,316
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,148	1,155	1,453
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,586	1,316	905
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	1,470	2,179	1,672
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	168	832	673
Porcelain insulators.....	285	213	327
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,553	3,332	3,998
Fertilizers, chemical.....	1,871	1,435	1,903
Synthetic resins and products.....	522	415	702
Calcium compounds.....	554	283	372
Drugs and medicines.....	444	292	304
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	12,696	8,226	4,587
Cartridges.....	6,059	5,360	2,625
Pens, pencils and parts.....	490	491	505
Packages.....	559	671	464
Films, motion picture.....	395	390	308
Total Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries.....	158,600	142,238	100,992
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	130,567	127,396	91,159
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	82.3	89.6	90.3

TABLE XV. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland, by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1949-1950
(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	59,242	62,803	67,469
Sugar, raw	25,968	33,429	27,395
Tea, black	10,873	9,440	15,292
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	7,111	5,521	8,241
Cocoa beans, not roasted	6,632	2,700	3,733
Nuts	2,055	869	2,366
Fruits, canned and preserved	1,828	1,628	1,881
Spices	589	469	1,815
Coffee, green	212	229	1,204
Fruit juices and syrups	143	471	1,013
Molasses and syrups	847	1,574	898
Vegetable oils, inedible	57	186	658
Rum	720	878	627
Fruits, dried	159	3,524	573
Gums and resins	552	198	309
Wines	346	361	308
Vegetables, fresh	411	100	286
Brandy	172	243	163
Animals and Animal Products	1,813	1,738	2,613
Sausage casings	656	774	1,466
Hides and skins (except furs)	653	462	557
Fish and fishery products	89	108	140
Fibres, Textiles and Products	17,943	14,961	18,538
Wool, raw	9,133	7,117	8,946
Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	5,758	5,204	6,202
Flax, hemp and jute, raw	530	219	733
Wool noils, tops, waste	575	445	642
Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibres, n.o.p.	383	786	592
Carpets and rugs, wool	725	567	553
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	154	95	139
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	214	132	167
Iron and its Products	396	223	53
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,403	9,278	4,691
Tin blocks, pigs, bars	4,010	1,633	1,802
Bauxite ore	2,328	6,633	1,277
Manganese oxide	771	501	1,302
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2	1	152
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,391	4,391	2,634
Petroleum tops for refiners	1,184	1,785	1,206
Crude petroleum for refining	1,507	1,527	524
Abrasives	77	88	238
Fuel oils, refined	0	0	183
Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.	78	105	156
Chemicals and Allied Products	353	425	392
Miscellaneous Commodities	656	501	511
Total Imports from Commonwealth Countries	91,411	94,451	97,070
Total of Commodities Itemized	87,289	89,873	93,573
Percent of Imports Itemized	95.5	95.2	96.4

TABLE XVI. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1949-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	12,728	17,329	14,833
Wheat flour.....	4,944	7,453	7,119
Wheat.....	3,773	4,675	2,443
Whiskey.....	371	609	1,202
Malt.....	784	819	1,051
Rubber tires and tubes.....	999	1,031	923
Potatoes, n.o.p.	173	250	235
Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	309	456	453
Oatmeal and rolled oats	273	98	444
Animals and Animal Products.....	4,608	5,466	6,542
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked.....	2,172	3,182	2,679
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	501	771	871
Leather, unmanufactured	457	505	781
Meats, canned, n.o.p.	803	412	714
Eggs in the shell, n.o.p. (not hatching)	42	93	306
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	704	448	943
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	8,014	6,743	4,809
Newsprint paper	6,224	5,670	3,777
Wood pulp	421	222	470
Iron and its Products.....	13,984	10,049	9,477
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	6,160	5,172	3,935
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,651	1,149	1,966
Automobiles, trucks and parts	462	1,030	952
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	2,311	387	436
Lamps and lanterns, metal.....	84	136	269
Rolling mill products.....	370	535	255
Needles.....	427	311	253
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	6,814	7,862	6,642
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,634	2,903	2,139
Aluminum, manufactured.....	661	987	1,595
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,630	2,340	1,532
Copper wire and other manufactures.....	676	644	569
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	787	2,047	2,560
Asbestos, unmanufactured	130	1,256	1,561
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,631	2,436	2,215
Drugs and medicines	387	352	499
Fertilizers, chemical.....	534	608	368
Soda and sodium compounds	411	295	290
Calcium compounds.....	442	285	259
Miscellaneous Commodities	12,803	10,170	12,802
Ships sold.....	11,600	8,413	11,710
Films, motion picture	137	248	366
Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	63,073	62,550	60,824
Total of Commodities Itemized	52,952	53,296	52,424
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	84.0	85.2	86.2

TABLE XVII. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, Half-Year Periods, 1949-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Group and Commodity	1949		1950
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	31,124	33,934	33,418
Coffee, green.....	12,033	15,695	15,044
Bananas, fresh.....	6,996	10,022	9,187
Nuts.....	478	1,332	2,167
Vegetables, fresh.....	2,936	349	1,791
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	61	525	1,101
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	494	351	1,065
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	612	1,150	840
Pineapples, fresh.....	1,086	140	573
Cocoa butter.....	930	831	468
Sugar, raw.....	3,703	2,524	414
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	548	483	332
Melons, fresh.....	0	0	96
Cocoa paste.....	37	20	54
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,631	2,290	2,159
Hides and skins (except furs).....	289	357	1,038
Beef, canned.....	873	1,545	659
Fur skins, undressed.....	125	65	162
Meat extracts.....	186	132	81
Fish and fishery products.....	50	72	72
Cheese.....	60	72	59
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,695	15,905	10,699
Raw cotton.....	2,566	13,209	6,098
Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibre.....	1,986	1,700	2,929
Synthetic fibre yarns, threads, tops.....	0	139	511
Wool, raw.....	527	67	461
Wool noils, tops, waste.....	151	117	191
Waste and wadding, n.o.p.....	25	50	189
Cotton linters.....	66	125	117
Cloth, coated or impregnated.....	0	115	81
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	25	23	64
Lumber and timber.....	18	11	57
Iron and its Products.....	651	832	98
Iron ore.....	122	811	89
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,804	2,903	3,966
Ores of minor non-ferrous metals, n.o.p.....	1,409	2,805	3,765
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	0	148
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	43,803	48,236	37,853
Crude petroleum for refining.....	43,742	47,498	37,824
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	704	460	626
Quebracho extract ¹	462	399	532
Drugs and medicines.....	66	32	61
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,015	988	1,200
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	788	810	1,010
Settlers' effects.....	69	68	74
Total Imports from Latin America.....	86,450	105,572	90,084
Total of Commodities Itemized.....	83,493	103,621	89,339
Percent of Imports Itemized.....	96.6	98.2	99.2

1. Part of "dyeing and tanning materials" item in Table XIII. It is separately distinguished here because of its importance.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE XVIII. Interim Indexes of Prices¹ of Domestic Exports² by Groups³

Commodity Groups ²	1948		1949		1950	Increase + Decrease -		
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1949	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1948	July - Dec. 1949 over July - Dec. 1948
	1948=100					%	%	%
Domestic Exports:								
Agricultural and Other Primary Products...	99.5	102.7	104.8	102.4	106.0	+1.1	+6.5	-0.3
Fibres and Textiles	98.0	101.1	103.5	103.6	106.3	+2.7	+8.5	+2.5
Wood Products and Paper	97.9	101.6	98.9	97.6	100.2	+1.3	+2.3	-3.9
Iron and Steel and Products	97.7	101.6	111.4	111.5	113.5	+1.9	+16.2	+9.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	96.6	106.1	113.7	100.0	104.8	-7.8	+8.5	-5.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	97.9	101.6	108.7	114.2	120.1	+10.5	+22.7	+12.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer	97.2	103.1	106.1	103.8	103.5	-2.5	+6.5	+0.7
Miscellaneous	97.7	102.6	103.2	105.5	107.8	+4.5	+10.3	+2.8
(a) Commercial transactions	98.0	102.5	103.2	105.6	108.8	+5.4	+11.0	+3.0
(b) Special and non-commercial	96.9	103.1	103.3	105.1	104.7	+1.4	+8.0	+1.9
Total ²	98.2	102.6	105.0	102.2	105.4	+0.4	+7.3	-0.4

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8).

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Groups differ slightly from conventional groups of trade statistics (see Chap. V, p. 34).

TABLE XIX. Interim Indexes of Prices¹ of Selected Domestic Exports

Commodity	1948		1949		1950	Increase + Decrease -		
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1949	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1948	July - Dec. 1949 over July - Dec. 1948
	1948 = 100					%	%	%
Wheat	94.5	103.6	116.9	114.3	114.4	-2.1	+21.1	+10.3
Wheat flour	97.8	102.4	102.5	96.9	94.9	-7.4	-3.0	-5.4
Beef and veal, fresh	81.7	114.7	111.7	101.9	130.1	+16.5	-59.2	-11.2
Bacon and hams	98.4	105.1	106.5	109.4	107.6	+1.0	+9.3	+4.1
Pure bred cattle	92.8	109.3	115.8	114.6	119.0	+2.8	+28.2	+4.8
Dairy and slaughter cattle over 700 lbs. weight	95.2	102.1	110.1	97.5	118.3	+7.4	+24.3	-4.5
Eggs in the shell	94.9	109.3	102.0	108.0	79.6	-22.0	-16.1	-1.2
Fish and fishery products	96.3	112.5	96.6	96.9	100.2	+3.7	+4.0	-13.9
Whiskey	94.5	104.3	104.9	114.2	123.6	+17.8	+30.8	+9.5
Fur skins, undressed	101.2	89.6	71.4	64.0	85.5	+19.7	-15.5	-28.6
Planks and boards (except hardwood flooring)	98.9	101.2	97.1	91.8	93.3	-3.9	-5.7	-9.3
Red cedar shingles	105.1	94.2	83.8	80.5	94.8	-13.1	-9.8	-14.5
Pulpwood	91.5	104.3	99.2	105.2	98.7	-0.5	+7.9	+0.9
Wood pulp	99.0	101.0	95.5	86.7	88.2	-7.6	-10.9	-14.2
Newsprint	97.4	102.1	101.6	106.2	110.4	+8.7	+13.3	+4.0
Ferro-alloys	96.8	101.2	107.3	106.9	108.5	+1.1	+12.1	+5.6
Railway rails	94.5	103.0	106.9	104.9	103.0	-3.6	+9.0	+1.8
Farm machinery and implements	97.3 ³	103.2 ⁴	111.2 ³	111.5 ⁴	115.2 ³	+3.6	+18.4	+8.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	100.0 ⁵	100.0 ⁵	117.8 ⁵	117.5 ⁵	116.6 ⁵	-1.0	+16.6	+17.5
Machinery and parts (except farm)	94.3	101.2	106.4	105.0	113.1	+6.3	+19.9	+3.8
Copper ingots, bars, billets	99.0	100.5	105.3	90.6	93.9	-10.8	-5.2	-9.9
Lead in pigs, refined lead	85.4	111.3	120.7	86.3	79.5	-34.1	-6.9	-22.5
Nickel	98.3	102.5	127.6	131.9	142.2	+11.4	+44.7	+28.7
Zinc spelter	88.9	107.8	122.8	81.6	90.0	-26.7	+1.2	-24.3
Platinum in ore, concentrates	82.8	105.0	98.6	82.7	86.1	-12.7	+4.0	-21.9
Silver ore and bullion	100.4	99.8	96.0	101.2	107.1	+11.6	+6.7	+1.4
Asbestos milled fibres	99.2	100.5	112.0	118.3	124.4	+11.1	+25.4	+17.7
Fertilizer	97.6	102.4	107.4	108.9	111.5	+3.8	+14.2	+6.3
Rubber boots, shoes and tires	99.2	101.0	102.2	105.5	115.5	+13.0	+16.4	+4.5

1. Unit values or specified wholesale prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S., October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), also Ch. V, Page 33.

2. Includes tractors.

3. Average of January and April price indexes.

4. Price index for August.

5. Average of two quarterly price indexes.

TABLE XX. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Domestic Exports¹ by Groups²

Commodity Groups ¹	1948		1949		1950	Increase +		Decrease -
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1949	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1948	July - Dec. 1949 over July - Dec. 1948
	1948 = 100					%	%	%
Domestic Exports:								
Agricultural and Other Primary Products...	87.7	109.7	88.9	111.7	83.2	-6.4	-5.1	+1.8
Fibres and Textiles	94.0	106.6	65.8	41.1	44.5	-32.4	-52.7	-61.4
Wood Products and Paper	97.1	103.2	86.6	100.4	101.6	+17.3	+4.6	-2.7
Iron and Steel Products	85.2	115.0	89.0	76.2	69.0	-22.5	-19.0	-33.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	99.4	98.0	96.5	105.8	100.7	+4.4	+1.3	+8.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	89.1	111.0	56.5	82.2	84.0	+48.7	-5.7	-25.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	106.2	93.9	91.9	76.7	121.4	+32.1	+14.3	-18.3
Miscellaneous:	96.2	103.3	96.6	104.1	46.8	-51.6	-51.4	+0.8
(a) Commercial transactions	99.0	100.5	98.5	115.0	44.9	-54.4	-54.6	+14.4
(b) Special and non-commercial	87.1	112.1	90.3	69.6	53.6	-40.6	-38.5	-37.9
Total²	92.8	106.1	88.2	99.8	88.2	0	-5.0	-5.9

1. Groups differ slightly from conventional groups of trade statistics (See Chapter V, p. 34).

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

TABLE XXI. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Selected Domestic Exports

Commodity	1948		1949		1950	Increase +		Decrease -
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1949	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1948	July - Dec. 1949 over July - Dec. 1948
	1948 = 100					%	%	%
Wheat	84.6	115.9	141.7	168.3	112.7	-20.5	+33.2	+45.2
Wheat flour	104.4	95.6	78.0	78.1	84.6	+8.5	-19.0	-17.9
Beef and veal, fresh	58.0	133.0	43.4	116.7	56.2	+29.5	-3.2	-12.3
Bacon and hams	155.3	44.9	25.7	38.1	53.7	+108.9	-65.4	-15.1
Pure bred cattle	104.4	94.3	43.5	51.2	47.6	+9.4	-54.4	-45.7
Dairy and slaughter cattle over 700 lbs. weight	25.7	171.9	59.4	99.7	85.3	+43.6	+231.9	-42.0
Eggs in the shell	109.1	88.3	46.7	74.4	15.4	-67.0	-85.9	-15.7
Fish and fishery products	101.6	90.8	89.1	138.7	110.6	+24.1	+8.9	+52.8
Whiskey	87.4	112.6	113.1	108.6	102.5	-9.4	+17.3	-3.6
Fur skins, undressed	128.0	78.7	164.1	119.7	131.1	-20.1	+2.4	+52.1
Planks and boards (except hardwood flooring)	97.1	102.8	71.4	102.7	117.8	+65.0	+21.3	-0.1
Red cedar shingles	97.2	103.8	73.3	109.8	116.1	+58.4	+19.4	+5.8
Pulpwood	83.8	118.2	68.0	72.5	61.7	-9.3	-26.4	-38.7
Wood pulp	99.9	100.1	86.8	90.4	98.6	+13.6	-0.7	-9.7
Newsprint	95.5	104.8	103.1	114.6	111.3	+8.0	+16.5	+9.4
Ferro-alloys	107.4	94.9	99.2	49.7	50.2	-49.4	-53.3	-47.6
Railway rails	80.5	120.2	57.2	39.8	14.2	-75.2	-82.4	-66.9
Farm machinery and implements ¹	100.5	99.0	149.5	76.0	122.7	-17.9	+22.1	-23.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	95.3	104.7	54.8	65.0	60.1	+9.7	-36.9	-37.9
Machinery and parts, (except farm)	106.6	98.3	78.7	69.9	49.4	-37.2	-53.7	-28.9
Copper ingots, bars, billets	97.8	102.7	92.6	126.3	133.8	+44.5	+36.8	+23.0
Lead in pigs, refined lead	90.6	110.2	107.2	109.8	81.1	-24.3	-10.5	-0.4
Nickel	104.5	94.9	103.9	89.2	99.4	-4.3	-4.9	-6.0
Zinc spelter	88.8	112.3	104.3	126.7	103.3	-1.0	+16.3	+12.8
Platinum in ore, concentrates	119.3	95.6	128.9	105.9	101.9	-20.9	-14.6	+10.8
Silver ore and bullion	96.7	103.1	100.8	136.1	112.2	+11.3	+16.0	+32.0
Asbestos milled fibres	92.2	108.0	38.1	114.5	115.5	+203.1	+25.3	+6.0
Fertilizer	102.9	97.3	114.9	85.6	106.2	-7.6	+3.2	-12.0
Rubber boots, shoes and tires	98.4	101.4	80.0	69.9	29.0	-63.8	-70.5	-31.1

1. Includes tractors.

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TABLE XXII. Interim Indexes of Prices¹ of Imports² by Groups³

Commodity Groups ³	1948		1949		1950	Increase + Decrease -		
	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	Jan.- June 1950 over Jan.- June 1949	Jan.- June 1950 over Jan.- June 1948	July- Dec. 1949 over July- Dec. 1948
	1948=100					%	%	%
Imports:								
Agricultural and Other Primary Products...	106.6	99.4	100.3	100.1	107.0	+6.7	+0.4	+0.7
Fibres and Textiles.....	99.9	100.6	103.7	97.2	101.1	-2.5	+1.2	-3.4
Wood Products and Paper.....	98.6	103.3	105.2	106.4	111.3	+5.8	+12.9	+3.0
Iron and Steel and Products.....	94.9	101.1	106.2	108.1	115.6	+8.9	+21.8	+6.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	94.9	100.2	106.5	104.0	111.0	+4.2	+17.0	+3.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	98.5	101.3	102.1	102.6	106.0	+3.8	+7.6	+1.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	98.7	100.9	101.3	97.9	103.0	+1.7	+4.4	-3.0
Miscellaneous:	98.4	102.7	99.6	97.0	107.0	+7.4	+8.7	-5.6
(a) Commercial transactions.....	98.4	103.8	99.4	96.7	108.4	+9.1	+10.2	-6.8
(b) Special and non-commercial.....	98.3	100.3	100.0	97.6	104.1	+4.1	+5.9	-2.7
Total²	98.6	100.9	103.4	102.8	108.7	+5.1	+10.2	+1.9

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8).

2. Excluding: imports of merchandise for the use of the United Kingdom Government: temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Groups differ slightly from conventional groups of trade statistics (see Chap. V, p. 34).

TABLE XXIII. Interim Indexes of Prices¹ of Selected Imports

Commodity	1948		1949		1950	Increase + Decrease -		
	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	July- Dec.	Jan.- June	Jan.- June 1950 over Jan.- June 1949	Jan.- June 1950 over Jan.- June 1948	July- Dec. 1949 over July- Dec. 1948
	1948=100					%	%	%
Bananas.....	96.5	105.0	112.7	124.9	126.8	+12.5	+31.4	+19.0
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines.....	96.9	102.7	136.4	123.7	154.1	+13.0	+59.0	+20.4
Raisins.....	83.8	103.1	96.8	103.6	98.7	+2.0	+17.8	+0.5
Nuts.....	98.2	108.5	103.4	105.9	83.3	-19.4	-15.2	-2.4
Indian corn.....	132.0	97.5	92.1	73.9	95.3	+3.5	-27.8	-24.2
Sugar for refining.....	100.7	99.2	102.4	106.1	110.9	+8.3	+10.1	+7.0
Coffee (green).....	99.9	100.4	101.0	115.1	174.6	+72.9	+74.8	+14.6
Tea of India, black, direct.....	98.6	100.4	98.3	92.1	102.9 ²	+4.7	+4.4	-8.3
Raw cotton.....	100.9	99.8	98.2	97.2	104.2	+6.1	+3.3	-2.6
Washed or scoured wool.....	96.8	100.6	110.6	100.0	107.8	-2.5	+11.1	-0.6
Worsted tops.....	95.5	105.6	114.3	101.4	106.2	-7.1	+11.2	-4.0
Worsted and serges.....	94.5	104.8	114.0	101.0	92.6	-18.8	-2.0	-3.6
Artificial silk and fabrics.....	98.6	101.2	100.2	97.8	98.6	-1.6	0	-3.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	100.5	102.0	106.9	109.4	97.6	-8.7	-2.9	+7.3
Newspapers and periodicals.....	95.7	104.0	106.5	107.0	109.1	+2.4	+14.0	+2.9
Book and other paper.....	98.0	100.1	103.1	105.6	113.3	+9.9	+15.6	+5.5
Iron ore.....	100.6	100.8	120.4	136.5	138.5	+15.0	+37.7	+35.4
Tinplate.....	99.3	101.4	108.9	133.6	116.5	+7.0	+17.3	+31.8
Skelp, 14" or less, hot rolled, for pipes and tubes.....	92.9	104.9	112.3	109.5	115.2	+2.6	+24.0	+4.4
Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	93.3	104.1	110.0	110.8	119.3	+8.5	+27.9	+6.4
Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	94.2	101.2	106.4	105.0	113.1	+6.3	+20.0	+3.8
Farm implements and machinery ³	95.0	100.7	106.7	109.4	116.7	+9.4	+22.8	+8.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	96.0	101.0	104.5	107.4	115.2	+10.2	+20.0	+6.3
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars.....	92.1	101.0	103.8	101.3	87.5	-15.7	-5.0	+0.3
Electrical household equipment except machinery.....	97.7	100.1	102.1	103.0	122.3	+19.8	+25.2	+2.9
Heavy electrical equipment.....	94.2	101.2	106.4	105.0	113.1	+6.3	+20.1	+3.8
Bricks and tiles.....	96.2	100.3	103.3	105.7	114.6	+10.9	+19.1	+5.4
China tableware.....	99.0	99.9	111.3	107.2	99.0	-11.1	0	+7.3
Anthracite coal.....	94.5	104.6	102.9	109.5	116.2	+12.9	+23.0	+4.7
Bituminous coal.....	95.2	103.6	104.7	102.2	106.9	+2.1	+12.3	-1.4
Plate and window glass.....	97.6	100.4	103.8	106.3	117.0	+12.7	+19.9	+5.9
Crude petroleum for refining.....	101.5	98.6	100.0	101.6	103.2	+3.2	+1.7	+3.0
Fertilizer.....	103.4	95.8	100.1	103.5	114.3	+14.2	+10.5	+8.0
Paints and paint material.....	100.6	99.3	101.8	94.6	95.6	-6.1	-5.0	-4.7
Sodium compounds.....	98.2	100.5	104.1	107.5	114.4	+9.9	+16.5	+7.0
Rubber and its products.....	99.9	103.5	90.9	85.2	104.4	+14.9	+4.5	-17.7

1. Unit values or specified wholesale prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S., October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), also Ch. V, page 33.

2. Average for the five months ending May, 1950.

3. Includes tractors.

TABLE XXIV. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Imports¹ by Groups²

Commodity Groups ²	1948		1949		1950	Increase +		Decrease -
	Jan. - June	July- Dec.	Jan. - June	July- Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1949	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1948	July - Dec. 1949 over July - Dec. 1948
	1948 = 100					%	%	%
Imports:								
Agricultural and Other Primary Products...	87.6	107.2	99.1	110.1	107.6	+ 8.6	+ 22.8	+ 2.7
Fibres and Textiles	102.2	97.3	105.6	82.8	94.4	-10.6	-7.6	-14.9
Wood Products and Paper	104.8	93.6	106.8	114.0	114.5	+7.2	+9.3	+21.8
Iron and Steel and Products	106.2	98.1	116.9	95.2	105.8	-9.5	-0.4	-3.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	104.0	101.0	105.4	110.8	113.9	+8.1	+9.5	+9.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	87.9	111.9	80.1	92.0	80.6	+0.6	-8.3	-17.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	100.0	100.4	105.8	117.1	124.2	+17.4	+24.2	+16.7
Miscellaneous	100.6	98.3	125.0	137.3	122.5	-2.0	+21.8	+39.7
(a) Commercial transactions	101.5	96.4	115.2	109.2	110.2	-4.3	+8.6	+13.3
(b) Special and non-commercial	95.7	105.6	184.9	306.6	193.3	+4.5	+102.0	+190.3
Total¹	95.7	102.8	103.5	99.7	101.5	-1.9	+3.9	-3.0

1. Excluding: imports of merchandise for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

2. Groups differ slightly from conventional groups of trade statistics (See Chap. V p 34).

TABLE XXV. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Selected Imports

Commodity	1948		1949		1950	Increase +		Decrease -
	Jan. - June	July- Dec.	Jan. - June	July- Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1949	Jan. - June 1950 over Jan. - June 1948	July - Dec. 1949 over July - Dec. 1948
	1948 = 100					%	%	%
Bananas	93.9	104.2	72.3	93.4	84.3	+16.6	-10.2	-10.4
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	105.2	95.4	88.9	85.1	90.7	+2.0	-13.8	-10.8
Raisins	39.6	161.8	13.5	128.7	34.9	+158.5	-11.9	-20.5
Nuts	116.4	79.0	72.0	70.9	100.1	+39.0	-14.0	-10.3
Indian corn	61.3	122.2	36.9	164.0	48.2	+30.6	-21.4	+34.2
Sugar	81.8	118.5	93.3	109.1	80.7	-13.5	-1.3	-7.9
Coffee (green)	96.4	103.3	105.7	119.1	86.1	-18.5	-10.7	+15.3
Tea of India black, direct	103.4	97.5	123.7	145.6	191.9 ¹	+55.1	+97.6	+49.3
Raw cotton	113.0	86.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	+0.5	+7.5	+40.6
Washed and scoured wool	90.8	111.3	66.2	84.0	92.0	+39.0	+1.3	-24.5
Worsted tops	100.1	98.9	74.5	65.2	87.5	+17.4	-12.6	-34.1
Worsted and serges	100.5	100.1	116.1	83.7	88.6	-23.7	-11.8	-16.4
Artificial silk and fabrics	95.2	104.8	136.9	67.3	68.6	-49.9	-27.9	-35.8
Sisal istle and tampico fibre	96.3	101.2	45.3	60.5	84.8	+87.2	-11.9	-40.2
Newspapers and periodicals	101.5	98.9	95.9	111.5	114.4	+19.3	+12.7	+12.7
Book and other paper	107.1	94.9	112.9	110.6	112.5	-0.4	+5.0	+16.5
Iron ore	51.3	147.2	42.3	76.6	26.4	-37.6	-48.5	-48.0
Tinplate	93.2	106.2	82.6	20.3	2.1	-97.5	-97.7	-80.9
Skelp 14" or less hot rolled, for pipes and tubes	96.3	105.2	300.2	204.4	272.1	-9.4	+182.6	+94.3
Angle beams 35 lbs and heavier	120.2	84.4	148.3	87.7	107.5	-27.5	-10.6	+3.9
Machinery and equipment (except farm)	115.6	90.0	100.2	88.3	90.0	-10.2	-22.1	-1.9
Farm implements and machinery ²	106.3	98.3	130.7	103.8	120.6	-7.7	+13.5	+5.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	97.3	105.5	119.9	112.8	152.3	+27.0	+56.5	+6.9
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars	76.2	128.5	115.6	78.1	105.0	-9.2	+37.8	-39.2
Electrical household equipment (except machinery)	121.7	81.0	109.6	114.7	120.9	+10.3	-0.7	+41.6
Heavy electric equipment (except machinery)	115.8	89.3	97.7	103.6	100.9	+3.3	-12.9	+15.4
Bricks and tiles	98.9	104.6	100.5	102.9	90.1	-10.3	-8.9	-1.6
China tableware	102.9	98.2	103.5	92.3	99.6	-3.8	-3.2	-6.0
Anthracite coal	94.1	106.2	64.1	87.6	72.2	+12.6	-23.3	-17.5
Bituminous coal	85.3	114.7	78.6	62.7	76.1	-3.2	-10.8	-45.3
Plate and window glass	113.9	88.4	86.1	86.7	80.8	-6.2	-29.1	-1.9
Crude petroleum for refining	88.8	111.5	89.5	106.1	90.7	+1.3	+2.1	-4.8
Fertilizer	81.7	120.5	96.0	151.5	100.3	+4.5	+22.8	+25.7
Paints and paint materials	105.6	94.5	89.7	108.8	121.2	+35.1	+14.8	+15.1
Sodium compounds	84.7	116.2	94.4	72.0	80.3	-14.9	-5.2	-38.0
Rubber and its products	98.9	97.8	105.8	102.7	109.4	+3.4	+10.6	+5.0

1. Average for the five months ending May, 1950.

2. Includes tractors.

B. CURRENT MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XXVI. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with All Countries, by Months
(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946 ¹	1947	1948	1949	1950
DOMESTIC EXPORTS						
January	62.8	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2
February.....	57.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5
March.....	71.1	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2
April.....	48.5	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5
May.....	75.6	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0
June.....	73.3	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2
July.....	74.4	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	
August.....	77.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	
September.....	76.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	
October.....	91.3	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	
November.....	95.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	
December.....	81.3	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	
Total.....	884.5	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	1,430.6
RE-EXPORTS						
January	0.9	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.0	2.6
February.....	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
March.....	1.0	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.5
April.....	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.2
May.....	1.1	1.9	3.4	5.2	2.7	2.6
June.....	1.0	2.1	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.6
July.....	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.4	
August.....	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	
September.....	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	
October.....	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	
November.....	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.2	
December.....	1.2	2.4	4.7	2.9	2.7	
Total.....	12.5	27.0	36.9	34.6	29.5	17.5
IMPORTS						
January	44.6	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9
February.....	42.9	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2
March.....	59.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4
April.....	45.3	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9
May.....	66.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2
June.....	60.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5
July.....	57.6	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	
August.....	57.9	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	
September.....	59.6	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	
October.....	68.6	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	
November.....	70.1	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	
December.....	52.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	
Total.....	684.6	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	1,453.1
BALANCE OF TRADE						
January	+19.0	+51.0	+36.7	+33.0	+15.2	+11.8
February.....	+15.3	+37.7	+4.7	+28.1	+1.2	+1.4
March.....	+13.0	+40.0	+3.0	+33.9	-16.9	-5.7
April.....	+4.0	+19.5	-32.2	-11.6	-2.4	-21.2
May.....	+10.6	+34.6	+30.9	+62.4	+25.1	-0.6
June.....	+13.8	+11.1	+45.3	+3.0	+6.9	+9.3
July.....	+17.9	+29.6	+12.8	+28.4	+12.8	
August.....	+20.3	+82.8	+20.3	+20.0	+41.9	
September.....	+18.3	+15.8	+13.4	+64.4	+9.4	
October.....	+23.8	+20.2	-0.8	+66.0	+37.4	
November.....	+26.2	+37.0	+26.9	+58.2	+55.9	
December.....	+30.3	+32.4	+76.7	+87.3	+74.9	
Total.....	+212.5	+411.9	+237.8	+473.1	+261.2	-4.9

1. Values not adjusted for military equipment returned to Canada (cf. Table I).

TABLE XXVII. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months
(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
DOMESTIC EXPORTS						
January.....	22.1	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9
February.....	19.7	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8
March.....	25.9	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3
April.....	20.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8
May.....	26.1	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4
June.....	25.1	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7
July.....	25.9	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	
August.....	28.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	
September.....	29.4	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	
October.....	33.5	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	
November.....	31.9	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	
December.....	33.3	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	
Total.....	321.3	887.9	1,034.2	1,503.0	1,503.5	904.9
RE-EXPORTS						
January.....	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.1
February.....	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
March.....	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.9
April.....	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.5
May.....	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.9
June.....	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1
July.....	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	
August.....	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	
September.....	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	
October.....	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	
November.....	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	
December.....	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	
Total.....	10.4	20.6	22.4	21.2	20.6	12.0
IMPORTS						
January.....	28.7	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5
February.....	27.9	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1
March.....	38.0	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9
April.....	29.2	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2
May.....	38.3	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5
June.....	36.4	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3
July.....	33.4	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	
August.....	33.7	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	
September.....	36.2	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	
October.....	42.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	
November.....	40.8	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	
December.....	33.6	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	
Total.....	418.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.8	1,951.9	1,004.5
BALANCE OF TRADE						
January.....	-5.9	-33.2	-55.8	-43.2	-47.3	-21.5
February.....	-7.5	-27.1	-67.1	-40.5	-40.6	-12.8
March.....	-11.3	-32.4	-80.2	-24.2	-44.9	-3.7
April.....	-8.4	-41.9	-91.6	-48.0	-65.1	-22.9
May.....	-11.3	-39.9	-102.7	-28.7	-49.1	-18.2
June.....	-10.5	-38.5	-90.5	-43.5	-61.3	-8.4
July.....	-6.6	-35.9	-84.9	-28.6	-54.2	
August.....	-4.5	-45.6	-71.6	-20.3	-26.6	
September.....	-5.9	-44.7	-73.8	+11.4	-42.6	
October.....	-8.0	-39.4	-86.2	-9.6	-17.8	
November.....	-7.7	-58.1	-79.8	+1.5	+10.9	
December.....	+0.7	-60.1	-33.9	-9.9	+10.7	
Total.....	-87.0	-496.7	-918.1	-283.6	-427.8	-87.6

TABLE XXVIII. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months
(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946 ¹	1947	1948	1949	1950
DOMESTIC EXPORTS						
January.....	25.5	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6
February.....	23.6	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4
March.....	26.4	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1
April.....	16.4	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8
May.....	30.5	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5
June.....	28.9	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5
July.....	30.5	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	
August.....	31.3	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	
September.....	30.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	
October.....	38.4	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	
November.....	41.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	
December.....	30.0	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	
Total.....	353.6	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	235.9
RE-EXPORTS						
January.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
February.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
March.....	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
April.....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
May.....	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
June.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
July.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	
August.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	
September.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	
October.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	
November.....	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	
December.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Total.....	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.8	4.3	1.2
IMPORTS						
January.....	8.0	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1
February.....	8.1	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4
March.....	10.9	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7
April.....	8.4	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5
May.....	12.7	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3
June.....	10.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1
July.....	11.3	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	
August.....	11.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	
September.....	10.5	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	
October.....	11.0	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	
November.....	13.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	
December.....	8.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	
Total.....	124.0	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	187.2
BALANCE OF TRADE						
January.....	+17.7	+31.2	+36.3	+43.4	+30.5	+22.8
February.....	+14.6	+24.9	+34.5	+33.9	+21.4	+5.3
March.....	+15.6	+36.2	+33.9	+37.7	+11.3	-2.4
April.....	+9.1	+19.8	+30.4	+19.8	+33.4	-3.6
May.....	+17.7	+36.2	+75.6	+57.8	+43.4	+12.4
June.....	+18.3	+7.3	+58.2	+28.3	+34.1	+15.5
July.....	+19.4	+18.6	+52.0	+27.1	+41.7	
August.....	+20.0	+57.5	+51.1	+27.9	+37.1	
September.....	+20.3	+42.4	+39.4	+24.1	+35.5	
October.....	+27.5	+32.1	+48.7	+36.5	+53.3	
November.....	+28.4	+43.3	+51.6	+28.6	+30.7	
December.....	+22.1	+47.8	+52.5	+24.0	+29.4	
Total.....	+230.8	+397.4	+564.3	+389.2	+401.8	+50.0

1. Values not adjusted for military equipment returned to Canada (cf. Table I).

TABLE XXIX. Domestic Exports by Leading Country Groups, by Months (United States and United Kingdom excluded)

(Values in \$'000)

Period	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members ¹ and Ireland	Other Commonwealth ²	O.E.E.C. Members ³	Latin America ⁴	Other Foreign ⁵
1948:						
January - June.....	23,540	78,147	46,729	133,706	59,197	57,712
July - December.....	31,515	114,173	46,338	170,486	64,552	70,700
1949:						
January - June.....	9,229 ⁶	120,413	38,187	118,109	63,073	53,127
July - December.....	—	109,010	33,228	125,583	62,550	61,089
1950:						
January - June.....	—	75,198	25,794	74,856	60,824	59,308
1948:						
January	3,933	9,479	9,692	23,613	7,879	11,317
February	2,510	10,205	5,506	23,205	9,528	11,446
March	3,005	9,382	8,137	18,142	8,753	9,936
April	3,921	14,995	6,308	17,689	8,891	7,763
May.....	5,168	16,541	9,020	28,852	13,226	10,886
June.....	5,002	17,544	8,066	22,204	10,921	6,365
July	5,053	14,540	7,411	31,651	11,152	6,263
August.....	4,314	15,210	7,306	17,057	6,790	7,837
September.....	7,206	12,465	7,329	26,414	10,946	8,768
October.....	4,448	17,786	8,479	37,635	11,214	13,738
November.....	4,816	22,491	7,723	16,885	8,055	14,433
December	5,679	31,681	8,089	40,845	16,394	19,661
1949:						
January.....	3,319	21,363	6,530	16,218	7,953	9,892
February	2,404	13,032	4,494	16,946	8,711	8,613
March	3,506	16,301	6,458	11,037	9,779	9,101
April	—	21,050	6,064	19,886	10,151	8,086
May.....	—	25,009	7,887	26,457	11,852	9,103
June.....	—	23,659	6,753	27,564	14,627	8,330
July	—	24,779	5,307	23,145	7,226	6,419
August.....	—	18,299	6,517	24,557	13,346	11,480
September.....	—	14,603	6,149	20,186	8,707	8,876
October.....	—	12,738	4,741	12,824	9,645	9,655
November	—	17,206	5,105	21,150	9,221	13,276
December	—	21,385	5,409	23,722	14,405	11,385
1950:						
January.....	—	8,454	5,274	9,659	6,867	12,046
February	—	10,501	3,774	11,870	6,642	7,877
March	—	9,425	4,196	11,751	7,705	12,008
April	—	11,190	4,304	6,406	11,938	9,030
May.....	—	19,544	4,548	19,424	13,722	7,028
June.....	—	16,083	3,698	15,747	13,951	11,320

Note. Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

1. Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and Union of South Africa.

2. Excludes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

3. Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Includes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

6. 3 months only.

TABLE XXX. Imports by Leading Country Groups, by Months (United States and United Kingdom excluded)
(Values in \$'000)

Period	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members ¹ and Ireland	Other Commonwealth ²	O.E.E.C. Members ³	Latin America ⁴	Other Foreign ⁵
1948:						
January - June.....	3,367	43,937	44,748	25,079	107,072	22,301
July - December.....	7,724	44,869	59,918	39,857	114,188	18,705
1949:						
January - June.....	918 ⁶	40,774	50,637	40,299	86,450	18,343
July - December.....	—	38,559	55,891	36,134	105,572	28,391
1950:						
January - June.....	—	45,958	51,111	37,006	90,054	37,258
1948:						
January.....	1,314	6,674	4,806	3,289	15,496	2,937
February.....	287	4,124	3,398	2,616	14,130	2,894
March.....	272	5,063	5,571	3,667	19,137	3,443
April.....	222	5,580	9,085	3,705	20,077	3,932
May.....	303	11,304	11,245	6,557	18,549	4,748
June.....	969	11,191	10,646	5,245	19,683	4,346
July.....	1,301	5,654	10,542	4,795	21,316	2,618
August.....	1,596	6,169	11,209	4,030	20,373	2,371
September.....	1,044	7,220	9,433	4,853	18,506	3,847
October.....	1,169	7,630	13,802	6,850	20,528	3,998
November.....	1,821	10,020	8,028	7,070	16,578	2,918
December.....	793	8,177	6,903	12,259	16,887	2,954
1949:						
January.....	414	5,468	5,113	6,198	14,184	2,213
February.....	190	4,307	7,579	5,323	13,689	3,156
March.....	314	7,635	7,629	6,878	13,983	2,228
April.....	—	6,544	7,713	6,728	11,682	2,629
May.....	—	8,594	11,591	7,097	16,915	4,729
June.....	—	8,226	11,012	8,075	15,998	3,388
July.....	—	5,387	9,806	5,511	16,772	3,785
August.....	—	6,552	10,227	5,441	15,288	4,858
September.....	—	5,733	9,513	5,776	16,726	3,891
October.....	—	8,156	11,132	6,342	17,726	3,893
November.....	—	8,531	10,064	7,666	18,752	5,340
December.....	—	4,200	5,149	5,398	20,307	6,623
1950:						
January.....	—	6,341	4,387	4,609	12,358	3,636
February.....	—	7,085	4,178	4,942	10,571	4,881
March.....	—	6,880	7,417	6,522	18,238	4,711
April.....	—	7,396	5,708	5,941	14,908	5,247
May.....	—	8,208	16,037	7,555	18,776	7,812
June.....	—	10,049	13,384	7,438	15,203	10,970

Note. Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

1. Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and Union of South Africa.

2. Excludes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

3. Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Includes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

6. 3 months only.

TABLE XXXI. Interim Indexes of Prices¹ and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports² and Imports³, by Months
(1948=100)

Months	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Domestic Exports²						
PRICE INDEXES						
January.....	—	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.7	104.5
February.....	—	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.4	103.8
March.....	—	78.1	88.5	98.4	104.9	104.9
April.....	—	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.5	106.1
May.....	—	79.9	91.2	97.8	103.9	105.3
June.....	—	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.6	107.7
July.....	75.3	80.7	92.6	98.6	101.9	—
August.....	75.2	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	—
September.....	76.1	80.2	93.9	102.6	100.0	—
October.....	76.7	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	—
November.....	76.8	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.4	—
December.....	76.8	85.9	95.0	104.9	103.7	—
Annual Average.....	—	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1	—
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES						
January.....	—	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.7	82.6
February.....	—	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.2	75.0
March.....	—	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.6	84.8
April.....	—	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.8	75.6
May.....	—	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.5	106.4
June.....	—	80.9	113.7	92.4	96.0	104.8
July.....	146.5	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	—
August.....	153.1	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	—
September.....	113.1	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.1	—
October.....	115.9	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	—
November.....	121.2	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.3	—
December.....	119.3	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.4	—
Annual Average.....	—	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4	—
Imports:³						
PRICE INDEXES						
January.....	—	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.3
February.....	—	74.7	82.2	98.0	103.9	107.9
March.....	—	74.7	83.9	98.0	104.1	109.0
April.....	—	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.6	109.8
May.....	—	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.7	109.0
June.....	—	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	109.3
July.....	74.5	77.2	87.9	98.8	101.0	—
August.....	74.6	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.9	—
September.....	74.0	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.4	—
October.....	72.6	76.5	90.1	101.7	101.9	—
November.....	73.9	77.7	92.3	102.6	104.4	—
December.....	74.6	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.2	—
Annual Average.....	—	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	—
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES						
January.....	—	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	89.9
February.....	—	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.3	84.4
March.....	—	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.2	99.2
April.....	—	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.6	95.8
May.....	—	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.1	121.3
June.....	—	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	117.7
July.....	83.2	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.1	—
August.....	76.7	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.4	—
September.....	74.5	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.4	—
October.....	82.8	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.7	—
November.....	81.1	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.5	—
December.....	73.6	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.6	—
Annual Average.....	—	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5	—

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), Also Ch. V, p. 33.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excluding: imports of merchandise for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

TABLE XXXII. Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January.....	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8
February.....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7
March.....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5
April.....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4
May.....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8
June.....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0
July.....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	—
August.....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	—
September.....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	—
October.....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	—
November.....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	—
December.....	10.9	6.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	—
Total.....	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	83.2

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1951



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1951

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The most notable development in Canada's foreign trade in the first half of 1951 was the spectacular upsurge in imports. In spite of an increase in the value of exports, the increase in imports was sufficient to create a sharply adverse balance of \$339.8 million on the half-year's trade. The adverse balance was due to trade with the United States, trade with all other countries yielding a small favourable balance.

Imports have been rising steadily in value since the end of the war, due in part to a steady uptrend in the level of world prices, and in part to an increasing demand for goods in Canada. During the second quarter of 1950 the rate of this increase was accelerated; the recovery of the United States from its recession had improved business prospects, consumption and investment demand were strong, and supplies of many imported goods had eased with the recovery of production in overseas countries. The Korean war and the resulting increase in defence expenditures further intensified the demand for goods, and stimulated new increases in many prices. Imports in the fourth quarter of 1950 and in the first two quarters of 1951 consequently reached unprecedented levels in volume as well as value.

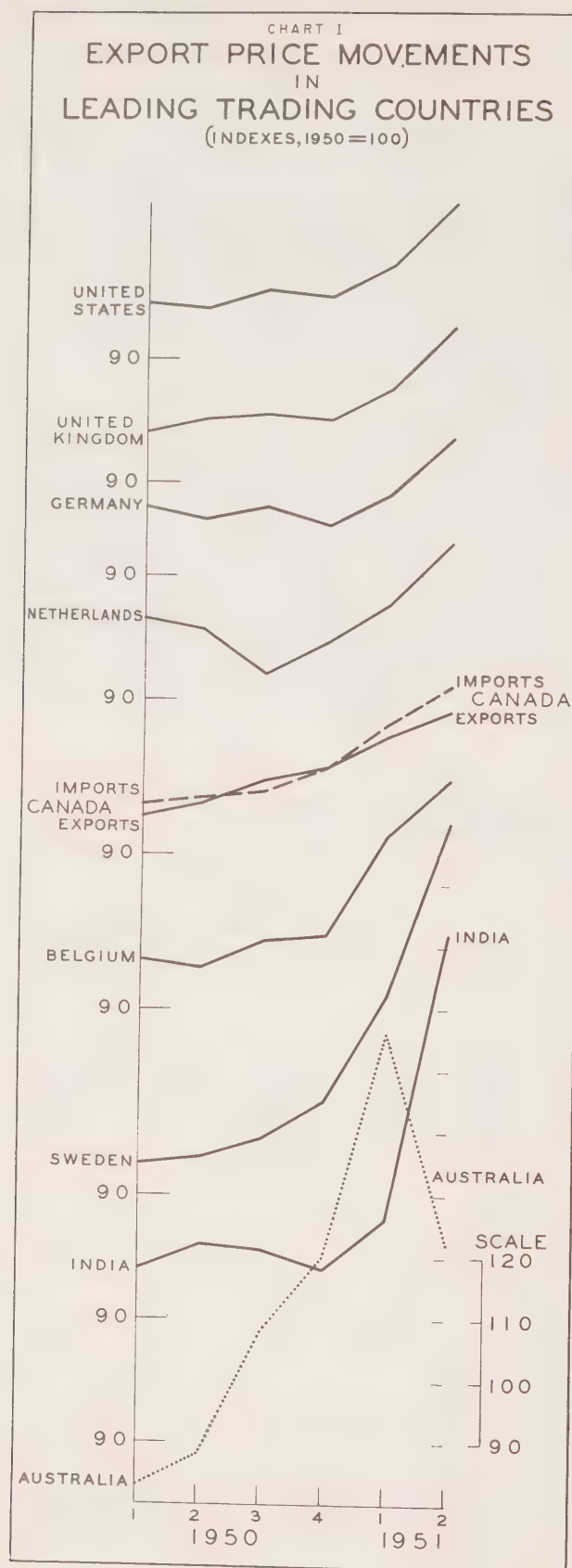
While the steadily rising international price level has played a significant part in this increase, nevertheless a larger inflow of goods was chiefly responsible for these record import values. Import prices in the first half of 1951 averaged some 16% above the first half of 1950, but the volume of imports gained about 24%. The volume of imports was not only higher than in the first half of 1950, but also surpassed that of the seasonally high last half-year by about 9%. The combined effects of price and volume gains raised the value of imports 45% above the first half of 1950, and 22% above the level of the last half-year.

Exports also rose sharply in value above the level of previous years. In the first half of 1951 their value was 22% greater than in the corresponding period of 1950, and 3% above the seasonally high last half-year. Here, however, the major part of the increase was due to price. The volume of exports was over 6% above the first half of 1950 and only about 4% below the last half of the preceding year. But the increase achieved over the first half of 1950 is qualified by the fact that in the first quarter of that year exports were somewhat depressed by market readjustment problems.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q 1950 to 1Q 1951	2Q 1950 to 2Q 1951
	\$'000,000						%	%
Value of Trade:								
Total Exports ¹	657.0	791.1	800.1	908.9	819.6	943.0	+ 24.8	+ 19.2
Domestic Exports ¹	648.9	781.8	789.9	897.9	809.2	931.0	+ 24.7	+ 19.1
Re-Exports ¹	8.1	9.3	10.2	11.0	10.4	12.0	+ 27.9	+ 28.1
Imports	649.5	803.6	806.4	914.8	943.9	1,158.5	+ 45.3	+ 44.2
Total Trade	1,306.5	1,594.7	1,606.5	1,823.6	1,763.5	2,101.5	+ 35.0	+ 31.8
Trade Balance	+ 7.5	- 12.5	- 6.3	- 5.9	- 124.2	- 215.5	—	—
Price Indexes²:	1948=100							
Domestic Exports	104.4	106.4	111.2	112.5	118.1	122.5	+ 13.1	+ 15.1
Imports	108.1	109.4	111.2	115.0	122.9	129.4	+ 13.7	+ 18.3
Terms of Trade ³	96.6	97.3	100.0	97.8	96.1	94.7	- 0.5	- 2.7
Volume Indexes²:	1948=100							
Domestic Exports	80.8	95.6	92.4	103.8	89.1	98.8	+ 10.3	+ 3.3
Imports	91.2	111.6	110.0	120.8	116.6	135.8	+ 27.9	+ 21.7
Constant Dollar Values⁴:	\$'000,000 of 1948							
Total Exports	631.0	745.8	721.7	810.4	693.5	769.2	+ 9.9	+ 3.1
Imports	603.0	737.7	727.5	799.2	767.8	895.4	+ 27.3	+ 21.4
Total Trade	1,234.0	1,483.5	1,449.2	1,609.6	1,461.3	1,664.6	+ 18.4	+ 12.2

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1950, 4Q, \$56.8 million; 1951 1Q, \$57.4 million. See Chapter V, p. 32.
2. Unweighted quarterly averages of monthly values.
3. Export price index divided by import price index.
4. Sums of months in quarter.



The rise in the volume of imports from the last quarter of 1950 was much greater than would normally be possible in such a short period in the case of exports. Canada has been producing goods at or close to capacity levels throughout the post-war period. Further increases in production are limited, until either productivity or productive facilities are sharply expanded. Both productivity and industrial plant can usually be increased only slowly, and over considerable periods of time, although agricultural production and inventories are much more variable. In the short run, therefore, a rapid and sustained expansion in the volume of most non-agricultural exports would require a reduction in home consumption of Canadian goods. And rather than contracting, Canadian consumption of many important export commodities has been growing under the joint stimuli of a high level of prosperity and an increasing population. Because Canadian demand for foreign goods represents a relatively small part of the output of those countries from which the bulk of our imports are drawn, even a sharp expansion in Canadian demand such as that of 1950 and 1951 normally places little additional overall strain on their productive facilities. Expansion of the volume of Canada's imports therefore depends largely on Canadian effective demand (including the ability to finance additional purchases), and is in most lines not as severely restricted by supply limitations.

The pressure of demand on both imports and exports has been great throughout the half-year. The outbreak of war in Korea superimposed rearmament demand on already heavy expenditures for business investment and consumers' durables in Canada, and further reinforced civilian demand in fields likely to be affected by defence production. Goods were demanded both for immediate use in production and consumption and to build inventories to the higher levels required to facilitate increased production in many industries. They were also desired to guard against potential scarcities. Similar forces operated in other countries, and had particularly pronounced effects on exports of minerals, wood pulp, lumber and some chemicals. A part of the greatly increased imports obtained by Canada helped to produce an increase in the value of manufacturers' inventories of over 25% between the second quarter of 1950 and the same period of 1951, but the increase in the volume of manufacturers' inventories in the same period was only about 8%. The greater part of Canada's increased imports thus seems to have been required for current production or consumption. The same experience was probably shared by Canada's customers; any increase in the volume of Canadian goods which they obtained was largely required for immediate use.

The extraordinary post-Korea demand for goods by numerous nations could not wholly be supplied from current production and producers' stocks. There was therefore a sharp renewal of the general post-war price rise which had been moderated if not halted in late 1948 and 1949. From June to December, 1950, import prices rose 7% and export prices almost 5% in spite of the moderating effects of the appreciation in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in October, and from December, 1950, to June, 1951, a further rise of over 11% in import prices and almost

10% in export prices occurred. Chart I illustrates how general was the increase in export prices in 1950 and 1951 among the major trading nations, and also illustrates the more rapid increase of Canada's import prices than of our export prices. This led to

some deterioration in the terms of trade, and contributed somewhat to the growing merchandise deficit. Towards the middle of 1951, however, the gap between import and export prices seemed to be lessening, as was the pressure on the trade balance.

Direction of Trade

The altered pattern of trade by countries established during 1950 was maintained with relatively little further change during the first half of 1951. The United States took about 64% of Canada's exports and supplied 70% of imports, accounting for about the same proportion of trade in each category as in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in exports declined a further 2% to 14.4%, and for the first time in three years her share in imports was reduced, falling to 10.7% from 12.9%. Mid-1951 statistics, however, indicated that this latter decline might be a temporary phenomenon. European countries continued to increase their share of both export and import trade, and the Commonwealth countries increased their share of Canada's imports while taking a smaller proportion of exports. A sharp increase in exports to Japan was largely responsible for the increased share of other countries in Canadian trade.

While the directional pattern of Canada's trade showed little pronounced change from 1950, the value of trade with each of the leading countries and trading areas rose sharply. Imports from the Commonwealth were particularly influenced by rising prices, and showed a gain of 51.6%. Rubber, wool, jute and tin are among Canada's leading imports from these countries, and all have shown much steeper price increases than the all-commodity average for imports. Imports from Europe rose even more sharply in value, by 90.8%. Here the price factor was probably

less important than for all countries, and the volume gain an even greater part of the total. The only major country to lag far behind the general gain of 45% was the United Kingdom, and even here the value of imports was up by 20%, only part of which can be accounted for by price.

In exports, the greatest value gains were in sales to "others" (particularly Japan) and to Europe, 48% and 43% respectively, as opposed to an average 22% increase in exports to all countries. Exports to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth showed the smallest value gains, 7.2% and 12.5% respectively. It is doubtful whether in either of these cases any significant part of the total value increase was due to an increased overall flow of goods. But certain important export commodities showed particularly great changes in direction. Chief among these were lumber, wood pulp, newsprint and some base metals; the share of the United Kingdom and of European countries in purchases of these goods was sharply increased in 1951.

The balance of trade was sharply adverse in the first half of 1951. This was the first period since the early 1930's that such a heavy adverse balance has resulted from trade with all countries, although in the period of rapid economic development during the first decade of the century such a balance was usual. (The economic background of these periods was, of course, very different from today's). The balance was due largely to trade with the United

TABLE 2 Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas.

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
Jan. — June 1949 ¹	48.7	23.5	8.0	11.1	4.4	3.7
1950	63.3	16.4	5.2	7.0	4.4	3.7
1951	63.9	14.4	6.1	6.5	4.5	4.6
Total Imports:						
Jan. — June 1949 ¹	71.6	11.6	3.2	6.5	6.1	1.0
1950	69.1	12.9	2.9	6.7	6.2	2.2
1951	70.0	10.7	3.8	7.0	6.3	2.2
Total Trade:						
Jan. — June 1949 ¹	30.0	17.6	5.6	8.8	5.3	2.4
1950	66.2	14.6	4.0	6.9	5.3	3.0
1951	67.2	12.4	4.8	6.8	5.5	3.3

1. Newfoundland's share (3 months only): Total Exports 0.6%; Total Imports 0.04%; Total Trade 0.3%.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1950*

(Values in \$'000,000 U.S.)

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1949	1950	Country	1949	1950	Country	1949	1950
World Total ¹	55, 108	56, 651	World Total ¹	60, 024	59, 554	World Total ¹	115, 132	116, 205
1. United States ...	12, 074	10, 283	1. United States ...	7, 529	10, 074	1. United States ...	19, 603	20, 357
2. United Kingdom	6, 829	6, 307	2. United Kingdom	8, 425	7, 286	2. United Kingdom	15, 254	13, 593
3. France	2, 715	3, 065	3. Canada	2, 934	3, 200	3. Canada	6, 015	6, 240
4. Canada	3, 081	3, 040	4. France	3, 278	3, 065	4. France	5, 993	6, 130
5. Germany ²	1, 123	1, 981	5. Germany ²	2, 237	2, 704	5. Germany ²	3, 360	4, 685
6. Belgium and Luxembourg	1, 769	1, 641	6. Netherlands	1, 852	2, 067	6. Belgium and Luxembourg	3, 569	3, 578
7. Australia	1, 750	1, 491	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	1, 800	1, 937	7. Netherlands	3, 164	3, 480
8. Netherlands	1, 312	1, 413	8. Australia	1, 535	1, 557	8. Australia	3, 285	3, 048
9. Brazil	1, 089	1, 346	9. Italy	1, 498	1, 442	9. Italy	2, 605	2, 641
10. Federation of Malaya	718	1, 311	10. India	1, 579	1, 268	10. India	2, 862	2, 520
11. India	1, 283	1, 252	11. Sweden	1, 170	1, 182	11. Brazil	2, 205	2, 444
12. Venezuela	1, 078	1, 248	12. Brazil	1, 116	1, 098	12. Sweden	2, 311	2, 285
13. Italy	1, 107	1, 199	13. Switzerland	882	1, 052	13. Federation of Malaya	1, 514	2, 263
14. Sweden	1, 141	1, 103	14. Federation of Malaya	796	952	14. Switzerland	1, 686	1, 959
15. Argentina	975	1, 065	15. Union of South Africa	1, 311	946	15. Argentina	2, 065	1, 895

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.
 2. Federal Republic of Germany only (excludes Russian zone).

* Source of data: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics", October, 1951.

States; here the passive balance reached \$344.1 million, its highest point since the 1947 half-year peak of \$488.0 million. Unlike 1947, however, trade with the rest of the world did not yield a heavy surplus in the first half of 1951. The shift in the trade pattern over the last two years has eliminated the greater part of the bilateral disequilibrium that for-

merly characterized this trade. Gold production available for export of \$80.4 million helped finance the import balance, as did a small decline of some \$58.7 million U.S. in Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars. The greater part, however, was covered by a heavy inflow of foreign capital.

Canada's Rank in World Trade

Despite her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations. The International Monetary Fund publishes world trade statistics adjusted to approximately the same valuation basis for all countries (exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f.). These data show Canada to have been the world's fourth ranking exporter and third ranking importer in 1950. Canada also ranked third in total trade, and accounted for 5.4% of total world trade recorded by the I. M. F. for 1950. For some years previously Canada ranked third in exports as well, and in 1950 the value of Canada's exports, excluding gold production, was only slightly less than the corresponding total for France. First and second places in both exports and imports were held by the United States and the United Kingdom, which accounted for 17.5% and 11.7% respectively of total world trade. France ranked third in exports, and fourth in imports and total trade, accounting for 5.3% of the world total, and the Federal Republic of Germany ranked fifth, recording 4.0% of total world transactions.

Canada's high rank in world trade is due primarily to her rich endowment of forestry, agricultural and mineral resources. The efficient utilization of these

resources produces a far greater supply of newsprint, wood pulp and lumber, of grains and some meats, of base metals and asbestos, and of many other products than Canadian consumers and Canadian industries can absorb. However many products either can not be produced in Canada at all or can be produced only inefficiently. By exchanging efficiently produced surplus products for goods which can be produced only less efficiently (if at all) in Canada a higher standard of living can be maintained than would be possible in a more self-contained economy. It is on international trade of this type that Canada was founded, and it is on this foundation that the Canadian economy has grown.

It is apparent that international trade is extremely important to the Canadian economy. An approximate indication of how important is given by Table 4. In 1950 Canada stood fourth in exports per capita, third in imports per capita, and third in total trade per capita when compared with the world's other major trading countries. First in per capita trade is Hong Kong, through which centre passes a great proportion of the trade of China. This and other entrepot trade is the predominant element in the trade

TABLE 4. Leading Countries¹ in Per Capita Trade, 1950*

(\$ U.S. Per Head of Mid-Year Population)

Exports Per Capita (f.o.b.)			Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.)			Total Trade Per Capita		
Country	1949	1950	Country	1949	1950	Country	1949	1950
1. Hong Kong	304	291	1. Hong Kong	359	295	1. Hong Kong	662	585
2. New Zealand	296	267	2. New Zealand	240	238	2. New Zealand	536	504
3. Venezuela	235	250	3. Canada	217	231	3. Canada	444	451
4. Canada	227	220	4. Israel	301	230	4. Switzerland	363	417
5. Federation of Malaya	118	210	5. Switzerland	190	224	5. Belgium and Luxembourg	401	400
6. Switzerland	173	193	6. Belgium and Luxembourg	202	217	6. Australia	415	372
7. Belgium and Luxembourg	199	184	7. Norway	241	208	7. Venezuela	398	371
8. Australia	221	182	8. Netherlands	186	204	8. Federation of Malaya	250	362
9. Trinidad and Tobago	152	166	9. Denmark	191	200	9. Denmark	349	356
10. Sweden	164	157	10. Australia	194	190	10. Netherlands	318	344
11. Denmark	159	156	11. Sweden	168	168	11. Norway	363	327
12. Netherlands	132	140	12. Trinidad and Tobago	195	158	12. Sweden	332	326
13. United Kingdom	136	125	13. Federation of Malaya	131	152	13. Trinidad and Tobago	347	324
14. Cuba	113	120	14. Ireland	161	148	14. United Kingdom	303	269
15. Norway	123	119	15. United Kingdom	167	144	15. Israel	337	258

1. Trading countries as listed by I. M. F. except that Netherlands Antilles, Canary Islands, and countries with neither exports nor imports equal to \$100 million U.S. in 1950 were excluded.

* Sources of data: Trade = International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics", October, 1951.
Population = United Nation's Statistical Office, "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and "Population and Vital Statistics Reports".

of Hong Kong since it is not a major commodity producing centre. New Zealand is a country which exports a large proportion of the primary products on which much production is concentrated and which imports a wide range of manufactured products. Venezuela's huge oil exports gave that country third place in per capita exports, and Israel's fourth place in imports per capita was due to the heavy imports (largely foreign-financed) necessitated by her immigration program. Switzerland and Belgium are both countries with a lower resources-to-population ratio

than Canada or New Zealand and, like the United Kingdom, have been forced to develop manufacturing and service industries for the world market. In per capita trade they ranked fourth and fifth. The United Kingdom ranked only fourteenth in per capita trade, and the per capita trade of the United States in 1950 was only \$132 U.S. Although the United States is the most important country in world trade, it can not be said that international trade is of similar importance to the United States economy.

CHAPTER II

LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADA'S TRADE

Ever since confederation the greater part of Canada's trade has been conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom. In the inter-war period the share of these countries in our trade averaged about 77%, and in the post-war period it has varied from 72.6% in 1946 to 79.8% in 1950. The constancy of these proportions, of course, conceals a sharp change in the individual weights of the United States and the United Kingdom. In the inter-war period these two countries accounted for roughly equal amounts of Canadian exports, although the United States provided 3.7 times as much of our imports as the United Kingdom. Since the war the share of the United Kingdom in our exports has steadily diminished, while that of the United States has grown. And in the first half of 1951 the United States provided almost 7 times the value of imports drawn from the United Kingdom (although the volume of imports from the United Kingdom was higher than ever before).

Table 5 lists all countries which accounted for 1% or more of either exports or imports in the first half of 1951. Only nine of the 124 countries with which Canada records trade appear in the table. This is not an abnormal situation for Canadian trade in recent periods - in the first half of 1950 only seven countries would have appeared in such a table. A further subdivision of the countries in the table is made obvious by a glance at the figures. The United States is in a class by itself, as is the United Kingdom. Differences in the weight of other countries in Canada's trade are, by comparison, negligible.

The rapid increase in exports to the United States has meant a considerable increase in the overall country concentration of Canada's trade. An index

for measuring this change in concentration has been calculated for the post-war years 1946-1950, based on a formula used by A. O. Hirschman¹. The index varies between 0 (if a very great number of countries each accounts for a negligible and approximately equal share of trade) and 100 (if one country accounts for all trade). For Canada the values are:

Year	Domestic Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1946	46.8	75.8	58.0
1947	46.6	77.2	59.1
1948	54.0	69.6	60.6
1949	55.7	71.7	62.8
1950	66.6	68.5	67.6

The increases in the domestic exports and total trade indexes reflect the rapidly increasing importance of the United States market to the Canadian economy. The decline of the imports index reflects the recovery of production in overseas countries, and the efforts of these countries to increase their sales in Canada. The decline in the discrepancy between the domestic exports and imports series gives an indication of the decreasing bilateral imbalance of Canada's trade.

The remainder of this chapter will be devoted to an examination of Canada's trade during the first half of 1951 with the countries listed in Table 5. Space does not permit a more extensive examination of trade by countries, but statistics in full detail of trade with every country are published in the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

1. Hirschman, A. O.: "National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade". University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945. pp. 157-162. See also Ch. V of this Review, p. 35.

TABLE 5. Some Leading Countries in Canada's Trade, January - June, 1951

Trade With	Value of			Percentage Share of		
	Total Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Total Exports	Imports	Total Trade
	\$'000,000			%	%	%
United States	1, 126.9	1, 471.0	2, 597.9	63.9	70.0	67.2
United Kingdom	254.2	224.6	478.8	14.4	10.7	12.4
Venezuela	12.0	58.5	70.5	0.7	2.8	1.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	33.6	17.3	50.9	1.9	0.8	1.3
India	22.4	23.7	46.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
Japan	38.4	6.2	44.6	2.2	0.3	1.2
Federation of Malaya	4.4	35.0	39.4	0.3	1.7	1.0
Australia	19.5	18.6	38.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Union of South Africa	23.4	3.0	26.5	1.3	0.1	0.7

Trade of Canada with the United States

In the third and fourth quarters of 1950 imports from the United States expanded rapidly, and this expansion was maintained in the first half of 1951. For the half-year period the value of these imports was some 46% above the level of 1950. While exports also expanded, their growth was slower and their gain over 1950 values only about 23%. As a result of these trends the passive balance on trade with the United States reached \$344.1 million in the half-year, a level surpassed only by the 1947 half-year balance of \$488.0 million.

Several features of present conditions are more favourable than those prevailing in 1947. While imports from the United States in the first half of 1950 were 1.5 times the value recorded in the corresponding period of 1947, exports to that country have increased by 2.3 times. The United States market now accounts for a far greater proportion of Canadian exports than seemed probable even two years ago, and as a result of the reduction of bilateral disequilibrium in trade between the two countries, the passive balance in the first half-year was equal to only 13% of total trade, as opposed to 33% in the earlier period. New gold production available for export reached \$80.4 million in the 1951 period, as against only \$45.9 million in the 1947 half-year. Also in 1951 there were substantial inflows of capital to

Canada from the United States, whereas in 1947 there was a net capital outflow arising particularly from loans to overseas governments to finance purchases from Canada. Largely as a result of such factors the decline in Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars from December, 1950, to June, 1951, was only \$57.8 million U.S., rather than the \$579.0 million U.S. experienced in the corresponding period of 1947. This was in spite of the complete abolition of the emergency exchange conservation controls at the end of 1950, and the disappearance of Canada's former large favourable balance on overseas trade.

As was pointed out in Chapter I, the basic reasons for 1951's heavy imports were the extraordinary levels of investment, consumption and exports in Canada, and for the more rapid expansion of imports than exports their difference in short-run supply elasticity. In the second half-year the increase in imports from the United States over 1950 levels may be less great, and the passive balance on this trade should be lower than in the first half-year. However it must be remembered that although indirect defence imports were significant in the period under review, direct defence imports had barely begun to appear in the trade statistics.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '50 to 1Q '51	2Q '50 to 2Q '51
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	414.0	490.9	528.1	587.9	529.6	580.3	+ 27.9	+ 18.2
Re-Exports	6.4	5.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.1	+ 39.2	+ 44.3
Imports	458.5	546.0	520.6	605.4	678.1	793.0	+ 47.9	+ 45.2
Total Trade	879.0	1,042.6	1,057.3	1,202.2	1,216.6	1,381.3	+ 38.4	+ 32.5
Trade Balance	- 38.1	- 49.5	+ 16.1	- 8.6	- 139.5	- 204.6	-	-

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Domestic exports to the United States in each of the main commodity groups increased in the first half-year over their 1950 values. The smallest proportional gain was that of 10.2% shown by the non-ferrous metals group, the largest that of 62.6% in exports of textiles. This latter group remained the smallest in these exports however, and showed the smallest absolute increase. The relative importance of the nine main groups in this trade showed little pronounced change, although there were considerable variations in the changes affecting individual commodities. The value of exports to the United States of most leading commodities showed marked increases, but volume increases were less prominent due to the higher price level prevailing in the first half of 1951.

The wood products group again led in exports to the United States, accounting for 48% of total sales in the half-year. It included the three chief commodity exports to that market. Exports of newsprint paper and planks and boards showed moderate value gains of 3.3% and 3.0% respectively, but their volume trends were quite different. The volume of newsprint exports rose by some 35,000 tons, or 1.5%, while lumber shipments declined by some 230 million board feet, or 18.0%. Exports of wood pulp showed a much greater increase in value, rising by 58% to total \$134.6 million. This placed them second only to newsprint in exports to the United States. Here the price factor accounted for the greater part of the value gain, successive quarterly increases after the outbreak of the Korean conflict raising the unit value of wood pulp exports in the 1951 period some 35% above their 1950 half-year level. Nevertheless a

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

volume increase of 17.2% was registered. Exports of pulpwood, shingles, and plywoods and veneers also rose sharply. Tariff concessions made by the United States under the G. A. T. T. have facilitated Canadian sales of plywoods and veneers in the United States, and further concessions made at Torquay should permit even greater expansion of these exports.

Exports of Canadian base metals to the United States were generally lower in volume than in 1950. Early in 1951 the United States government froze the prices which United States users could pay for base metals, and fixed prices for many fabricated products which were based on the frozen prices of metals. Even when the ceiling on imported copper was relaxed in the second quarter, prices of end products remained fixed at the old level for a time, which hampered United States firms in bidding for imported supplies. As a result a considerable proportion of the supply of some metals, particularly copper, lead and zinc, was diverted to reviving overseas markets or consumed in Canada. While by mid-1951 the ceilings on imported metals and end products made from them had been generally relaxed, and larger supplies were again moving to the United States at more competitive prices, nevertheless for the first half-year these exports of primary and semi-fabricated copper were down 34% in value and 41% in volume, of nickel down 2% in value and 20% in volume, of aluminum down 3% in value and 17% in volume, and of lead down 4% in volume despite a 28% increase in value. Of the leading base metals the United States secured increased exports only of zinc, and here the volume increase was only 4%, as opposed to a 35% increase in value. While the total value of exports of the leading base metals was relatively stable, sharp increases in exports of platinum and silver caused a substantial increase in the value of all non-ferrous metals exports. A sharp rise in both

the value (44%) and the volume (29%) of asbestos exports was responsible for the sizable increase in exports of non-metallic minerals.

Exports of animal products and agricultural and vegetable products also rose sharply. In the former group a slight decrease in the value of beef cattle exported was more than balanced by exports of fresh dressed beef, which more than doubled. Exports of dairy and pure-bred cattle also rose. The market for Canadian fish in the United States is also growing; in the first half-year exports of fresh fish showed a further 24% increase in value, and the value of shipments of molluscs and crustaceans and of cured fish was well maintained. Wheat exports to the United States increased sharply, as did exports of oats and fodders. Some of this latter trade is border trade, and much of the wheat shipped to the United States is milled in bond there for re-export.

Farm implements remained chief among Canada's exports of manufactured end products to the United States. After a slight decline in 1950, exports of these goods again increased in 1951, rising 25% above their 1950 half-year value, almost half of which gain was in volume. Imports of farm machinery, which had also declined in 1950, also showed some recovery, though to a lesser extent. High levels of farm income have sustained demand for these goods throughout the post-war period. Also in the iron products group, exports of ferro-alloys showed a sharp recovery from the low level of 1950, and iron ore exports continued to increase. The heavy sales of iron billets, ingots and blooms which occurred in 1950 did not recur in 1951, although pig iron exports were maintained. In the other groups - and in the case of a majority of commodities - moderate increases in export values were the rule, usually influenced by both price and volume gains.

Imports from the United States¹

Imports in each of the nine commodity groups surpassed their 1950 level in the first half of 1951, and despite generally higher prices the volume of imports in each group seems to have increased substantially. The least gain was shown by the non-metallic minerals group; imports here increased in value by only 11.5%. Fibres and textiles recorded the largest gain, no less than 98.8%. These wide discrepancies in rate of increase led to some change in the proportionate importance of the various groups in imports. Fibres and textiles formed 9.5% of the 1951 half-year total, as opposed to 7.0% and 7.9% in the corresponding periods of 1950 and 1949, and the non-ferrous metals products and miscellaneous commodities groups also increased their share of the total. An offsetting decline in the importance of non-metallic minerals imports occurred; these fell from 18.3% of the half-year total in 1950 to 13.9% in 1951.

The decline in the proportionate importance of imports in the latter group was due to smaller pur-

chases of crude petroleum, gasoline and anthracite coal, and only a very slight increase in imports of bituminous coal. These commodities formed 58% of the group total in the half-year, and 68% in the 1950 period. Imports of crude petroleum from the United States have been particularly affected by the development of Canada's oil resources, and gasoline imports by the expansion of refinery capacity, particularly in western Canada. Larger imports of crude oil from Venezuela, and of refined products from the Netherlands Antilles may also have affected purchases from the United States. Crude petroleum imports from the United States declined by 8% in volume and by 5% in price as well to create a total drop of over 12% in value. The volume of gasoline imports fell by 13%, and their value by almost 10%. A mild winter reduced consumption of anthracite coal; these imports decreased by 12% in volume and 8% in value. Bituminous coal imports rose less than 3% in value, lower average unit values offsetting most of a 9% volume gain. Less important commodities such as fuel oils and coke recorded substantial gains, but could not offset the declines in the major items.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

The increase in textiles imports reverses a trend in evidence for three years before the outbreak of the Korean conflict. In large part this increase is due to price, although the gain in volume has been substantial. This is particularly true of raw cotton, which is Canada's chief fibre import from the United States. The price of raw cotton was about 39% above the 1950 level in the first half of 1951, but the volume of these imports showed an even greater gain of almost 50%. Their value was more than twice that of the 1950 period. Imports of cotton piece goods from the United States also showed a sharp increase of 55% in value, and here again the volume factor was of major importance.

Iron and steel products remain Canada's chief imports from the United States. The major commodities in this group displayed increases ranging from 3% in tractors (probably with a quantum decrease) to 92% in cooking and heating apparatus, which goods were among the last to be freed from the emergency exchange conservation controls. Imports of machinery to build and equip Canada's growing industry, and of rolling mill products, automobile parts and internal

combustion engines to provide it with needed materials, were particularly heavy. Imports of farm implements recovered almost to their 1949 value, but their volume was less than in the earlier period.

Investment and industrial activity were also largely responsible for sharp increases in imports of electrical apparatus in the non-metallic minerals group, and of inorganic chemicals, synthetic plastics and pigments in the chemical products group. In the consumers' goods field, imports of refrigerators and parts (like cooking and heating apparatus these were late to be freed from controls) increased sharply, and purchases of fresh fruits and vegetables gained somewhat in value. Imports of vegetable oils have been maintained at a high level since federal legislation banning margarine manufacture was found to be *ultra vires*, and the steady and rapid rise in soya bean imports is largely due to the same cause. The general picture in imports as in exports was one of increased values. Here, however the value increases were greater, and volume gains generally more substantial.

Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

The steady decline in the size of Canada's active balance on trade with the United Kingdom which began in 1947 continued in the first half of 1951. The 1947 first half-year balance on this trade was \$269 million. By 1950 it had dropped to \$50 million and in the first half of 1951 reached only \$30 million. However while previous reductions in this balance were due chiefly to reduced British purchases of Canadian goods, the value of exports to the United Kingdom rose by 7.2% in the first half of 1951. A greater rise of 20% in the value of imports led to the smaller balance.

Although the value of exports to the United Kingdom was greater in the first half of 1951 than in the preceding year, the value increase seems to have been due to the price factor alone. A sharp change in the composition of these exports makes difficult a precise comparison of export volume in the two periods. However the rapid decline which featured previous periods since 1947 has been checked. By

1950 the United Kingdom's purchases from Canada had been cut to a minimum, and in some lines, notably wood products and base metals, the quantity as well as the value of sales to that country have begun to revive. If this trend continues, and if wheat shipments in the second half-year offset their abnormally low first half-year level, an increase in the quantum of exports to the United Kingdom can be expected for the first time in recent years.

Imports from the United Kingdom continued their steady post-war uptrend in the first half of 1951. However their rate of increase did not accelerate as fast as that of total imports, which somewhat reduced the United Kingdom's share of total imports in the first half-year. While every effort is still being made to increase dollar sales, the United Kingdom's export capacity was already being strained in 1950, and the expansion of her foreign sales in the short run is more limited by capacity than in the case of most countries.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '50 to 1Q '51	2Q '50 to 2Q '51
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	109.1	126.8	108.2	125.8	113.3	140.2	+ 3.8	+ 10.6
Re-Exports	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	- 62.8	- 18.6
Imports	84.2	102.9	103.2	113.8	92.1	132.5	+ 9.4	+ 28.7
Total Trade.....	194.1	230.2	211.9	240.5	205.7	273.1	+ 6.0	+ 18.6
Trade Balance	+ 25.7	+ 24.3	+ 5.5	+ 12.8	+ 21.4	+ 8.1	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

There was a sharp change in the relative importance of the various main groups in exports to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1951. Exports of animal products, agricultural and vegetable products, and miscellaneous commodities declined by 68%, 23% and 20% respectively while the other groups gained. Advances in exports of wood products, which rose to 3.2 times their 1950 half-year value, and non-ferrous metals, which gained 42%, were particularly marked.

The lower level of exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom is unlikely to continue for the full year. Shipments of wheat in the first six months were extraordinarily low, but had begun to rise sharply by mid-year and are likely to be maintained at a higher level in the last half-year. Exports of wheat flour and tobacco to the United Kingdom increased over 1950, and apple exports were maintained at a significant level. Unlike agricultural products, exports of animal products may well remain low. Shipments of bacon and processed eggs to the United Kingdom were an important portion of these exports in previous years, and the United Kingdom is now drawing these commodities from non-dollar sources. Cheese exports are also unlikely to reach their 1950 level in 1951.

The increase in exports of wood products, on the other hand, has been exceptional. These had been declining since about 1948, and were particularly low in 1950, but the downward trend has at last been broken. Exports of planks and boards to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1951 were 7.6 times the value and 6.3 times the volume of the first half of 1950. Softwood stocks in the United Kingdom fell off badly in 1950, and only dollar lumber could be found to replenish supplies. Wood pulp exports increased by 114% in value, although only by 40% in volume, and newsprint exports increased by 4.5 times in value and 4.4 times in volume. Non-ferrous metals exports also rose sharply. Lead exports showed the sharpest increase; from their low 1950 level they increased by 7.4 times in value and 5.4 times in volume. The value of zinc exports more than doubled,

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

and their volume gained 21%, and nickel exports rose 95% in value and 62% in volume. Copper exports declined by 18% in volume despite a 6% value rise; here an increase in average unit value of some 28% occurred. Aluminum exports declined by some 1% in value, and the volume drop was only 6%, price increases being moderate.

In the other groups the emphasis was also on exports of raw or processed industrial materials. Such items as fur skins, leather, iron ore, acids and cobalt compounds show large increases, while manufactures and non-commercial items were generally less important in trade. One exception to this latter statement was the sizable increase in exports of internal combustion engines to the United Kingdom, but declines were the rule. The United Kingdom has not yet considered it possible to abolish import controls, and without the substantial abolition of these restrictions Canada is unlikely to be able to develop markets for manufactured end products in the United Kingdom.

The change in composition of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom can be illustrated in another way. Nine of the commodities listed in Table VIII can be classes as "foodstuffs and tobacco", twenty-four as "industrial materials". The remaining seven - newsprint, needles, farm implements, internal combustion engines, non-farm machinery, settlers' effects, and donations and gifts - can be lumped with non-listed commodities as "others". The proportionate importance of these three rough categories in exports to the United Kingdom during the first half of the last three years has been:

Jan.-June	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Industrial Materials	Others
	%	%	%
1949	55	36	9
1950	64	33	3
1951	38	56	6

As a result of her dollar shortage, the United Kingdom's buying in Canada was largely centred on industrial materials in the first half of 1951, with foodstuffs down sharply in importance, and "others" accounting for only a small proportion of the total.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Changes in imports from the United Kingdom by main groups ranged from a decline of 27% in the value of imports of agricultural and vegetable products to increases of 70% in those of animal products and 53% in fibres and textiles. The chief changes in the structure of the half-year's imports consequent on these widely differing rates of change were a sharp increase in the proportionate importance of the fibres and textiles group (to 36% of the total as opposed to 28% in the 1950 half-year) and a parallel decline in the importance of iron and steel products

(to 31% from 38% in 1950). Differences in price trends affecting these two groups accounted for part of their changed relation, but volume movements were also important.

Since the outbreak of the Korean conflict prices of fibres in world markets have risen steeply, and have exerted upward pressure on the prices of textile products. There has also been some increase in demand for textiles. Wool and woollens imports from the United Kingdom illustrate these trends. The value of raw wool imports from that country increased by 132% in the first half of 1951 over the corresponding period of 1950. The volume of these imports,

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

however, declined by 9%. Imports of wool noils, tops and waste gained 150% in value, but only 21% in volume, and those of wool piece goods rose 30% in value, but less than 1% in volume. Relative unit value increases were about 155% for raw wool, 107% for wool noils, tops and waste, and 29% for wool piece goods. Cotton, jute and other fibres were similarly affected, though to a lesser degree. The result of these movements was to restore fibres and textiles to first place in imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of iron and its products, which held first place in 1950, declined slightly in the first half of 1951. The chief factor in the rapid increase of imports of British iron and steel goods in recent years has been the determined assault on the Canadian market made by British automobile manufacturers. In the calendar year 1950 British automobiles accounted for some 19% of total sales of new automobiles in Canada, a much higher proportion than ever before. There seems to have been a reaction from this record in 1951. While the number of new motor cars sold in Canada in the first half-year increased by about 12%, the number of British cars sold dropped by 42%, and they formed only 8.5% of total sales. More than ade-

quate supplies of larger cars, combined with higher excise taxes and restrictions on financing in the second quarter, seem to be largely responsible for this decline. As a result, imports of British passenger automobiles (and also motor trucks) were lower in the first half of 1951 than in the 1950 period. Nevertheless they remained higher than in any year before 1950. Imports of British tractors exhibit a trend similar to automobiles.

Despite these declines, increased imports of other iron and steel products maintained the group value. Imports of rolling mill products gained 120% in value and 107% in volume. The value of imports of automobile parts rose 116%, reflecting the large number of British cars now in use in this country. The other leading commodities in this group also showed substantial increases. The largest increases in other groups were in imports of tin (up 139% in value, and 15% in volume), electrical apparatus, inorganic chemicals and leather. While traditional British exports such as pottery, coal, whisky and particularly textiles remain important, the range of British goods for which Canada provides a substantial market has widened considerably in recent years.

Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade

Venezuela held third place in Canada's trade in the first half of 1951 by virtue of large oil imports from that country. Imports of Venezuelan crude oil in the first half-year reached \$54.0 million in value, up 43% from the 1950 half-year value and 47% above the volume of that year. As in the case of the United States, the unit value of these petroleum imports fell. Imports of fuel oils reached \$4.0 million in the half-year. These two commodities accounted for over 99% of the half-year's imports from Venezuela. As Venezuelan oil supplies chiefly the eastern and east-central Canadian market, these imports have not been greatly affected by competition with western Canadian crude oil.

As an export market, Venezuela is less important than as an import source - the passive balance on this trade reached \$46.3 million for the half-year. A slight decline in exports to Venezuela below the 1950 level is more than accounted for by the non-recurrence of sales of ships, which reached \$1.8 million in the earlier period. Changes in other important commodities were mixed. Wheat flour exports to Venezuela were lower in value although slightly greater in volume, and exports of aluminum products and canned meats showed sizable value declines. These were more than offset by sharp increases in exports of rubber tires (to \$1.0 million from \$0.4 million in the 1950 period) and processed milk (to \$0.9 million from \$0.1 million), and more moderate gains in sales of machinery, farm implements, electrical apparatus, wood pulp and newsprint. Canadian manufacturers are less handicapped by exchange controls in the Venezuelan market than in many other overseas markets.

Belgium and Luxembourg on the other hand, is more important as an export market than as an import

source. The Belgian franc has been a strong currency throughout the post-war period, and Belgium has made comparatively little use of quantitative trade controls or exchange restrictions. Canadian exports to Belgium have been rising for three years. Grains led the sharp increase over 1950 values registered in the first half of 1951. Wheat exports rose from \$8.5 million to \$12.9 million, barley from \$0.6 million to \$6.2 million, and oats from \$0.5 million to \$1.3 million. Also in the agricultural and vegetable products group, exports of flaxseed for crushing rose from \$0.9 million to \$1.3 million and of rubber tires and tubes from \$0.3 million to \$0.8 million. These five commodities accounted for 88.7% of the total increase of \$13.1 million in exports to Belgium. Other sharp increases were in wood pulp (from \$12 thousand to \$1.2 million), asbestos and tinned salmon. The chief declines were in sales of lead (from \$1.4 million to \$0.2 million) and zinc (from \$1.2 million to \$0.4 million). Shipments of processed milk and whale oil also slackened.

The rise in imports from Belgium was greater proportionately than the increase in exports to that country, but was smaller in absolute magnitude. There was some change in the composition of these imports, iron and steel products accounting for 47% of the 1951 half-year total as opposed to 16% in 1950, and textiles falling to 19% from 39%. Rolling mill products accounted for most of the iron and steel increase; they rose from \$1.1 million to \$7.2 million, an increase of 6.3 times in value, and 3.5 times in quantity. The average unit value of these goods rose 79%, a much sharper increase than that registered in the case of either the United States or the United Kingdom. Tin imports gained 67% in value, reaching \$1.4 million, but declined 13% in quantity, and imports of plate, sheet and window glass rose

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Seven Leading Countries, By Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '50 to 1Q '51	2Q '50 to 2Q '51
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports.....	5.2	7.4	5.8	7.1	5.1	6.9	- 2.6	- 6.3
Imports	17.1	21.1	24.4	24.7	27.1	31.3	+ 58.7	+ 48.7
Trade Balance	- 11.9	- 13.7	- 18.6	- 17.6	- 22.0	- 24.4	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports.....	8.2	12.4	18.6	27.7	14.4	19.2	+ 76.3	+ 55.5
Imports	4.1	5.2	4.6	8.9	5.9	11.5	+ 44.0	+ 122.8
Trade Balance	+ 4.1	+ 7.2	+ 14.0	+ 18.8	+ 8.5	+ 7.7	-	-
India:								
Total Exports.....	3.5	11.2	7.0	9.9	16.2	6.1	+ 360.7	- 45.0
Imports	9.6	10.9	7.5	9.3	10.1	13.6	+ 5.9	+ 25.1
Trade Balance	- 6.0	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 6.1	- 7.5	-	-
Japan:								
Total Exports.....	6.2	5.3	3.5	5.6	13.0	25.4	+ 109.4	+ 381.2
Imports	2.1	2.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	+ 37.1	+ 14.3
Trade Balance	+ 4.2	+ 2.3	- 0.4	+ 2.4	+ 10.2	+ 22.0	-	-
Federation of Malaya:								
Total Exports.....	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	+ 43.4	+ 87.0
Imports	4.7	4.8	7.4	12.0	19.5	15.5	+ 316.3	+ 224.8
Trade Balance	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 6.7	- 11.2	- 17.7	- 12.9	-	-
Australia:								
Total Exports.....	7.3	9.2	8.4	10.7	8.5	11.0	+ 15.9	+ 19.9
Imports	4.2	5.4	8.2	15.0	4.1	14.5	- 2.1	+ 166.8
Trade Balance	+ 3.1	+ 3.7	+ 0.1	- 4.2	+ 4.4	- 3.5	-	-
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports.....	8.3	14.6	9.0	10.8	9.0	14.5	+ 8.0	- 1.1
Imports	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.9	+ 0.4	+ 66.4
Trade Balance	+ 7.2	+ 13.5	+ 7.9	+ 9.2	+ 7.8	+ 12.6	-	-

70% to \$1.2 million, gaining 49% in quantity. Belgium remained Canada's largest supplier of unset diamonds, providing \$1.5 million worth, 32% of the half-year total. In the textiles field there were several declines, notably in cotton piece goods, but imports of wool carpets and rugs increased to \$1.4 million from the 1950 half-year value of \$1.0 million.

Exports to India gained more than imports in the half-year, and the balance between exports and imports was closer than in any half-year period since 1947. The greater part of the gain was due to sales of wheat, which reached \$14.5 million in the half-year. These shipments must be regarded as exceptional; famine conditions in 1951 made them necessary, and they are unlikely to recur in such volume in years of normal harvests. In the first half of 1950, for example, no Canadian wheat was shipped to

India. In other groups moderate gains in shipments of such commodities as automobiles and trucks (from \$0.9 million in 1950 to \$1.0 million in 1951), machinery, farm implements, newsprint, copper and zinc less than offset large declines in sales of fertilizers and locomotives. Contract deliveries of locomotives to India were exceptionally high in 1949, when they reached \$7.5 million in the first half-year and \$19.7 million in the second half-year. By the first half of 1950 they had declined to \$8.2 million, and in 1951 were only \$0.6 million.

Imports of tea from India dropped sharply in the first half of 1951, reaching only \$6.0 million as opposed to \$8.0 million in the preceding year. A slight price decline contributed to this decrease, as did a large decrease in the volume of these shipments. Imports of peanuts from India reached \$1.6 million, 87%

of 1950's value. Here export controls imposed in India have been a limiting factor. Large increases in imports of cotton piece goods (from \$74 thousand to \$2.8 million) and vegetable oils (from \$15 thousand to \$3.6 million) counteracted these declines. Other imports also increased in value, due in part to higher prices. Jute piece goods showed an increase in value which was due solely to the latter factor; a unit value gain of some 26% counteracted a volume decline of some 19%, the value of these imports rising 3% to \$6.4 million.

For the first time since the war, trade with Japan in the first half of 1951 accounted for more than 1% of Canada's exports (the actual proportion reached was 2.2%). This placed Japan in third place as a market for Canadian goods, behind only the United States and the United Kingdom. Several commodities show very large increases over the values reached in the first half of 1950. Exports of wood pulp rose from \$4 thousand to \$7.6 million, of flaxseed from 0 to \$3.4 million, of whisky from \$0.9 million to \$2.0 million, of wool rags and waste from \$10 thousand to \$0.6 million. In addition, re-exports of wool rags and waste reached \$2.3 million in the half-year. Other commodities such as zinc and asbestos also rose. Wheat exports gained 88% to reach \$17.4 million, a lower average price (due to lower quality) being offset by a 143% volume increase. The range of Canadian exports to Japan also broadened.

A broader range of goods and numerous small increases accounted for the greater value of imports. Canadian purchases of Japanese cotton piece goods fell sharply from \$1.0 million to only \$0.2 million, and other decreases in textiles occurred. But these were offset by gains in such commodities as silk piece goods (from \$0.3 million to \$0.5 million), ferro-alloys (\$32 thousand to \$0.3 million), rolling mill products (0 to \$0.4 million) and pottery and china-ware (\$0.2 million to \$0.4 million). In 1939 Japan accounted for 0.6% of Canada's imports and 3.0% of total exports; the proportions recorded for the first half year did not reach this level but are approaching it.

The Federation of Malaya benefited greatly from the striking increase in the prices of rubber and tin after the outbreak of the Korean war. Imports of crude rubber from Malaya were valued at \$31.3 million in the first half of 1951, and only \$7.3 million in the first half of the preceding year. This increase to 4.3 times the 1950 value was due chiefly to a price increase of 3.4 times; the volume of these imports gained only about 27%. The value of tin imports increased by 85%, reaching \$3.3 million. Here the price increase was 88%, the volume of these imports falling by 1.5%. These two commodities accounted for 99% of Canada's imports from Malaya in the half-year. The increase in exports was relatively moderate in size and was due to dispersed gains in such commodities as canned fish (from \$8 thousand to \$0.5 million), processed milk (from \$74 thousand to \$0.5 million) and automobiles and parts (from \$0.2 million to \$0.6 million). Wheat flour remained Canada's principal export to Malaya, but its value declined to \$1.2 million from \$1.6 million in the first half of 1950.

Canada's trade balance with Australia remained active in the first half-year, but imports nevertheless showed a much greater increase than exports. Chiefly responsible for higher imports was wool, Canadian purchases of this commodity increasing from \$5.9 million in the first half of 1950 to \$10.2 million in the 1951 period. Despite this value gain the volume of these imports was some 26% lower than in 1950, an increase of 133% in unit values being solely responsible for higher total values. Imports of raw sugar rose from \$1.1 million to \$4.1 million; here prices rose only 20%, and volume more than tripled. Imports of wool tops also increased, and substantial purchases of Australian canned beef were recorded. Imports of both dried and canned fruits (chiefly raisins and pineapple) were lower in the half-year, however.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Australia reached \$1.0 million in the half year from 0 in the 1950 period, and exports of planks and boards rose from \$2.4 million to \$3.1 million. The latter of these increases, however, was solely due to a 35% increase in unit value over 1950, the volume of the shipments dropping about 4%. Other increases were in automobiles and trucks (\$7.9 million to \$8.3 million), primary and semi-fabricated aluminum (\$1.0 million to \$1.8 million) and asbestos. Cotton piece goods registered a lower export value than in 1950; they fell from \$1.0 million to \$0.8 million. Machinery exports to Australia also declined.

The Union of South Africa has relaxed many of the stringent controls imposed on trade in mid-1949 because of the dangerous decline in the sterling area's reserves. As a result many commodities not exported to that market in the first half of 1950 again appeared in 1951, and widespread increases in the values of commodities traded in both years occurred. Among the larger gains were an increase from \$3.5 million to \$5.3 million in exports of automobiles and parts, and from \$1.4 million to \$2.8 million in exports of planks and boards (the volume gain here was only about 36%). Wood and paper products generally showed substantial increases, as did textiles and leather. Substantial decreases in two items prevented much increase in the total value of these exports. Wheat sales fell from \$9.6 million to \$6.9 million due to a better domestic crop in the Union, and heavy contract deliveries of railway cars valued at \$2.9 million in 1950 did not recur in 1951.

Canada imports relatively little from the Union. We are also major producers of gold, which is the Union's principal product, and most of the diamonds imported by Canada are first cut in Europe due to our lack of a major diamond-cutting industry. Some imports of industrial diamonds come direct from the Union: these totalled \$0.5 million in the first half-year. The chief import, however, was raw wool. Although there was only a 48% increase in the volume of these imports, their value rose from \$0.3 million in the first half of 1950 to \$1.1 million in 1951. This increase was partly offset by reduced purchases of canned fruits.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America together accounted for 17.1% of both total exports and imports in the first half of 1951. This compares with 16.6% of total exports and 15.7% of imports in the first half of 1950. Of the three groups of countries only the Commonwealth accounted for a smaller share of Canada's exports than in the 1950 period, and all increased their share of imports. The value of both exports to and imports from each of these trading areas increased.

The increases, however, were far from uniform. Exports to Commonwealth countries are still hampered by controls imposed to protect those countries' exchange reserves, and their 12.5% value increase over the first half of 1950 may have been largely due to higher prices. Exports to Latin America gained 26.1% and to Europe 43.0%. In each of these cases there seems to have been a real gain in the quantity of these exports, particularly in sales of foodstuffs and forest products to the western European countries. Imports from Latin America increased 48.6% in value, and from the Commonwealth 51.6%. Purchases from each of these areas were more influenced by higher prices than the average of total imports, and espe-

cially in the case of the Commonwealth any volume increase did not account for a great part of the increase in value. In the case of Europe, however, the increase in the value of imports was no less than 90.8%, and volume appears to have been the major factor in this rise.

The balance on trade with each of these areas become less favourable in the first half of 1951 due to the more rapid rise in import values than export values. With Europe the balance remained active, although it reached only \$27.8 million for the half year and formed only 14.9% of total trade with the area. This is the smallest balance recorded for trade with Europe in any half-year period since the war. The balance on trade with Commonwealth countries reached -\$33.1 million as opposed to +\$4.4 million in the first half of 1950, but nevertheless formed only 12.6% of total trade with the area. With Latin America the balance rose to -\$53.7 million, 25.1% of total trade with that area. As in previous years the greater part of this balance, -\$46.4 million, was due to trade with Venezuela, but the negative balance with other countries of the area has also become somewhat larger.

Trade with European Countries¹

Canada's trade with Europe became even more concentrated on countries outside the iron curtain in the first half of 1951. In the immediate post-war period considerable shipments of Canadian goods to eastern Europe took place, financed in large measure by U.N.R.R.A. and by Canadian government loans. With the recovery of these countries from the worst of wartime economic dislocation, and with the deterioration in their political relations with the non-communist countries, a steady decline in exports to eastern Europe occurred. Recently Canadian export controls have further limited the possibility of shipments to iron curtain countries. Imports from this area have not been great at any point in the post-war period. In the first half of 1951 domestic exports to Yugoslavia (\$0.6 million) were greater than to all other communist countries in Europe (\$0.4 million), and only Czechoslovakia still accounted for a significant amount of imports (\$2.9 million).

In spite of the decline in sales to the communist area, exports to Europe were greater in the first half of 1951 than in the same period of the preceding year. This reversed a steady decline in those shipments from their peak in 1947. The greater part of the increase was in sales of foodstuffs. If the leading exports to Europe listed in Table X are grouped into the three categories "foods, beverages and tobacco" (13 items), "industrial materials" (17 items) and "others" (10 items) the trend in recent periods is for foodstuffs to form a much more important part of

the enumerated items, as is shown by the following statement:

January-June	Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	Industrial Materials	Others
as % of items listed			
1949	36.5	50.2	13.3
1950	41.4	47.0	11.6
1951	52.2	39.4	8.4

While the value of industrial materials exports expanded from 1950 (\$29.6 million) to 1951 (\$35.8 million) this expansion was less proportionately than in total exports to the area. The value of "others" also increased (from \$7.3 million to \$7.6 million) but did not compare with the gain of \$21.4 million in foodstuffs exports, which rose to \$47.4 million.

Grains and flour accounted for the greater part of the foodstuffs increase. Increased wheat exports to **Belgium, Italy and Norway** more than offset declines in shipments to **Spain and Switzerland**. **Belgium, France and Switzerland** were chiefly responsible for increased exports of barley; **Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland** for greater oats exports; and **Belgium and Germany** for greater shipments of rye. **Italy** took the major share of sharply increased wheat flour exports; and **Belgium and Italy** accounted for greater shipments of canned salmon. Some foodstuffs items showed declines. Chief among these were cured fish and processed milk. Decreased sales to **Portugal** and the **Azores** were chiefly responsible for the former decline, although these countries remain

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '50 to 1Q '51	2Q '50 to 2Q '51
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	34.8	39.3	47.1	69.2	43.3	63.2	+ 24.4	+ 60.7
Re-Exports	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	- 24.1	- 21.9
Imports	18.0	23.6	25.9	35.6	30.1	49.2	+ 67.5	+ 108.5
Total Trade	53.2	63.3	73.3	105.2	73.7	112.8	+ 38.7	+ 78.0
Trade Balance	+ 17.2	+ 16.1	+ 21.4	+ 40.0	+ 13.5	+ 14.3	-	-

Canada's principal cured fish market in Europe. The decline in processed milk exports was due to smaller purchases by Belgium, Greece and Poland.

In the industrial materials category the sharpest increases were in exports of wood pulp and planks and boards. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland all contributed to the higher level of wood pulp exports, the value of which was no less than 3.5 times that registered in the first half of 1950. While higher prices accounted for a part of this gain, the volume of these exports was greater by 5.0 times. Increased exports of planks and boards went chiefly to Belgium, Greece, and the Netherlands. These countries concentrated their buying on Douglas fir lumber, shipments of other species being negligible.

Other exports showing large gains were rubber tires (chiefly to Belgium and Switzerland), and the residual item "drugs and chemicals n.o.p.", which includes synthetic rubber. Norway took larger shipments of nickel for refining, and exports of asbestos to several countries increased. Shipments of hides and skins were sharply below 1950's level however; in that year both Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands imported this commodity in quantity, but in 1951 the greater part of these exports went to the United States. Other sharp declines were in exports of lead and of drugs and medicines.

Fibres and textiles and iron and steel products accounted for the greater part of the increase in imports from Europe. Increased Canadian demand for textiles after the opening of the Korean conflict was reflected in higher imports of almost all the leading items in this group. The Netherlands and Spain provided the greater part of the increase in cotton piece goods imports, offsetting a decline in purchases from Belgium, and Italy sharply increased exports of woollen piece goods to Canada. France and Italy supplied most of the increase in wool yarns imports from Europe, and France the increase in lace and embroidery. Germany and the Netherlands led in increasing exports of synthetic fibres to Canada.

In the iron and steel products field, rolling mill products accounted for over half of the gain in value. These came chiefly from Belgium, France and Germany, and together with Sweden these countries also supplied the bulk of higher machinery imports. Germany and Sweden also increased shipments of ball and roller bearings to this country. Other commodities showing increases were dyes (chiefly from Germany and Switzerland), uncut diamonds (Belgium and the Netherlands), preserved fruits (Spain), cheese (Switzerland and Denmark) and canned fish (Norway). Fertilizers (previously from Germany), clocks and watches (Switzerland) and scrap iron and steel (chiefly from Germany) were among the few major commodities to register declines.

Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland¹

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland were some 12.5% greater in value in the first half of 1951 than in the first half of 1950. This increase was not evenly distributed over the various groups and commodities. Exports of agricultural products, forest products and non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the increase, and those of iron and steel products and miscellaneous commodities showed sharp declines.

Exports of wheat accounted for the greater part of the increase in the agricultural products group. This increase was due to shipments to India valued at \$14.5 million in first half year; in the comparable period of 1950 India took no Canadian wheat. Ship-

ments of wheat to other Commonwealth countries declined, as did shipments of wheat flour. For the latter decline lower sales to Ceylon, down to \$0.5 million from \$3.5 million in the 1950 period, were responsible. Wheat and wheat flour exports combined were greater in value than in 1950, in spite of lower average prices, but were less than in the 1949 period when both India and the Union of South Africa took very large quantities. Exports of tobacco also contributed to the group increase; these went chiefly to Australia. In the wood products group shipments of planks and boards accounted for a major part of the value gain, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa in particular increasing their purchases. Sales of wood pulp and many paper products also showed marked gains, but due to a sharp decrease in exports to Ireland (from \$1.2 million in the 1950 period to \$0.3 million in 1951) newsprint shipments

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.

decreased almost 28% in value. Higher sales of electrical apparatus, and price increases in base metals, accounted for the gain in the non-ferrous metals and products group.

The lower value of iron and steel products exports was due chiefly to the ending of heavy contract deliveries of locomotives to **India** and railway cars to the **Union of South Africa**. Exports of rolling mill products to Commonwealth markets also continued to decline, due in part to heavy Canadian demand for these goods. The principal manufactured items in this group - automobiles, non-farm machinery, and farm machinery - all showed value gains, although the latter two did not regain the pre-dollar-crisis level of 1949. The Commonwealth is Canada's chief export market for automobiles, most of the increase over the first half of 1950 being in sales to **Australia**, **India** and the **Union of South Africa**. The chief declines in other groups were in sales of fertilizers to **India** and of ammunition to **Pakistan**.

The outstanding feature of Canada's imports from the Commonwealth was the extent to which these commodities were affected by higher prices. Especially since the outbreak of the Korean war these prices have risen, and some reached several times the level of the first half of 1950. In illustration of this price rise, the following statement shows ten of Canada's leading imports from the Commonwealth for

which adequate unit values can be obtained. For each is shown the value recorded for the first half of 1950, the value of the quantities imported in the first half of 1951 at 1950 prices, and the values actually recorded for these commodities in the first half of 1951.

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'50 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '51 Prices
	(values in \$'000,000)		
Sugar, raw	27.4	25.6	29.7
Tea, black	15.3	12.5	11.9
Rubber, crude etc.	8.2	10.7	36.2
Wool, raw	8.9	6.3	17.1
Jute piece goods etc.	6.2	5.0	6.4
Cocoa beans	3.7	1.0	1.4
Bauxite ore	1.3	2.1	2.8
Tin in blocks etc.	1.8	1.8	3.3
Manganese oxide.	1.3	0.7	0.9
Petroleum tops ...	1.2	1.1	1.0
Total	75.4	66.8	110.6

Increases from column 1 to column 2 in the statement indicate equivalent percentage quantity increases. Increases from column 2 to column 3 in the statement indicate equivalent percentage price increases.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '50 to 1Q '51	2Q '50 to 2Q '51
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	41.6	59.4	44.2	53.3	54.1	59.2	+ 30.1	- 0.4
Re-Exports	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	- 6.4	+ 149.8
Imports	36.3	60.8	67.3	77.1	62.0	85.2	+ 70.8	+ 40.2
Total Trade	78.2	120.4	111.9	131.0	116.4	145.0	+ 48.9	+ 20.4
Trade Balance	+ 5.6	- 1.2	- 22.7	- 23.3	- 7.6	- 25.5	-	-

Of these ten commodities only two (rubber and bauxite ore) were imported in greater quantity in 1951 than in the 1950 period (a small decline occurred in tin imports which is obscured by rounding). Eight were imported at higher prices, two at slightly lower prices. The quantity changes vary from +66% (bauxite ore) to -75% (cocoa beans). The price changes vary from +238% (raw wool) to -10% (petroleum tops). For the ten commodities together the weighted average quantity decline was over 11%, the weighted average price increase almost 66%. The cost to Canada in the first half of 1951 of the higher price level of these ten commodities was \$43.8 million, which compares with an increase in the value of all imports from the Commonwealth of \$50.1 million; and with an adverse balance on trade with the Commonwealth of \$33.1 million. The average price increase for all

imports from the Commonwealth would almost certainly be less than the 66% exhibited by these principal items, but it seems likely to have been equal to or greater than the 52% increase in the value of these imports.

Some countries gained more than others from these increases. **Australia**, **New Zealand** and the **Union of South Africa** are Canada's principal wool suppliers, and were the chief beneficiaries of the spectacular rise in wool prices. **Australia** also gained an increased share of Canada's sugar imports. The **Federation of Malaya** was the chief beneficiary of higher tin prices, and with **Ceylon** gained most from higher rubber prices. **Ceylon** and **India**, however, both received lower average prices for their exports of tea to Canada.

Coffee, vegetable oils, refined sugar and crude petroleum are commodities showing sharp increases in imports from the Commonwealth in the first half-year. Coffee imports from **British East Africa** have been increasing in recent years, and imports of peanut oil from **India** and cocoanut oil from **Ceylon**

were extremely heavy in the first half-year. **Jamaica** accounted for most of the increase in imports of refined sugar from the Commonwealth, and the **British East Indies** entered the list of Canada's crude petroleum suppliers in 1951.

Trade with Latin America¹

Both exports to and imports from Latin America have been considerably higher in the first half of 1951 than in the corresponding period of 1950. Most of the countries in the area shared in the increase of trade, the only declines of major significance being in exports to **Argentina** (due to the non-recurrence of sales of ships to that country which reached \$7.3 million in the first half of 1950) and in imports from **Mexico** (due chiefly to a shift to United States suppliers for a greater proportion of Canada's cotton imports) and **Panama** (which accounted for a smaller proportion of banana imports than in 1950). The increases were likewise spread over a great number of the commodities traded with Latin America.

In exports the greatest increases were in the wood products, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel products groups. Exports of newsprint were well above the 1950 level, **Brazil, Colombia, Mexico** and **Panama** taking most of the increase, and shipments of wood pulp to **Brazil, Chile, Mexico** and **Peru** also gained in both value and volume. Heavy investment in the public utilities field (largely financed from Canadian sources) was partly responsible for a sharp increase in sales of electrical apparatus to **Brazil**, and **Cuba** and **Venezuela** also recorded larger purchases in this field. Sales of aluminum to **Brazil, Mexico** and **Uruguay**, and of lead to **Argentina** and **Brazil** also rose sharply. Manufactured articles - chiefly non-farm and farm machinery - accounted for a major part of the increase in sales of iron and steel products. A number of countries took increased exports of these commodities, the chief being **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru** and **Venezuela**.

In the other groups heavier shipments of wheat flour to **Cuba, Ecuador** and several other countries more than outweighed a decline in exports to **Venezuela**, and contributed to an increase in agricultural products exports. Also in this group, shipments of rubber tires and tubes to the **Dominican Republic, Guatemala** and **Venezuela** were notably higher. The non-recurrence of sales of ships to **Argentina**, and a further decline in sales to **Panama**, more than outweighed a purchase by **Honduras**, and caused a decline in the miscellaneous commodities total. Exports of several commodities in the animal products group were also lower, although sales of cured fish maintained their 1950 value.

Higher prices were an important factor in the increased value of many imports from Latin America, although much less so than in the case of imports from the Commonwealth. Prices of some important Latin American commodities - notably coffee - were

already at very high levels before the outbreak of the Korean war, and their advance over early 1950 levels has therefore been less marked. The following statement illustrates the effect of quantity and price changes on ten of Canada's leading imports from Latin America for which adequate unit values can be obtained (an increase from column 1 to column 2 indicates a quantum increase, from column 2 to column 3 a price increase):

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'50 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '51 Prices
	(values in '\$'000,000)		
Crude petroleum...	37.8	55.7	54.0
Coffee, green	15.0	18.2	21.6
Cotton, raw	6.1	0.1	0.2
Bananas, fresh ...	9.2	9.2	9.3
Sisal etc. fibres...	2.9	4.6	5.9
Fuel oils	0	3.7 ¹	4.0
Hides and skins ..	1.0	0.7	1.6
Cocoa beans	1.1	1.1	1.6
Wax, n.o.p.	1.0	1.1	1.3
Wool, raw	0.5	0.4	0.8
Total	74.7	94.7	100.3

1. Valued at average price for these imports from all countries in the first half of 1950.

Of the ten commodities seven were imported in greater volume in the first half of 1951 than in the corresponding period of 1950. Nine were imported at higher prices. The quantity changes vary greatly, due to the availability of other sources of supply for many commodities. They range from that for fuel oils, of which no imports from Latin America were recorded in the first half of 1950, to that for cotton, which declined by almost 99%. Price changes varied from +128% for cotton to -3% for crude petroleum. The latter commodity dominates the average, however. For the ten commodities the average quantity gain is over 27%, the average price increase less than 6%. But with crude petroleum excluded the remaining nine commodities show a price increase of almost 18%, and a quantum gain of under 7%. These latter percentages may be more typical of the range of other commodities imported from Latin America. Nevertheless a clear gain in the volume of these imports seems to have occurred, along with substantial price increases in many commodities.

The largest increase recorded in any group was due to greater petroleum imports from **Venezuela**. Imports of crude petroleum were substantially greater than in 1950 or 1949 in spite of greater purchases from other sources of supply as well. **Venezuela** has

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

	1950				1951		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '50 to 1Q '51	2Q '50 to 2Q '51
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	21.2	39.6	40.9	41.7	36.7	43.1	+ 73.0	+ 8.7
Re-Exports	0.2	2.5 ¹	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	- 19.8	- 2.6 ¹
Imports	41.2	48.9	65.4	58.1	61.5	72.3	+ 49.4	+ 47.9
Total Trade	62.6	91.0	106.5	100.1	98.3	115.6	+ 57.2	+ 27.0
Trade Balance	- 19.8	- 6.7	- 24.3	- 16.2	- 24.7	- 29.0	-	-

1. Comparison with other periods distorted by the re-sale of a foreign-built ship to Panama valued at \$2.3 million and recorded in April, 1950. The percentage change base for 1950 excludes this transaction.

also maintained a significant position as a supplier of fuel oils to Canada. Agricultural products accounted for most of the rest of the value gain in total imports. **Brazil**, **Colombia** and **Mexico** greatly increased their sales of coffee in Canada. **Brazil** also expanded exports of rice to Canada, and **Mexico** exports of fresh vegetables, chiefly tomatoes. Latin America has also shared in Canada's increasing imports of vegetable oils. **Argentina** in particular increased shipments of chinawood oil, cottonseed oil, linseed and flaxseed oil and sunflower seed oil to this country, and larger shipments of castor oil were received from **Brazil**.

Other commodities also showed gains. **Argentina** and **Uruguay** increased exports of canned meats (chiefly canned beef) to the Canadian market, and the latter country was also the chief beneficiary of

doubled (in value only) imports of wool noils and tops from Latin America. Imports of sisal, istle and tampico fibres from **Brazil**, **Haiti** and **Mexico** rose sharply. Latin America is important as a source of many metals not available here; imports of ores of these metals from **Chile** and **Peru** showed large increases. The most notable decreases in individual commodities were in imports of cotton and lead, both supplied by **Mexico** in 1950. Canadian importers tend to substitute Mexican cotton for some United States cotton whenever prices are favourable, but Mexican cotton has shown greater average unit value gains than United States cotton since the first half of 1950. The import of lead from **Mexico** in the first half of 1950 was unusual; with unfavourable export prices in the United States throughout most of the first half of 1951, Canadian lead users have been able to satisfy their requirements from Canadian sources.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Canada trades in a multitude of commodities, and changes in the trade totals conceal divergent movements in individual commodities. Values are the only common denominator of all the commodities entering trade, and only values can properly be used to compare or contrast changes affecting different commodities. A ton of oranges, for example, is not equivalent to a ton of steel or a ton of wood pulp in any sense useful for the analysis of trade, and were weight measures usable in this way commodities such as hydro-electric power would still be outside the range of comparison. A thousand dollars worth of oranges is the equivalent of a thousand dollars worth of any other commodity, at least in the sense that the dollars could equally well have been spent on another commodity if the buyer wished.

However values themselves are the product of two variables: price and quantity. A thousand dollars worth of oranges may represent 1,000 dozen oranges

priced at \$1 per dozen, or 10,000 dozen oranges priced at only 10¢ per dozen. In a period of stable prices year-to-year changes in the value of a commodity entering trade may indicate approximately the magnitude of year-to-year changes in the quantity of that commodity traded. But in a time of rapid and widespread price change such as the present this type of relationship should not be inferred. The value of raw wool imports in the first half of 1951 was 134% above the value recorded in the first half of 1950. But this value increase was due solely to the fact that the price of 1951's raw wool imports was 167% above that of the 1950 period. The quantity of these imports was actually lower by about 10% in 1951. Nor were all price changes in one direction. The 5% lower value of wheat exports in the first half of 1951 was due to the fact that the low grade of the 1950 crop caused average prices received to fall 9% below those of the first half of 1950. The quantity of wheat exported actually increased about 4%.

Price Trends in Foreign Trade¹

It is difficult to summarize briefly the variety of price movements which followed the Korean outbreak. Generally, the prices of tropical products (particularly

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVI and XVIII.

those of south-east Asia) tended to rise more than those of temperate zone products, and the prices of industrial materials (especially strategic materials) more than the prices of foodstuffs or manufactures. In the raw materials and foodstuffs field there seems to

CHART II
PRICES IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE
(1948 = 100)

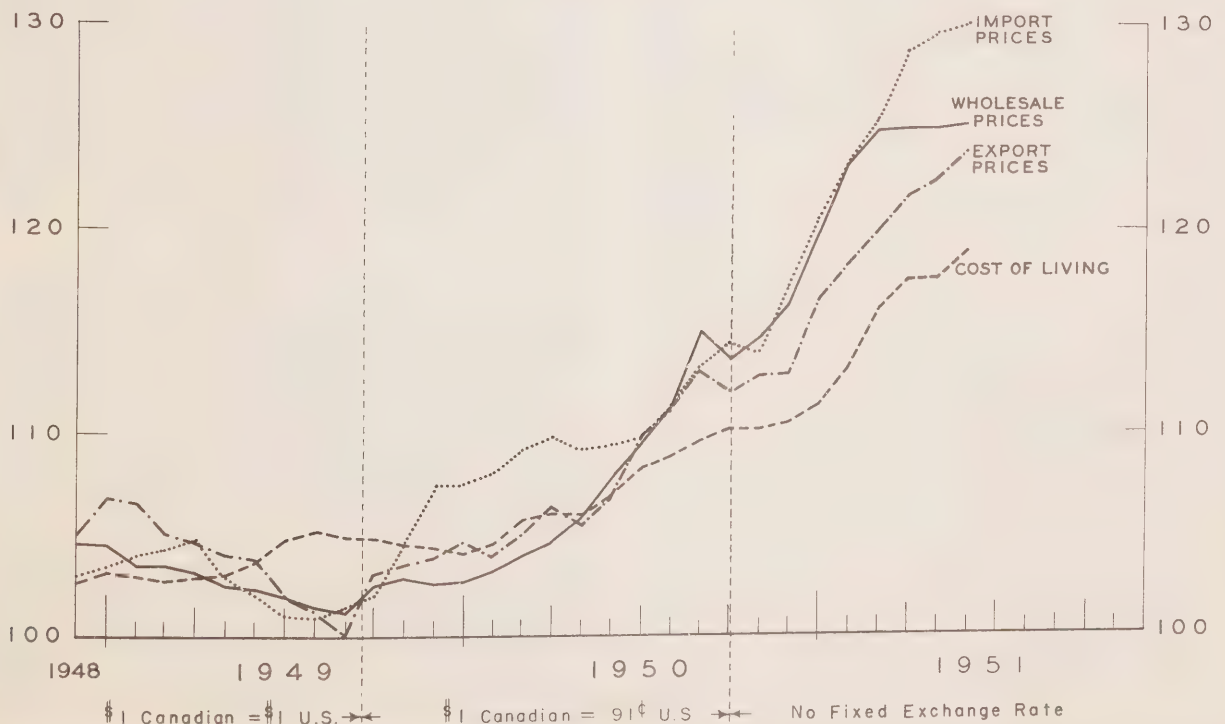
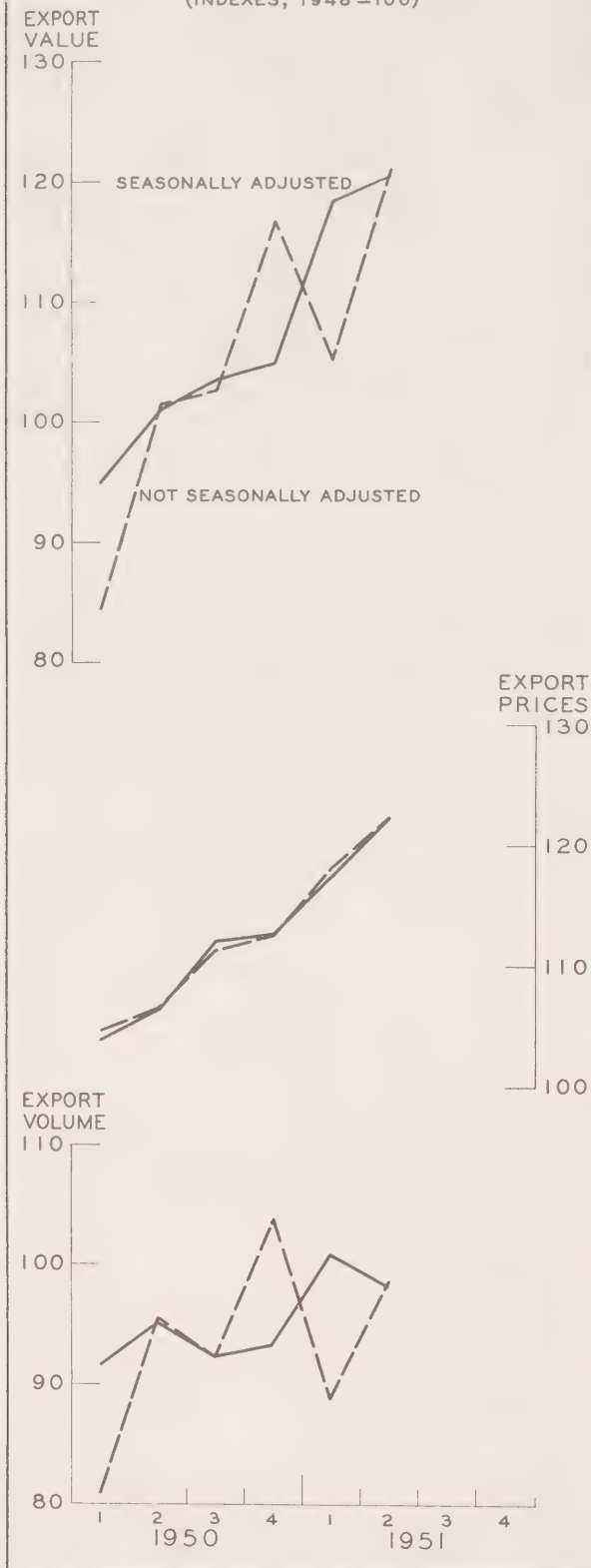


CHART III
SEASONAL INFLUENCES
ON EXPORT TRENDS
(INDEXES, 1948=100)



have been some tendency for prices of goods whose supply is relatively fixed for a few years to rise more than those of goods whose supply can more easily be increased. Exceptions can, of course, be found to each of these generalizations. Nevertheless these seem to have been characteristic factors influencing the more rapid increase of import prices than of export prices.

The greatest price rises were certainly shown by some imported strategic raw materials produced chiefly in south-east Asia and in Australasia and for which there was little prospect of a rapid increase in supplies. By the second quarter of 1951 the prices of seven of the forty-seven commodities listed in Table XVIII had risen at least 50% above their 1948 base prices. These were raw wool (index 374 on a 1948 base, an increase over the second quarter of 1950 of 204%), rubber and its products (chiefly crude rubber, index 343, increase 202%), worsted tops (a processed form of unmanufactured wool, index 235, increase 105%), green coffee (index 207, increase 14%), tin (index 169, increase 94%), iron ore (index 157, increase 11%), and hides and skins (index 157, increase 67%). Of these commodities, six are industrial materials, one a foodstuff, none manufactures. Only one case of a relatively controllable supply appears - iron ore - and here the increase over 1950 prices was the smallest of the seven. Six of the commodities are of strategic importance, four chiefly from Asia-Australasia and only two (so far as Canadian imports are concerned) chiefly from temperate countries.

In exports only four of the thirty-eight commodities shown in Table XVI show index levels of more than 150% of 1948 in the second quarter of 1951. No index is over 200. The four are fresh beef and veal (index 188, increase over the second quarter of 1950, 35%), dairy and slaughter cattle (index 184, increase 43%), rubber boots, shoes and tires (chiefly tires, index 176, increase 48%), and nickel (index 176, increase 23%). One of the four commodities owes its price rise to higher imported rubber costs (import price increase 202%, export price increase 48%) and two to the growing meat shortage which has resulted from high incomes and consumption in the North American market since the war. The other is a very strategic material. But the average increase in the prices of materials exports was nevertheless greater than in foodstuffs or manufactures.

Price declines were few in either exports or imports in spite of the 5% increase in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar since the first half of 1950. Only six commodities in each of exports and imports show clearly lower prices in the first half of 1951, and at least three of these prices were lowered by deterioration in the average quality of the item rather than by pure price change. These were wheat in exports, and whisky in both exports and imports. Most of the declines were in grains, fruits and other foods, and none was great.

By the middle of 1951 many prices had begun to react from abnormal post-Korea levels. Spot prices of tin and rubber declined early in 1951 after the United States ceased its emergency stockpiling activity, and the price of raw wool also declined in the spring. These declines were not reflected in the unit values

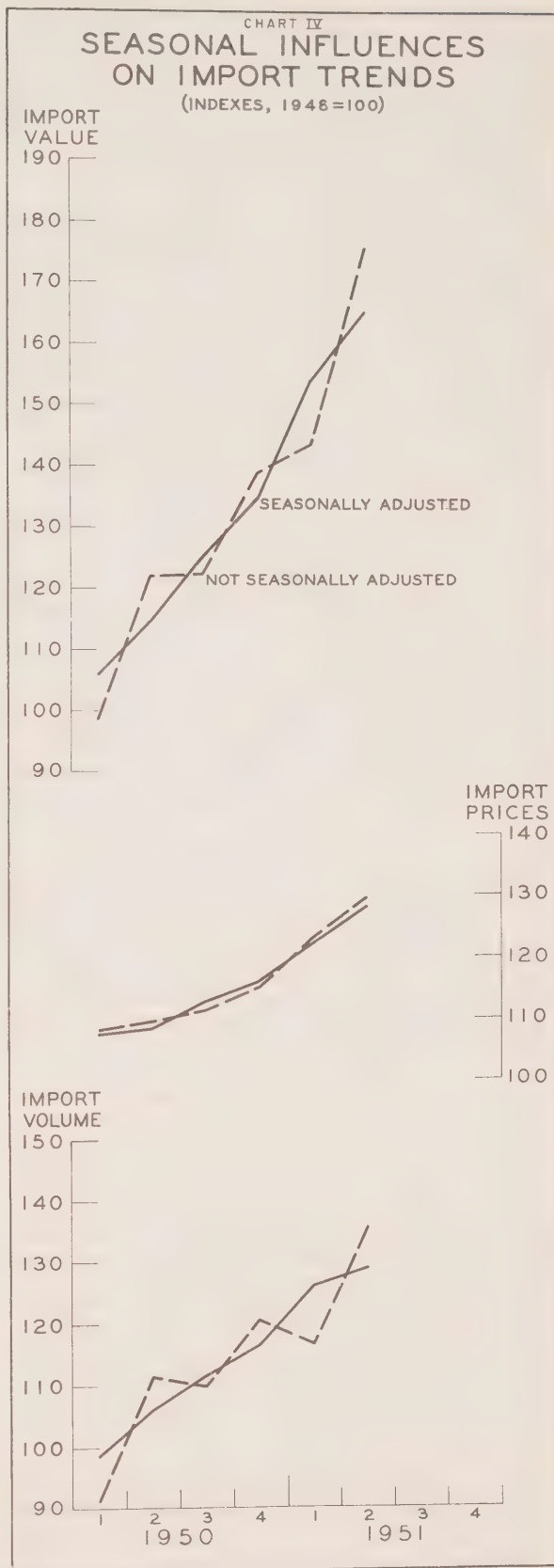
entering the indexes for some time, as these represent, in any month, purchases made usually several weeks or months previously. However by mid-year the import price index had stabilized, and showed signs of turning downward. The prices of more highly processed goods which had risen more slowly after the Korean outbreak continued to rise, however, reflecting to a great extent increases in production costs. Export prices, which originally rose more slowly than import prices, also continued their up-trend. As a result the terms of trade began to move in Canada's favor.

Because foreign trade is of such great importance to the Canadian economy the relationship between foreign trade prices and domestic prices illustrated by Chart II is not surprising. Higher prices for imports are bound to be reflected in Canadian costs to an important extent, and higher prices for exports act to increase the prices which Canadians must pay for Canadian goods to keep them at home. Wool and rubber, for example, are important raw materials for Canadian industries. Higher import prices for wool and rubber raise the wholesale price of these commodities in Canada, and eventually affect the consumers' goods entering the cost-of-living index. Higher export prices for Canadian beef and cattle raise the wholesale price of these commodities in Canada and cause increases in the retail price of meat in this country. Sharp changes in foreign trade prices are therefore bound to produce similar changes in domestic prices, although these need not be of equal magnitude.

Another interesting fact illustrated by the chart is that export prices have shown less increase since 1948 than has the wholesale price level in this country. An important part of Canada's exports have prices fixed by international agreements (wheat) or by private contracts between Canadian producers and regular foreign consumers (newsprint, wood pulp and many base metals). This acts to retard the increase of these prices at a time of generally increasing prices, and tends to make the export price index lag behind the general wholesale price index in such periods.

Seasonal Influences on Trade Trends¹

Another factor which must be kept in mind when making short period comparisons of trade fluctuations is the important part played by seasonal factors in Canada's trade. A considerable proportion of Canada's trade is in agricultural products, shipments of which are normally heaviest in the months following the harvest. To many bulky commodities the lower freight costs associated with water transportation are of importance, and there is a tendency for these to be shipped in greater volume during the months that the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river are navigable. Some commodities are required in Canada in large quantities only at certain times of the year, and enter the import statistics in quantity only at those times.



1. See especially Part II, Tables XVII and XIX.

Export and import prices are relatively little affected by regular seasonal changes. Charts II and III indicate that there is a slight tendency for these to be somewhat higher in the winter and spring months than in the summer and fall. This swing is chiefly due in large series to the lower prices of perishable foodstuffs in the summer and autumn. Other commodities in foreign trade show little sign of a seasonal pattern of price change.

There is, however, a marked tendency for the volume (and therefore the value) of both exports and imports to alter in response to seasonal forces. On a quarterly basis (adjusted for trend) only about 22% of the year's exports and 23% of the year's imports move in the first quarter of the year, when transportation problems are most acute, and when the harvest season on this continent is distant. In the second quarter slightly more than 25% of the year's exports and over 26% of the year's imports are likely to be recorded. Seasonal imports of early fruits and vegetables from the United States and Mexico tend to be important in this period, and for the greater part of the period water transportation routes are open. In the third quarter about 25% of exports and somewhat under 25% of imports normally move. Heavy and bulky commodities can easily be transported at this time but there is little harvest pressure on agricultural commodities. This is great in the fourth quarter, when about 28% of the year's exports and almost 26% of the year's imports normally move. Besides the desire to move grains and cattle before winter, this period sees heavy stockpiling of bulky commodities before the winter freeze-up. (These observations are based on the pattern of the 1946-50 period).

The seasonal swing in exports is greater than that in imports, and in particular there is a much heavier concentration of exports than of imports in the last quarter of the year. This is an important factor in interpreting balance of trade movements over short periods. There is a pronounced tendency for the balance to be less favourable in the first half of any year than in the last half-year due to the seasonal factor alone.

Fluctuations in Leading Commodities¹

Fluctuations in the value of individual export and import commodities represent the net result of the price trends and seasonal influences mentioned above, and also real quantity movements. By comparing like periods of successive years the seasonal influence on value changes is largely eliminated. Reference to the tables of Part II, Section C, permits an estimation of the relative magnitude of the price and volume influences on value movements shown in Tables IV and V.

The percentage importance of the various main groups in exports and imports showed relatively little

The quarterly volume indexes appearing in Tables XVII and XIX are not seasonally adjusted, and clearly indicate a strong seasonal pattern in trade for some commodities. Both exports and imports of iron ore, for example, are negligible in the first quarter when water transportation in central Canada is closed, but are quite heavy in the quarters when water transportation is open. Shipments of farm implements (again in both exports and imports) are heavier in the first two quarters of the year than in the later quarters. Farmers can use implements purchased early in the year for the bulk of the year's work, but implements purchased late in the year would in many cases just have to be stored until spring. Imports of fresh vegetables are high particularly in the second quarter, when crops in the southern part of this continent are ready, but are low in the third and fourth quarters when Canadian vegetables are available and when the tariff on imported vegetables is higher. Other examples of seasonal change can also be traced in the tables. The seasonal pattern of values is generally similar to that of volume, except in those few cases where seasonal price movements occur.

Special background factors in any year's trade may, of course, be sufficient to obscure or erase entirely the effects of seasonal influences on trade totals. In the last quarter of 1950, for example, only 26.6% of the year's exports were recorded, as opposed to the 1946-50 average of 27.8%. In this case the depressing influence on the period's exports of a low-grade wheat crop was an important factor in limiting the usual seasonal rise. The emergency exchange conservation controls in effect in 1948 and 1949 were largely responsible for imports being below the usual seasonal level in the second quarter of these years, since the controls bore heavily on fresh fruits and vegetables which are normally imported in volume in this period. Nevertheless a knowledge of the usual seasonal movements of trade assists in assessing the effects of special factors affecting a particular period's trade.

pronounced change from the pattern of the previous year. In exports wood products accounted for 37% of the total as opposed to 34% in the first half of 1950, and there were offsetting declines in the shares of the miscellaneous commodities and iron products groups. In imports, fibres and textiles accounted for 13.6% of the total, the same proportion as in the first half of 1949 and well above the 1950 half-year proportion of 11.5%. An even sharper decline in the importance of non-metallic minerals, which accounted for only 15% of the half-year total as opposed to over 17.5% in the first half of each of the two preceding years, counterbalanced this and some other smaller changes. In the case of individual groups in both exports and imports, differences in group price trends played an important part in changing their proportion of the totals.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables IV, V, XVI-XIX.

TABLE 12. Some Leading Imports for Investment and Industry

Commodity	1938 Jan.-June	1947 Jan.-June	1948 Jan.-June	1949 Jan.-June	1950 Jan.-June	1951 Jan.-June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment Imports:						
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	20,477	97,371	118,246	115,688	110,511	163,482
Mining and metallurgical machinery	2,713	4,714	10,095	18,239	12,373	23,991
Business and printing machinery	2,896	10,572	13,955	12,973	13,862	19,992
Metal-working machinery	2,351	11,677	13,933	13,889	16,094	20,407
Yarn, cordage and fabric machinery	2,325	10,246	11,179	11,457	8,933	10,908
Household machinery	1,122	6,724	6,604	5,465	6,654	8,345
Tractors and parts	7,408	34,452	43,739	62,297	68,022	67,826
Passenger automobiles and buses	7,020	26,598	6,660	16,923	37,125	47,412
Freight automobiles	1,131	5,435	2,448	3,310	4,391	7,337
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.	6,607	34,225	34,625	34,213	40,416	60,371
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	4,256	17,442	26,953	35,367	30,435	34,995
Structural steel ¹	1,145	7,203	10,276	11,799	7,457	15,717
Total above commodities	48,044	222,726	242,947	279,597	298,357	397,140
Percent of total imports	14.3	17.7	19.1	19.8	20.5	18.9
Industrial Imports:						
Crude petroleum for refining	16,219	54,831	86,484	85,874	89,872	108,853
Automobile parts	13,235	46,823	49,600	60,223	75,731	111,471
Bituminous coal	8,434	39,983	51,815	52,563	51,990	53,024
Raw cotton	6,250	35,546	31,667	32,972	35,174	59,980
Raw sugar	7,460	14,597	25,578	29,672	27,809	30,064
Sheets, plates, hoop, band and strip, of iron and steel	9,244	23,570	25,375	42,558	27,950	52,409
Wool, raw, noils and tops ²	5,343	15,348	23,733	21,313	23,052	55,355
Cotton piece goods	4,334	53,663	24,579	37,060	23,147	35,907
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	3,976	11,430	10,402	9,520	11,355	43,627
Wool piece goods	6,009	14,544	21,335	25,343	16,251	22,499
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	3,314	6,516	7,817	9,448	10,563	13,208
Total above commodities	83,818	316,851	358,385	406,546	392,894	586,397
Percent of total imports	24.9	25.2	28.2	28.8	27.0	27.9

1. Part of "rolling mill products" item in Tables IV - XV of Part II.

2. Combination of "wool, raw" and "wool noils, tops, waste" items in Tables IV - XV of Part II.

In exports the wood products group showed the greatest value gain over the corresponding period of 1950 in the first half of 1951. The value increase was about 33%, volume increasing about 13% and price about 17%. (The relationship between these increases is multiplicative, not additive; a price index of 117 on a January-June 1950 base, times a volume index of 113 on the same base gives a value index of 133 on that base, allowing for rounding). All the leading commodities in the group showed value gains, the greatest value gains generally corresponding to the greatest price increases. The value of newsprint exports gained only 5.5%; here the average increase in unit values for the half-year as a whole was only about 2.2%. In wood pulp, on the other hand, the value increase was 78%, and the price increase about 43%. Prices in the wood products group are largely determined in the United States market and as a result the increase in these price indexes was mitigated by the 5% increase in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar since the first half of 1950. Moderate quantity increases were the rule in this group of products. Wood products have become increasingly important in Canadian exports with the greater reliance of exports on the United States market.

The non-ferrous metals group also showed generally higher values (despite a decline in the value of copper exports), but the volume index for these commodities shows an overall decline of about 3%. The average prices at which the leading base metals are sold have advanced considerably since the Korean war stimulated rearmament activity, but unfavourable market conditions in the United States reduced the volume of these shipments in the first half-year. Domestic consumption of these metals was also higher. The value increase in the non-metallic minerals group, however, was chiefly due to a volume gain of some 20%. The unit values of asbestos shipments have advanced over 1950 levels, but those of artificial abrasives have declined somewhat.

The increased value of agricultural and vegetable products exports was due chiefly to larger (in volume and value) shipments of barley, oats, fodders and flaxseed. Wheat and barley are among the few commodities showing lower unit values in 1951 than in the first half of 1950. In animal products, however, price increases were much more marked, and probably more than accounted for the 4.3% value increase shown by the group total. Here the greatest advances were in beef and beef cattle, although all of the other

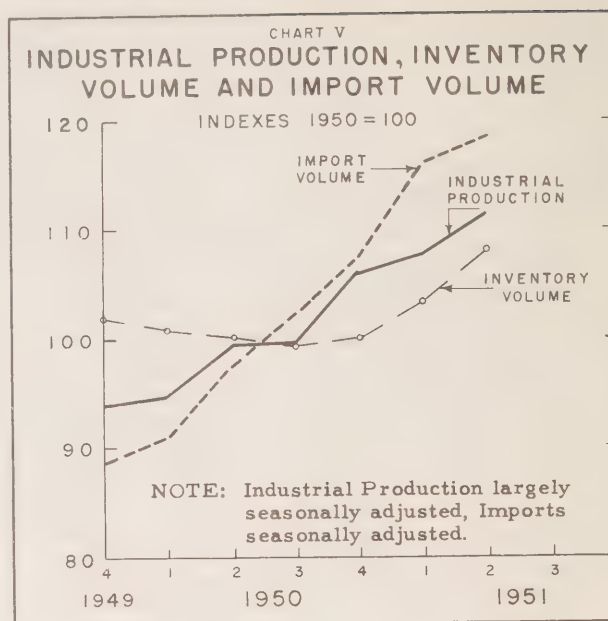
animal products shown in Table XVI show some price increases.

In the iron products group small increases in both price and volume were the rule among leading commodities. The most notable exception was non-farm machinery, where export volume rose about 50% above the low level of the first half of 1950. Some formerly important items in this group showed marked declines, the chief being locomotives. Contract deliveries of locomotives to India have formed the bulk of this item in recent years. These reached their peak in the second half of 1949 and have declined steadily since.

In imports, the greatest value increase was shown by the iron and its products group. The increase was chiefly in volume, a value rise of 43% being composed of a 36% volume gain and 5% higher prices. Within the group the sharpest percentage increase was in the value of rolling mill products imports which were almost double the value of the first half of 1950. The average unit value of rolling mill products rose by 14%, almost three times the average increase for the group. A shortage of supplies from relatively low-priced North American sources led to greater imports of rolling mill products from the United Kingdom and Europe at higher prices. Most of the other leading commodities in the group showed price increases which were closer to the group average, and the value increases include significant volume gains. The chief exception was tractors which declined slightly in value. Imports of tractors have been high for some years, and the post-war peak of demand for these goods may have been passed.

Imports of fibres and textiles showed an even sharper percentage gain in value of 71%. As the price level of these imports was some 54% above that of the first half of 1950, the volume increase was only about 11%. The very sharp increases in the prices of raw wool, raw cotton and jute piece goods referred to in earlier chapters were the chief factors in this abnormal price rise, and the higher price level seems to have discouraged Canadian importers from expanding the volume of their purchases of these goods to any great extent. Increased military demand since the Korean fighting began was the chief factor in inflating these prices. Although Canada's imports of non-metallic minerals are chiefly fuels, which also have great strategic importance, nevertheless there was little rise in the prices of these goods. In great part their supply is elastic, and increased demand for fuels has been met by increased production, with little overall price increase.

The value of agricultural and vegetable products imports increased by about 37%, but here price was again an important factor, probably accounting for more than half of the value increase. The sharpest value increase in the group - that of crude rubber - was almost entirely due to higher prices, and prices of other such important commodities as coffee, sugar and vegetable oils also showed substantial gains. There were, however, some price declines in the group as well, and a substantial increase in the vol-



ume of these imports remains after allowing for higher average prices.

As in other recent years imports of investment goods and industrial materials were high in the first half of 1951. The group of commodities shown in Table 12 (selected on the basis of their importance in imports in the calendar year 1950) accounted for a slightly smaller share of total imports than in the first half of 1950, but remained far above their 1933 proportion of the total. The lowered proportion was chiefly due to slightly smaller imports of tractors in the first half of 1951. As was noted above this market may be approaching satisfaction after three years of exceptionally heavy imports. Other industrial materials and investment goods are included in Table V; like those shown in Table 12, a majority of these showed substantial value gains. In assessing these increases it should be remembered that sharply higher prices were more characteristic of many industrial materials than of investment goods.

Not all of the increased imports of the first half of 1951 entered directly into consumption. During the first three quarters of 1950 increased industrial production drew down manufacturers' inventories to some extent. By the fourth quarter of the year, however, the Bureau's index of the value of manufacturers' inventories was rising sharply, and when these are adjusted (approximately) for the effects of higher prices their volume also seems to have begun to rise. In the first two quarters of 1950 the increase in the volume of these inventories seems to have been substantial, as manufacturers normally require larger inventories to facilitate greater production. It seems probable that part of Canada's industrial materials imports in the first half-year was absorbed in this way, although the greater part may well have met immediate use.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. The monthly bulletins **Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade** contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and area groups. Monthly reports, **Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce and Imports Entered for Consumption**, contain detailed statistics of exports and imports organized on a commodity basis. Quarterly reports, **Articles Exported to Each Country and Articles Imported from Each Country** contain the same detailed commodity information but present it on a country, rather than a commodity basis.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and published in **Trade of Canada** (three volumes) for the

calendar year. Volumes II and III give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded. Volume I supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report **The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948** and in annual reports titled **The Canadian Balance of International Payments** prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in two special reference papers: **Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9 = 100)**, and **Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 - June 1950, (1948 = 100)**. Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the **Review of Foreign Trade** and the **Canada Year Book**.

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the forms received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. Normally this method gives values approximately f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to

pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been processed at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but

rarely more) the processing of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** During 1950, it was decided that shipments of Canadian-owned military equipment to Canadian forces outside Canada would no longer be considered as exports and would therefore be excluded from Canada's trade statistics. Shipments of military equipment from Canadian military stores to other signatory powers of the North Atlantic Security Treaty which are financed under the Canadian parliament's \$300 million grant in aid of these allies, have also been excluded from the statistics of exports. These latter shipments were valued at \$56.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1950, and at \$57.4 million in the first quarter of 1951. None were recorded in the second quarter. In keeping with the first of these changes Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad will also be excluded from the statistics of imports.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Because the quantities of all commodities in Canada's trade cannot be adequately reported in the trade statistics, the price and volume indexes for domestic exports and imports are based on a combination of unit value series derived directly from the trade statistics and of specified price series from existing wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States. The specified price series are used in the computation of the price indexes where the trade figures alone do not supply the necessary coverage and representativeness. The volume indexes are then derived by deflating indexes of the declared values of exports and imports by the price indexes.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyre type, that is, the weights used in the computations are those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$ where P_1

is the price of an individual commodity in a current period, P_0 the price of an individual commodity in the base period, and Q_0 the quantity of an individual commodity in the base period. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$.

Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months and calendar years

only. Approximate quarterly and semi-annual indexes are calculated by simply averaging the monthly values. Although such indexes are somewhat less accurate than would result from a separate computation based on the original data, the margin of error is too small to justify a lengthy separate computation.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been necessary in order to assure representativeness in the price series. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resultant volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups, rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948 = 100)", D.B.S., 1950; or annual issues of the "Review of Foreign Trade".

deducted from total imports because of their special relationship to the Canadian trade content; otherwise

the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and other for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for

example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in most cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities and purchases.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 13. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, however, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this review.

TABLE 13. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Item	1938	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June 1951
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Domestic Exports:					
Non-Commercial:					
Settlers' effects	2,520	12,629	10,938	10,875	5,083
Private donations and gifts	1	9,248	7,053	3,495	2,733
Contractors' outfits	36	15	0	2	0
Canadian military stores ³	1	1,471	1	3	3
Special:					
Motion picture films	1	1,477	1,458	1,405	944
Total, non-commercial items	2,556	23,363	17,992	14,371	7,816
Percent of total domestic exports	0.31	0.76	0.60	0.46	0.45
Total, special and non-commercial items	2,556	24,840	19,450	15,776	8,760
Percent of total domestic exports	0.31	0.81	0.65	0.51	0.50
Imports:					
Non-commercial:					
Settlers' effects	3,099	14,030	13,527	12,391	9,783
Bequests, donations and gifts	314	808	788	827	328
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	245	1,128	1,749	1,329	586
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. forces ⁴	143	2,383	1,936	1,029	1,534
Special:					
Motion picture films	405	1,296	1,456	1,586	898
Advertising matter	1,605	3,181	3,866	4,507	2,396
Tourist purchases	8,715	316	28,847	33,090	16,176
Total, non-commercial items	3,801	18,348	18,001	15,575	12,231
Percent of total imports	0.56	0.70	0.65	0.49	0.58
Total, special and non-commercial items	14,526	23,140	52,170	54,757	31,701
Percent of total imports	2.14	0.88	1.89	1.73	1.51

1. Not available.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. In 1950 it was decided to exclude these stores altogether from the trade statistics.

4. Excluded from imports in calculating the price and volume indexes.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. Therefore the amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often take place without gold moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade except for some relatively small items containing gold for commercial use. This is done despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for export. To supplement the trade statistics, figures showing the "net exports of

non-monetary gold" are published regularly (see Part II, Table XXIII).

The term "net exports of non-monetary gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to designate Canadian gold production available for export. It is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. In plain language, the series represents new gold production available for export. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 5.5% in the period 1946-50).

Because the value of net exports of non-monetary gold is calculated on a production basis, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Indeed much of the "net exports" are offset, in the balance of payments accounts, by the rise in stocks of monetary gold held by the government rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. However, because Canada's customary passive balance of trade with the United States outweighs any other passive balance in her trade, and because the United States is the usual market for Canadian gold production, the net exports of non-monetary gold can be considered as having a special bilateral significance.

Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief outline of some chief sources of discrepancy is included here¹.

- (1) **Valuation.** Various trading countries use different valuation principles in compiling their statistics. Among the more common are f.o.b. at frontier of export and c.i.f. to frontier of import. Canada uses an f.o.b. point of shipment principle. The use of arbitrary valuations for some purposes by many countries is a particularly noteworthy source of discrepancy. And occasionally when currency relationships are disturbed the use by different countries of different exchangerates for converting invoice

values expressed in a foreign currency may lead to statistical discrepancies.

- (2) **Coverage of Trade Statistics.** Few countries include all commodities which cross their borders in their trade statistics - Canada, for example, excludes gold. But there is no generally accepted list of commodities excluded or given special treatment by all countries. Furthermore many countries include all or a large proportion of their warehouse trade in their statistics, others, like Canada, do not.
- (3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".
- (4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** Some countries credit their trade to the country to which or from which goods are con-

1. See also "Difference in Canadian and Foreign Trade Statistics", *Foreign Trade*, May 26, 1951; "Review of Foreign Trade", 1947 edition pp. 10-14, 1949 edition pp. 53-4; "Supplements" to the United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

signed, others to the countries in which goods originate or are finally consumed. Differences with respect to these practices can easily cause wide discrepancies in two countries' statistics of trade with each other.

- (5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a

considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period, will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

The Index of Concentration¹

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

Dr. Hirschman has designed an index which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If P_1 represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \quad \text{or} \quad I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The square of the sum of a series of numbers is greater than the sum of the squares of the individual numbers. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements mentioned above.

The index can be used for two purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade from year to year, and can also be used to compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the concentration of a country's trade on individual commodities. In the present Review only the first of these measures is presented.

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., "National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade", University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ¹
Domestic Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1947	2,774,902	1,034,226	751,198	55,085	352,922	347,794	129,771	103,906
1948	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	55,055	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1947 1Q	597,117	231,947	142,894	9,426	69,724	76,106	35,214	31,805
2Q	731,342	250,035	209,746	13,079	103,259	102,013	28,770	24,440
3Q	676,423	250,973	189,987	13,424	88,344	81,596	30,356	21,743
4Q	770,020	301,271	208,572	19,155	91,594	88,078	35,430	25,918
1948 1Q	672,022	312,333	175,790	9,448	52,402	72,364	26,159	23,525
2Q	728,096	333,716	183,580	14,092	72,474	71,593	33,038	19,605
3Q	758,032	394,887	156,786	16,572	64,261	78,552	28,889	18,084
4Q	917,288	460,051	170,758	14,943	96,249	94,323	35,664	45,300
1949 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
Total Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1947	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	57,130	355,261	349,757	132,314	107,067
1948	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	56,428	287,110	318,192	125,119	112,299
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1947 1Q	604,206	236,772	143,293	9,702	69,988	76,538	36,018	31,894
2Q	741,030	256,173	210,366	13,452	104,098	102,690	29,523	24,729
3Q	686,005	256,947	190,845	13,979	89,100	82,027	30,910	22,197
4Q	780,550	306,706	209,160	19,997	92,074	88,502	35,862	28,247
1948 1Q	680,280	317,260	176,072	9,698	52,766	72,825	26,504	25,154
2Q	738,585	339,054	183,968	14,472	72,797	71,931	33,368	22,994
3Q	766,034	400,800	157,322	16,913	64,555	78,790	29,213	18,442
4Q	925,130	465,070	171,334	15,344	96,992	94,647	36,033	45,710
1949 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951 - concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ¹
Imports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1947	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	9,427	155,563	57,567	159,141	28,196
1948	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1947 1Q	559,764	439,993	38,598	514	30,437	11,407	31,675	7,140
2Q	696,972	540,946	46,037	1,311	43,554	20,144	38,429	6,551
3Q	639,496	487,250	48,366	4,994	37,404	12,387	42,014	7,081
4Q	677,712	506,490	56,369	2,607	44,168	13,630	47,024	7,425
1948 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	29,635	10,815	48,763	8,026
2Q	684,781	459,346	78,068	1,495	59,050	17,244	56,309	11,269
3Q	653,267	438,266	78,162	3,941	50,227	15,261	60,195	7,215
4Q	713,603	483,029	82,210	3,783	54,560	28,063	53,993	7,965
1949 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,549	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,231	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,063
2Q	1,158,529	792,959	132,465	—	85,210	49,234	72,293	26,368
Trade Balance								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1947	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+564,294	+47,703	+199,698	+292,190	- 26,828	+78,871
1948	+473,083	- 283,578	+389,195	+45,336	+ 93,638	+246,810	- 96,142	+77,824
1949	+261,246	- 427,836	+401,811	+ 8,636	+116,181	+145,236	- 65,653	+82,870
1950	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	—	- 41,577	+ 88,710	- 66,930	+14,308
1947 1Q	+ 44,442	- 203,221	+104,695	+ 9,188	+ 39,551	+ 65,132	+ 4,343	+24,755
2Q	+ 44,058	- 284,773	+164,329	+12,140	+ 60,544	+ 82,546	- 8,905	+18,178
3Q	+ 46,508	- 230,303	+142,480	+ 8,984	+ 51,696	+ 69,640	- 11,104	+15,116
4Q	+102,838	- 199,784	+152,791	+17,391	+ 47,906	+ 74,872	- 11,161	+20,822
1948 1Q	+ 94,985	- 107,862	+115,010	+ 7,826	+ 23,131	+ 62,010	- 22,258	+17,123
2Q	+ 53,804	- 120,291	+105,900	+12,978	+ 13,747	+ 54,687	- 24,941	+11,725
3Q	+112,767	- 37,466	+ 79,160	+12,972	+ 14,328	+ 63,529	- 30,983	+11,227
4Q	+211,528	- 17,959	+ 89,124	+11,561	+ 42,432	+ 66,584	- 17,960	+37,745
1949 1Q	- 553	- 132,772	+ 63,194	+ 8,636	+ 30,685	+ 23,298	- 15,235	+21,641
2Q	+ 29,606	- 175,501	+110,962	—	+ 37,046	+ 47,080	- 7,730	+17,748
3Q	+ 64,022	- 123,419	+114,290	—	+ 28,750	+ 39,283	- 19,379	+24,496
4Q	+168,172	+ 3,856	+113,365	—	+ 19,700	+ 35,575	- 23,309	+18,985
1950 1Q	+ 7,531	- 38,098	+ 25,657	—	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	- 19,772	+16,915
2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	—	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	—	- 22,733	+ 21,406	- 24,257	- 2,392
4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	—	- 23,269	+ 33,981	- 16,154	- 4,710
1951 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	—	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+12,590
2Q	- 215,517	- 204,616	+ 8,124	—	- 25,460	+ 14,308	- 29,012	+21,140

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1948		1949		1950		1951
	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	23,539	31,516	9,229 ²	—	—	—	—
United States	646,049	854,938	690,860	812,599	904,949	1,116,038	1,109,846
Alaska	143	722	501	507	436	523	446
St. Pierre and Miquelon	533	899	585	623	498	563	534
Greenland	30	58	9	18	23	111	78
Commonwealth Countries	23,539	31,515	9,229	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	653,372	849,999	691,955	813,746	905,907	1,117,235	1,110,905
Total, North America	676,911	881,514	701,184	813,746	905,907	1,117,235	1,110,905
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	2,163	1,939	2,072	1,544	1,455	1,536	1,798
British Honduras	521	630	348	252	204	287	240
Bahamas	2,134	1,502	1,240	1,028	1,013	924	1,081
Barbados	2,807	2,847	2,745	2,268	1,698	1,276	2,140
Jamaica	7,600	4,750	4,420	4,613	3,734	3,761	4,486
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,926	3,251	2,473	2,042	1,630	1,583	1,999
Trinidad and Tobago	8,612	8,493	6,812	5,513	3,810	3,666	4,562
American Virgin Islands	61	55	65	61	69	87	105
Costa Rica	482	734	869	990	1,078	1,234	988
Cuba	5,411	5,576	6,525	7,866	7,881	10,124	9,356
Dominican Republic	1,074	1,312	973	1,221	1,292	1,662	1,849
El Salvador	570	533	423	504	620	847	945
French West Indies	500	38	25	45	7	32	19
Guatemala	787	761	663	1,034	1,173	1,228	1,223
Haiti	777	616	842	760	1,138	1,375	1,121
Honduras	321	356	369	309	227	386	3,168
Mexico	8,005	7,040	7,379	8,032	7,064	10,560	11,557
Netherlands Antilles	1,293	882	1,048	955	3,397	1,067	1,000
Nicaragua	320	381	350	288	414	342	533
Panama	1,181	2,942	10,054	3,578	3,881	5,138	3,245
Puerto Rico	851	1,449	2,058	3,904	4,282	3,361	3,889
Commonwealth Countries	26,763	23,413	20,110	17,260	13,545	13,032	16,305
Foreign Countries	21,632	22,676	31,643	29,547	32,524	37,443	38,999
Total, Central America and Antilles	48,395	46,089	51,753	46,807	46,069	50,475	55,304
South America:							
British Guiana	4,628	3,601	3,306	2,370	2,132	1,920	2,292
Falkland Islands	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Argentina	9,777	6,903	1,632	1,270	8,614	4,746	2,654
Bolivia	498	548	671	1,237	264	2,003	1,656
Brazil	12,463	16,138	9,121	8,138	4,724	11,082	14,082
Chile	1,674	2,821	1,719	1,914	994	5,870	2,367
Colombia	4,659	3,747	4,474	3,538	6,259	8,547	6,852
Ecuador	526	782	925	802	464	968	1,418
French Guiana	103	26	122	7	4	1	2
Paraguay	53	316	55	78	29	81	56
Peru	1,315	1,214	3,731	3,319	1,517	2,227	2,403
Surinam	428	267	386	574	505	358	553
Uruguay	1,786	2,415	1,315	967	607	1,311	2,273
Venezuela	7,517	9,418	10,982	16,707	12,585	12,872	12,002
Commonwealth Countries	4,628	3,601	3,312	5,683	2,132	1,921	2,292
Foreign Countries	40,801	44,592	35,135	38,549	36,564	50,066	46,319
Total, South America	45,429	48,193	38,447	44,232	38,696	51,987	48,611

1. Under \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - continued

Country	1948		1949		1950		1951
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	359,370	327,544	335,604	369,352	235,917	233,993	253,523
Austria	2,385	725	2,883	823	1,472	897	1,007
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,579	18,456	20,283	36,242	20,233	46,118	33,443
Denmark	2,160	5,588	2,537	572	498	425	1,254
France	32,089	60,874	22,816	13,188	9,745	8,658	13,390
Germany	6,850	6,364	17,493	5,958	3,411	5,462	8,560
Iceland	1,297	548	692	51	395	452	319
Ireland	4,330	4,927	3,986	5,066	6,222	7,099	8,033
Netherlands	20,052	23,632	6,916	6,843	5,085	3,532	4,598
Norway	12,339	11,090	8,843	12,893	7,157	11,767	11,706
Sweden	4,544	2,663	2,525	2,991	1,860	2,390	1,706
Switzerland	9,455	9,934	13,736	18,545	8,320	18,115	8,714
Commonwealth Countries	359,370	327,544	335,604	369,351	235,917	233,993	253,523
Foreign Countries	110,080	144,801	102,711	103,172	64,398	104,914	92,730
Total, North-Western Europe	469,450	472,345	438,315	472,523	300,315	338,907	346,253
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	3	12	267	69	96	233	312
Malta	671	2,579	2,054	1,851	1,881	2,799	144
Greece	6,163	3,500	1,063	1,552	941	892	1,951
Italy	15,297	17,082	5,891	6,676	4,847	10,629	15,448
Portugal	1,469	3,712	5,500	2,905	3,035	2,606	2,243
Azores and Madeira	63	14	41	60	100	110	110
Spain	384	212	156	231	3,609	2,033	474
Commonwealth Countries	674	2,591	2,320	1,921	1,978	3,031	455
Foreign Countries	23,378	24,518	12,650	11,425	12,533	16,269	20,226
Total, Southern Europe	24,052	27,109	14,970	13,346	14,511	19,300	20,681
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	40	50	0	0	0	1	1
Bulgaria	93	30	50	229	146	69	8
Czechoslovakia	8,981	2,414	1,939	1,091	876	1,303	290
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finland	1,489	791	365	242	386	214	610
Hungary	458	362	66	9	62	24	24
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Poland	2,855	2,949	254	1,691	1,202	230	83
Roumania	176	264	71	267	86	36	3
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	95	17	31	62	117	65	7
Yugoslavia	644	1,606	161	573	598	220	625
Total, Eastern Europe	14,829	8,484	2,938	4,164	3,473	2,162	1,649
Middle East:							
Aden	560	2,093	33	24	7	24	17
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	5	24	13	57	18	23
Arabia	2	2	2,321	821	503	372	712
Egypt	3,313	6,892	3,865	897	2,839	877	773
Ethiopia	44	30	30	12	27	27	60
Iran	274	410	1,330	10,657	585	408	582
Iraq	650	181	341	131	46	24	242
Israel	836	4,200	5,300	7,409	7,370	4,756	5,697
Jordan	2	2	152	59	43	3	75
Syria and Lebanon	191	5,903	2,828	450	526	936	2,149
Tripoli	1	4	11	0	372	2	191
Other Italian Africa	1	0	0	92	0	184	1
Turkey	633	1,379	2,904	11,217	1,534	2,210	1,766
Commonwealth Countries	597	2,098	57	37	64	41	40
Foreign Countries	5,942	18,999	19,081	31,745	13,845	9,799	12,246
Total, Middle East	6,539	21,097	19,138	31,782	13,909	9,840	12,286

1. Under \$500.00.

2. Not listed separately.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — concluded

Country	1948		1949		1950		1951
	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	887	823	1,325	834	3,852	501	1,636
India	10,748	22,950	41,637	30,914	14,629	16,891	22,262
Pakistan	891	6,884	9,630	8,467	6,363	2,318	2,876
Federation of Malaya	4,082	5,206	3,168	2,269	2,657	1,440	4,420
Hong Kong	3,722	4,534	4,139	5,960	3,764	4,240	4,220
Other British East Indies	16	0	1	1	24	8	1
Afghanistan	24	18	2	12	49	3	16
Burma	104	69	49	5	6	24	37
China	16,012	13,116	8,021	5,780	1,517	540	90
French East Indies	258	240	140	37	24	45	130
Indonesia	3,607	4,352	2,935	1,705	1,868	1,184	2,641
Japan	2,279	5,722	2,079	3,781	11,475	9,058	35,729
Korea	20	3	19	214	1,103	40	94
Philippines	3,315	6,495	5,972	8,011	6,209	4,620	8,107
Portuguese Asia	40	64	153	9	54	49	30
Siam	257	352	364	388	735	465	852
Commonwealth Countries	20,345	40,399	59,901	48,444	31,287	25,400	35,414
Foreign Countries	25,917	30,431	19,735	19,941	23,041	16,028	47,728
Total, Other Asia	46,262	70,830	79,636	68,385	54,328	41,428	83,142
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	2,127	1,346	993	737	335	514	529
Northern Rhodesia	226	380	305	248	120	275	109
Southern Rhodesia	1,296	1,415	1,570	1,095	484	718	948
Union of South Africa	34,433	48,815	40,667	37,046	22,863	19,698	23,182
Other British South Africa	2	4	5	10	3	2	1
Gambia	25	1	2	6	10	2	14
Gold Coast	1,012	1,060	759	730	286	295	494
Nigeria	510	366	908	160	105	142	236
Sierra Leone	518	199	159	144	131	88	113
Other British West Africa	0	6	0	1	1	0	0
Belgian Congo	921	1,320	1,266	1,193	721	1,750	1,831
French Africa	1,560	1,187	1,904	339	1,174	753	1,273
Liberia	76	53	75	44	50	59	1,239
Madagascar	359	49	54	173	75	42	21
Morocco	468	1,232	595	673	930	770	837
Portuguese Africa	2,070	1,188	1,790	1,814	1,095	1,607	1,630
Canary Islands	1	11	29	20	66	171	8
Spanish Africa	42	12	10	85	55	7	66
Commonwealth Countries	40,150	53,590	45,369	40,174	24,336	21,735	25,626
Foreign Countries	5,496	5,054	5,721	4,343	4,167	5,156	6,906
Total, Other Africa	45,646	58,644	51,090	44,517	28,503	26,891	32,532
Oceania:							
Australia	17,611	20,646	16,639	18,724	16,431	19,015	19,423
New Zealand	9,247	9,128	6,529	7,960	4,839	6,144	5,387
Fiji	437	55	362	236	155	79	237
Other British Oceania	93	63	15	46	3	12	77
French Oceania	30	123	126	169	519	218	318
Hawaii	1,643	4,224	3,371	4,940	2,848	3,982	3,354
United States Oceania	161	157	104	78	116	89	87
Commonwealth Countries	27,388	29,891	23,545	26,966	21,428	25,250	25,127
Foreign Countries	1,834	4,505	3,601	5,186	3,484	4,287	3,758
Total, Oceania	29,222	34,396	27,146	32,152	24,912	29,537	28,885
Total, Commonwealth Countries	503,455	514,643	499,448	506,523	330,687	324,402	358,783
Total, France and Dependencies	35,901	64,669	26,368	15,252	12,977	11,081	16,524
Total, United States and Dependencies	648,908	861,543	696,958	822,089	912,701	1,124,079	1,117,727
Total, All Countries	1,400,119	1,675,319	1,424,617	1,568,344	1,430,624	1,687,763	1,740,248

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	1948		1949		1950		1951
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	3,367	7,724	918 ²	—	—	—	—
United States	884,468	921,295	1,008,779	943,081	1,004,546	1,125,930	1,471,107
Alaska	747	576	344	874	550	426	502
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	10	7	5	7	10	7
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	3,367	7,724	918	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	885,216	921,880	1,009,130	943,960	1,005,103	1,126,367	1,471,617
Total, North America	888,583	929,604	1,010,048	943,960	1,005,103	1,126,367	1,471,617
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	19	120	76	68	26	61	44
British Honduras	438	396	201	94	29	416	403
Bahamas	302	346	497	321	259	273	162
Barbados	3,052	3,335	2,342	4,738	3,914	6,143	7,175
Jamaica	4,570	4,987	7,733	8,844	6,676	12,404	7,769
Leeward and Windward Islands	96	212	139	158	171	224	425
Trinidad and Tobago	3,614	5,413	8,072	6,503	7,270	7,935	7,508
American Virgin Islands	11	35	3	11	8	4	164
Costa Rica	1,909	1,200	1,287	832	1,400	1,978	4,032
Cuba	10,360	12,246	3,450	3,112	1,944	2,190	2,777
Dominican Republic	6,418	10,852	3,241	581	656	524	686
El Salvador	893	273	699	355	341	507	875
French West Indies	45	12	27	96	1	0	1
Guatemala	4,228	3,981	2,253	3,490	2,472	3,309	2,913
Haiti	97	79	480	546	857	912	1,737
Honduras	2,370	3,812	2,853	4,133	2,654	2,967	2,125
Mexico	16,970	10,288	7,880	17,614	13,576	19,398	10,956
Netherlands Antilles	4,164	3,122	523	3,190	4,884	12,452	5,522
Nicaragua	130	42	53	126	200	139	350
Panama	364	862	1,238	1,334	3,174	2,304	1,414
Puerto Rico	856	727	362	161	112	819	488
Commonwealth Countries	12,090	14,809	19,060	20,725	18,346	27,456	23,486
Foreign Countries	48,816	47,531	24,350	35,581	32,277	47,504	34,039
Total, Central America and Antilles	60,906	62,340	43,410	56,306	50,623	74,960	57,525
South America:							
British Guiana	5,783	9,597	7,252	15,103	7,117	14,618	7,482
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,729	1,017	2,049	1,275	2,946	7,967	10,566
Bolivia	0	0	37	2,012	1,197	1,245	1,082
Brazil	9,822	10,737	9,203	11,960	11,405	16,773	20,118
Chile	239	93	381	217	229	1,124	1,346
Colombia	4,315	4,353	4,940	7,648	5,311	8,031	6,198
Ecuador	178	711	417	720	577	896	1,010
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	164	66	129	245	186	164	243
Peru	141	1,848	1,470	995	2,086	1,875	3,599
Surinam	556	317	215	111	0	228	363
Uruguay	286	428	281	788	682	2,088	3,317
Venezuela	43,457	51,301	44,109	47,588	38,161	49,103	58,455
Commonwealth Countries	5,783	9,597	7,252	15,103	7,117	14,618	7,482
Foreign Countries	63,889	70,869	63,231	73,559	62,780	89,494	106,297
Total, South America	69,672	80,466	70,483	88,662	69,897	104,112	113,779

1. Under \$500.00

2. January to March only.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - continued

Country	1948		1949		1950		1951
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	139,130	160,372	163,215	144,235	187,177	217,036	224,606
Austria.....	194	87	132	250	318	646	2,437
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6,136	7,525	11,513	7,509	9,222	13,573	17,339
Denmark.....	1,142	8,443	1,373	520	417	989	930
France.....	5,364	7,284	6,509	6,800	5,323	9,346	10,379
Germany.....	449	1,280	3,758	3,376	4,172	6,854	12,643
Iceland.....	16	60	16	36	11	222	3
Ireland.....	26	59	39	32	60	88	388
Netherlands.....	2,163	3,668	3,659	3,029	2,863	6,033	6,292
Norway.....	317	786	421	791	533	872	889
Sweden.....	1,386	1,377	1,818	1,656	1,896	3,249	3,994
Switzerland.....	3,512	3,932	4,431	6,471	6,810	7,654	7,202
Commonwealth Countries.....	139,130	160,372	163,215	144,235	187,177	217,036	224,606
Foreign Countries.....	20,705	34,502	33,669	30,469	31,625	49,524	62,495
Total, North-Western Europe.....	159,835	194,874	196,884	174,704	218,802	266,560	287,101
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Malta.....	1	5	9	12	4	16	19
Greece.....	108	144	70	65	99	104	113
Italy.....	2,952	4,029	4,576	4,472	3,918	5,455	7,274
Portugal.....	524	653	635	716	672	1,026	864
Azores and Madeira.....	143	221	321	233	210	177	212
Spain.....	1,492	1,094	1,063	1,364	1,646	1,912	4,660
Commonwealth Countries.....	1	5	9	12	4	18	19
Foreign Countries.....	5,218	6,034	6,665	6,850	6,545	8,673	13,123
Total, Southern Europe.....	5,218	6,039	6,674	6,862	6,549	8,691	13,142
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria.....	1	0	1	0	0	4	2
Czechoslovakia.....	2,049	2,760	4,258	2,143	3,123	2,913	2,941
Estonia.....	0	4	2	9	2	28	83
Finland.....	10	29	22	23	170	47	68
Hungary.....	82	21	41	35	15	21	70
Latvia.....	0	1	2	2	2	1	17
Lithuania.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	6
Poland.....	8	14	61	122	115	242	761
Roumania.....	11	8	3	0	1	19	10
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	2	2	3	8	5	75	37
Yugoslavia.....	1	4	12	33	46	76	117
Total, Eastern Europe.....	2,162	2,846	4,408	2,373	3,478	3,425	4,111
Middle East:							
Aden.....	294	5,237	527	357	0	12	22
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	33	11	14	17	36	28
Arabia.....	2	2	4,050	8,077	11,779	16,336	11,923
Egypt.....	1,423	67	114	41	157	502	462
Ethiopia.....	16	22	21	28	12	19	26
Iran.....	73	886	181	107	85	107	305
Iraq.....	639	160	378	1,040	38	1,163	1,007
Israel.....	25	24	231	273	278	212	534
Jordan.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Syria and Lebanon.....	10	18	19	410	29	33	5,735
Tripoli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Italian Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Turkey.....	648	416	1,028	179	481	799	903
Commonwealth Countries.....	297	5,270	538	371	17	49	50
Foreign Countries.....	2,835	1,592	6,022	10,155	12,861	19,172	20,899
Total, Middle East.....	3,132	6,862	6,560	10,526	12,878	19,221	20,949

1. Under \$500.00
2. Not listed separately.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - concluded

Country	1948		1949		1950		1951
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	July - Dec.	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	5,510	5,672	6,274	5,361	8,032	9,572	11,326
India	21,595	11,805	13,692	12,541	20,440	16,822	23,732
Pakistan	601	705	769	424	927	779	1,466
Federation of Malaya	9,773	12,105	10,545	5,642	9,450	19,402	34,974
Hong Kong	876	990	961	2,028	1,002	1,201	1,473
Other British East Indies	30	22	21	0	15	32	1,916
Afghanistan	0	0	0	3	16	93	32
Burma	6	0	32	0	0	0	2
China	2,770	1,142	1,668	1,679	3,325	1,974	1,362
French East Indies	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	152	2,109	819	635	239	489	512
Japan	423	2,721	1,831	3,720	4,988	7,099	6,170
Korea	0	0	0	1	17	18	0
Philippines	5,041	1,401	1,320	2,883	3,232	3,193	5,961
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siam	40	39	43	29	940	241	1,281
Commonwealth Countries	38,385	31,299	32,263	25,997	39,865	47,808	74,888
Foreign Countries	8,433	7,420	5,714	8,949	12,757	13,106	15,322
Total, Other Asia	46,818	38,719	37,977	34,946	52,622	60,914	90,210
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	4,773	4,770	1,684	4,410	5,920	9,147	5,713
Northern Rhodesia	1	18	26	33	32	19	5
Southern Rhodesia	107	377	192	606	103	298	366
Union of South Africa	1,624	2,192	2,402	1,460	2,282	2,682	3,044
Other British South Africa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	5,167	4,584	4,317	2,392	3,346	5,653	1,738
Nigeria	3,162	1,777	2,400	193	884	602	298
Sierra Leone	4	1	0	10	15	279	34
Other British West Africa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belgian Congo	970	674	393	310	426	1,055	1,878
French Africa	5	107	12	5	101	442	145
Liberia	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	22	6	8	1	8	0	22
Morocco	122	224	77	65	153	551	460
Portuguese Africa	77	0	6	206	109	0	10
Canary Islands	4	3	9	2	4	2	6
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	14,838	13,720	11,022	9,102	12,584	18,677	11,218
Foreign Countries	1,207	1,014	512	588	800	2,051	2,523
Total, Other Africa	16,045	14,734	11,534	9,690	13,384	20,728	13,741
Oceania:							
Australia	8,657	18,758	12,000	15,429	9,595	23,208	18,587
New Zealand	5,924	5,679	5,599	3,311	4,622	7,233	8,556
Fiji	2,685	5,590	3,629	4,368	4,861	5,333	2,515
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	0	0	3	414	438	38	12
Hawaii	438	358	168	193	197	298	542
United States Oceania	0	0	0	85	0	115	0
Commonwealth Countries	17,265	30,027	21,227	23,109	19,078	35,775	29,658
Foreign Countries	438	358	170	692	635	450	554
Total, Oceania	17,703	30,385	21,397	23,801	19,713	36,225	30,212
Total, Commonwealth Countries	231,156	272,824	255,505	238,653	284,187	361,438	371,407
Total, France and Dependencies	5,559	7,652	6,643	7,386	6,030	10,388	11,027
Total, United States and Dependencies	886,521	922,990	1,009,656	944,405	1,005,413	1,127,592	1,472,804
Total, All Countries	1,270,076	1,366,869	1,409,377	1,351,830	1,453,051	1,721,202	2,102,387

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to all Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	363,436	409,571	298,807	338,091	355,937	+ 19.1
2	Wheat	201,345	233,813	156,582	169,032	148,631	- 5.1
7	Wheat flour.....	50,058	47,635	50,252	43,587	66,742	+ 32.8
14	Whisky	15,983	16,720	17,078	24,604	23,698	+ 38.8
25	Barley	5,766	19,706	7,791	15,651	13,847	+ 77.7
31	Oats	5,861	12,672	6,480	10,091	18,330	+ 182.9
36	Fodders, n.o.p.....	4,950	4,983	5,982	8,053	11,863	+ 98.3
38	Flaxseed, chiefly for crushing	6,384	9,512	1,654	11,205	4,994	+ 201.9
	Animals and Animal Products.....	137,543	200,878	167,603	198,172	174,874	+ 4.3
11	Cattle, chiefly for beef	15,370	30,776	29,289	32,397	27,662	- 5.6
13	Fish, fresh and frozen	13,750	21,002	18,365	31,346	22,777	+ 24.0
19	Beef and veal, fresh.....	8,880	21,749	13,379	20,840	26,657	+ 99.2
21	Fish, cured	8,064	15,648	14,104	14,512	12,761	- 9.5
22	Bacon and hams	9,592	14,584	20,227	8,080	2,521	- 87.5
24	Fur skins, undressed	13,626	8,907	13,040	10,752	19,132	+ 46.7
29	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	7,887	7,416	7,997	9,443	9,684	+ 21.1
32	Cheese	3,873	12,384	3,101	13,450	1,181	- 61.9
33	Molluscs and crustaceans	7,592	5,877	8,650	7,069	8,683	+ 0.4
35	Hides and skins (except furs).....	7,016	7,342	7,662	6,748	7,322	- 4.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	15,507	9,710	10,772	18,801	17,648	+ 63.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	408,186	467,132	485,324	627,621	643,123	+ 32.5
1	Newsprint paper	200,677	233,205	235,464	250,283	248,502	+ 5.5
3	Planks and boards	67,909	92,511	108,239	182,608	150,605	+ 39.1
4	Wood pulp.....	87,696	82,979	91,989	116,566	163,360	+ 77.6
18	Pulpwood	14,697	16,620	13,260	21,508	24,534	+ 85.0
20	Shingles	6,907	9,896	12,269	20,132	16,037	+ 30.7
40	Plywoods and veneers	4,758	2,945	5,724	6,591	9,616	+ 68.0
	Iron and its Products	154,624	138,240	126,275	124,834	143,418	+ 13.6
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	53,883	30,244	47,448	31,064	54,715	+ 15.3
15	Automobiles, trucks and parts	17,754	21,054	19,313	20,915	21,637	+ 12.0
23	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,972	14,868	11,334	14,310	18,250	+ 61.0
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,109	2,848	7,882	13,449	4,807	- 39.0
30	Ferro-alloys.....	12,794	6,388	6,554	10,522	13,596	+ 107.4
37	Iron ore.....	2,616	11,501	3,015	10,294	4,036	+ 33.9
39	Locomotives and parts.....	8,324	19,788	8,476	3,984	1,008	- 88.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	217,243	209,365	208,949	248,313	252,966	+ 21.1
5	Nickel.....	48,918	43,406	52,171	53,129	59,410	+ 13.9
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	41,579	49,453	52,776	50,430	54,888	+ 4.0
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	40,847	43,205	42,129	40,861	37,198	- 11.7
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	29,187	26,513	22,780	35,930	33,771	+ 48.2
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	22,004	19,882	12,390	25,715	20,671	+ 66.8
28	Platinum metals and scrap	10,693	7,353	7,367	13,848	15,794	+ 114.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	29,138	44,572	47,866	55,789	62,194	+ 29.9
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	9,273	27,661	29,031	33,721	40,091	+ 38.1
34	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	6,790	4,676	6,597	8,170	10,309	+ 56.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	38,911	31,787	50,143¹	50,382¹	60,403¹	+ 20.5
16	Fertilizers, chemical	22,442	16,943	21,536	17,338	18,897	- 12.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	60,028	57,090	34,883	25,761	29,686	- 14.9
26	Ships sold	25,177	15,982	15,888	6,245	6,038	- 62.0
	Total Domestic Exports To All Countries	1,424,617	1,568,344	1,430,624	1,687,763	1,740,248	+ 21.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,140,002	1,290,649	1,215,264	1,424,472	1,454,256	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	80.0	82.3	84.9	84.4	83.6	

1. The high level of chemicals and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE V. Imports from all Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	176,273	201,120	211,598	272,878	288,941	+ 36.6
9	Sugar, raw	29,673	35,953	27,809	48,600	30,064	+ 8.1
16	Coffee, green.....	12,522	16,063	17,591	24,073	25,122	+ 42.8
19	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	9,520	8,142	11,355	23,007	43,627	+ 284.2
22	Vegetable oils, (except essential oils).....	9,504	11,270	13,440	17,175	26,795	+ 99.4
24	Tea, black.....	11,182	9,944	15,556	12,747	12,165	- 21.8
26	Citrus fruits, fresh	12,153	10,114	13,613	10,919	14,431	+ 6.0
28	Vegetables, fresh	13,282	5,178	17,274	5,985	18,802	+ 8.8
30	Nuts.....	11,540	11,647	12,946	9,426	13,609	+ 5.1
33	Bananas, fresh	7,006	10,028	9,193	10,248	9,288	+ 1.0
40	Indian corn.....	2,689	9,593	3,634	12,600	5,723	+ 57.5
	Animals and Animal Products.....	39,281	34,816	38,419	48,549	68,621	+ 78.6
35	Fur skins, undressed	10,085	6,210	9,908	8,854	12,929	+ 30.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	191,987	141,045	167,255	197,254	285,997	+ 71.0
7	Cotton, raw	32,972	32,704	35,174	53,287	59,980	+ 70.5
14	Cotton piece goods.....	37,060	15,606	23,147	22,754	35,907	+ 55.1
21	Wool piece goods	25,343	16,404	16,251	15,468	22,499	+ 38.4
23	Wool noils, tops, waste	10,500	8,055	11,430	17,070	28,182	+ 146.6
25	Wool, raw	10,813	8,036	11,621	15,184	27,173	+ 133.8
32	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	7,721	8,991	8,672	10,995	12,477	+ 43.9
39	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	6,770	6,074	8,413	8,383	10,187	+ 21.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	41,436	44,891	47,288	53,078	69,345	+ 46.6
27	Paperboard, paper and products	10,015	10,054	10,973	12,460	17,049	+ 55.4
34	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	7,497	8,570	9,694	9,747	12,329	+ 27.2
	Iron and its Products.....	487,368	404,183	479,441	500,788	687,024	+ 43.3
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	115,688	100,594	110,510	115,731	163,482	+ 47.9
3	Automobile parts (except engines).....	60,223	57,526	75,731	82,673	111,471	+ 47.2
5	Tractors and parts	62,297	56,209	68,022	40,298	67,826	- 0.3
6	Rolling mill products	63,408	34,685	39,703	53,936	78,030	+ 96.5
10	Passenger automobiles and buses	16,922	22,048	37,125	38,204	47,412	+ 27.7
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	35,367	23,339	30,435	22,888	34,995	+ 15.0
13	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	25,281	20,329	23,767	23,300	37,336	+ 57.1
18	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	16,576	11,569	17,273	18,121	20,864	+ 20.8
38	Iron ore.....	3,948	8,109	2,838	13,964	4,916	+ 73.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	86,410	88,282	97,473	118,054	148,327	+ 52.2
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	34,213	35,589	40,416	42,169	60,371	+ 49.4
31	Platinum, palladium and iridium.....	6,040	4,696	9,961	11,379	9,624	- 3.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	248,370	286,959	258,800	352,942	313,761	+ 21.2
2	Crude petroleum for refining	85,874	103,490	89,872	110,634	108,853	+ 21.1
4	Coal, bituminous	52,563	40,891	51,990	66,798	53,024	+ 2.0
11	Coal, anthracite	18,585	27,013	23,630	30,635	21,144	- 10.5
15	Fuel oils	7,886	9,578	14,832	30,634	23,614	+ 59.2
17	Gasoline.....	15,749	29,507	12,755	27,005	13,163	+ 3.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	63,480	67,180	76,284	81,937	101,719	+ 33.3
29	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	9,448	9,086	10,563	12,473	13,208	+ 25.0
36	Drugs and medicines.....	7,850	6,979	10,253	8,376	13,093	+ 27.7
37	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	6,717	7,043	8,490	9,063	13,072	+ 54.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	74,773	83,355	76,494	95,723	138,652	+ 81.3
20	Tourist purchases.....	9,322	19,525	10,827	22,264	16,176	+ 49.4
	Total Imports From All Countries	1,409,377	1,351,831	1,453,051	1,721,203	2,102,387	+ 44.7
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	931,802	876,442	976,688	1,129,529	1,350,011	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	66.1	64.8	67.2	65.6	64.2	

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan.-June '50 to Jan.-June '51
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	66,788	103,850	75,245	101,692	110,002	+ 46.2
13	Whisky	13,707	14,659	13,506	19,986	18,937	+ 40.2
18	Wheat.....	2,592	14,405	11,499	16,987	22,172	+ 92.8
21	Barley.....	3,241	17,729	7,157	12,280	5,744	- 19.7
24	Oats.....	4,502	10,591	5,638	9,339	16,123	+186.0
25	Fodders, n.o.p.....	4,184	4,155	5,399	7,528	11,404	+111.2
30	Rye.....	4,484	10,186	2,947	6,996	2,661	- 9.7
34	Clover seed.....	7,593	3,853	5,268	3,600	5,437	+ 3.2
	Animals and Animal Products	81,740	118,827	110,807	142,526	140,181	+ 26.5
6	Cattle, chiefly for beef.....	15,216	30,724	29,262	32,332	27,619	- 5.6
7	Fish, fresh and frozen.....	13,672	20,853	18,286	31,233	22,688	+ 24.1
14	Beef and veal, fresh.....	7,652	20,629	12,745	20,199	26,034	+104.3
20	Fur skins, undressed.....	9,791	7,588	10,112	9,334	13,591	+ 34.4
22	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	7,548	7,188	7,799	9,097	9,489	+ 21.7
23	Molluscs and crustaceans.....	7,455	5,522	8,562	6,687	8,564	+ 0.0
33	Hides and skins (except furs).....	2,217	2,901	3,556	5,676	5,875	+ 65.2
39	Fish, cured.....	2,238	4,471	2,543	4,333	2,631	+ 3.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	5,545	5,635	6,310	12,033	10,260	+ 62.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	327,672	382,169	450,377	566,019	535,970	+ 19.0
1	Newsprint paper.....	181,066	210,239	226,817	236,339	234,265	+ 3.3
2	Planks and boards.....	40,070	60,076	95,221	154,378	98,067	+ 3.0
3	Wood pulp.....	72,333	69,279	85,251	105,754	134,656	+ 58.0
12	Pulpwood.....	14,408	16,185	13,228	20,735	23,660	+ 78.9
15	Shingles.....	6,602	9,612	11,849	19,770	15,495	+ 30.8
27	Plywoods and veneers.....	2,071	2,410	5,517	6,435	8,414	+ 52.5
	Iron and its Products	62,043	46,692	66,544	69,902	83,729	+ 25.8
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	39,747	24,083	35,758	27,981	44,771	+ 25.2
19	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	1,385	3,158	7,882	13,421	4,793	- 39.2
26	Iron ore.....	1,951	8,508	2,972	9,357	3,856	+ 29.7
29	Ferro-alloys.....	6,078	1,026	3,224	7,850	9,619	+198.4
35	Tractors and parts.....	6,085	960	4,870	3,729	4,844	- 0.5
38	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	2,857	2,941	3,238	4,112	5,518	+ 70.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	98,375	98,517	124,760	142,283	137,497	+ 10.2
4	Nickel.....	34,531	28,162	39,640	36,544	39,002	- 1.6
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	9,421	11,866	26,563	22,612	25,828	- 2.8
10	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	17,146	20,111	21,000	18,495	13,877	- 33.9
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	17,808	17,370	16,663	22,255	22,418	+ 34.5
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	10,301	10,672	10,174	20,522	13,015	+ 27.9
31	Platinum metals and scrap.....	3,296	3,754	2,816	6,835	8,523	+202.7
32	Silver ore and bullion.....	3,123	4,214	3,818	5,424	7,942	+108.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	20,177	32,072	33,445	40,538	44,811	+ 34.0
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	7,638	20,516	20,067	24,118	28,843	+ 43.7
28	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	5,085	3,224	4,935	6,309	8,688	+ 76.0
36	Coal and coke.....	4,084	2,966	5,049	3,209	2,315	- 54.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	18,385	14,974	28,666¹	29,833¹	34,344¹	+ 19.8
17	Fertilizers, chemical.....	13,388	10,028	15,101	13,494	16,559	+ 9.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	10,135	9,864	8,794	11,215	13,053	+ 25.4
37	Settlers' effects.....	3,672	4,134	3,046	4,818	3,820	+ 25.4
40	Electrical energy.....	2,733	2,111	3,191	2,912	3,635	+ 13.9
	Total Domestic Exports To The United States	690,860	812,599	904,949	1,116,039	1,109,846	+ 22.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	612,973	723,057	812,168	993,016	981,389	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.7	89.0	89.7	89.0	88.4	

1. The high level of chemical and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan.-June '50 to Jan.-June '51
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	68,571	77,801	84,616	95,456	112,016	+ 32.4
18	Citrus fruits, fresh	11,282	8,341	11,934	9,804	14,028	+ 17.5
19	Vegetables, fresh	9,887	4,692	15,178	5,740	15,529	+ 2.3
20	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	7,333	10,006	10,226	9,279	10,960	+ 7.2
25	Indian corn	2,689	9,593	3,634	12,600	5,723	+ 57.5
34	Rubber manufactures	5,145	5,317	6,019	6,680	9,116	+ 51.5
35	Soya beans	1,990	3,472	4,586	7,553	8,861	+ 93.2
	Animals and Animal Products	29,021	24,140	26,843	30,397	46,395	+ 72.8
24	Fur skins, undressed	9,450	5,766	9,412	7,448	10,959	+ 16.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	79,378	54,999	70,232	81,544	139,624	+ 98.8
8	Cotton, raw	30,274	19,420	28,791	39,711	59,819	+ 107.8
14	Cotton piece goods	22,966	11,628	16,223	14,834	25,132	+ 54.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	38,250	41,733	43,798	48,531	63,930	+ 46.0
17	Paperboard, paper and products	9,483	9,552	10,327	11,687	16,111	+ 56.0
22	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	7,312	8,367	9,452	9,498	12,064	+ 27.6
32	Books, printed	5,245	6,930	6,349	7,132	6,265	- 1.3
38	Lumber and timber	4,109	5,104	4,673	6,336	8,613	+ 84.3
	Iron and its Products	437,994	356,216	402,080	408,928	594,939	+ 48.0
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	108,527	93,045	100,851	104,133	149,164	+ 47.9
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	59,370	56,854	74,190	79,918	108,203	+ 45.8
4	Tractors and parts	59,887	55,144	61,713	38,386	63,674	+ 3.2
6	Rolling mill products	56,605	32,392	34,195	39,735	57,472	+ 68.1
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	34,973	23,086	29,930	22,548	34,457	+ 15.1
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	20,015	15,622	20,237	20,426	28,991	+ 43.3
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	15,263	10,267	14,945	14,443	16,882	+ 13.0
27	Iron ore	3,472	7,297	2,748	13,223	4,643	+ 69.0
30	Cooking and heating apparatus and parts	4,985	6,201	5,395	8,793	10,339	+ 91.6
39	Tools	5,133	4,537	5,028	5,869	7,964	+ 58.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	61,725	60,094	66,604	69,082	103,028	+ 57.7
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	30,733	32,470	36,305	35,340	53,599	+ 47.6
33	Brass, manufactured	5,714	5,383	6,149	6,841	8,404	+ 36.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	179,832	203,801	183,679	247,180	204,858	+ 11.5
3	Coal, bituminous	52,562	40,838	51,721	66,793	53,024	+ 2.5
5	Crude petroleum for refining	36,576	45,997	39,744	50,362	34,794	- 12.5
10	Coal, anthracite	17,524	24,124	21,938	27,622	20,088	- 8.4
12	Gasoline	15,635	28,500	12,157	20,670	10,977	- 9.7
16	Fuel oils	7,434	7,490	10,235	18,420	16,275	+ 59.0
37	Coke	5,561	6,729	4,399	6,628	7,976	+ 81.3
40	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	4,322	4,957	5,203	5,569	6,676	+ 28.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	56,627	58,406	65,974	68,629	88,665	+ 34.4
21	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	8,813	8,054	9,011	10,234	10,830	+ 20.2
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	6,566	6,824	8,186	8,782	12,487	+ 52.6
27	Drugs and medicines	6,799	6,109	9,153	7,026	11,808	+ 29.0
31	Pigments	5,496	5,608	6,424	7,291	8,535	+ 32.9
36	Organic chemicals	5,287	5,024	6,120	4,983	6,539	+ 6.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	57,382	65,891	60,720	76,184	115,563	+ 90.3
13	Tourist purchases	9,285	19,412	10,748	21,970	16,081	+ 49.6
28	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	7,201	7,009	7,649	7,368	9,440	+ 23.4
29	Refrigerators and parts	3,054	3,472	5,821	8,805	21,915	+ 276.5
	Total Imports From The United States	1,008,779	943,081	1,004,546	1,125,930	1,471,017	+ 46.4
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	723,958	670,634	737,000	810,484	994,416	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	71.8	71.1	73.4	72.0	67.6	

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan.-June '50 to Jan.-June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	171,589	169,391	126,781	102,014	97,841	- 22.8
1	Wheat	138,387	142,345	94,739	78,912	55,676	- 41.2
2	Wheat flour	25,460	21,274	22,264	18,699	29,346	+ 31.8
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,504	1,842	6,079	2,241	9,355	+ 53.9
17	Apples, fresh	0	2,238	2,429	1,252	1,287	- 47.0
40	Oatmeal and rolled oats	190	323	482	0	116	- 75.9
	Animals and Animal Products	25,518	46,903	28,080	25,267	8,892	- 68.3
5	Bacon and hams	8,982	14,399	18,960	5,440	627	- 96.7
8	Cheese	3,777	11,454	2,473	12,599	362	- 85.4
15	Fish, canned	0	7,082	1	4,646	328	+ 3
16	Fur skins, undressed	3,628	1,239	2,648	1,351	5,144	+ 94.3
19	Eggs, processed	2,466	2,342	2,399	0	0	- 100.00
27	Hides and skins, (except furs)	885	177	971	138	880	- 9.4
30	Leather, unmanufactured	458	280	458	400	728	+ 59.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	808	598	478	660	633	+ 32.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	36,932	47,839	12,993	27,694	55,107	+ 324.1
6	Planks and boards	16,016	21,384	4,932	15,421	37,296	+ 656.2
9	Wood pulp	8,833	10,505	5,221	7,908	11,194	+ 114.4
22	Newsprint paper	3,037	5,813	654	1,208	2,922	+ 346.8
24	Spoolwood	132	1,139	345	1,236	84	- 75.7
33	Pulpwood	278	435	31	736	662	+ 113.5
37	Billets, blocks and bolts	349	368	313	241	404	+ 29.1
39	Logs and square timber	791	308	393	119	325	- 17.3
	Iron and its Products	11,587	10,519	5,369	4,730	5,934	+ 10.5
13	Ferro-alloys	5,499	4,684	3,059	2,178	3,522	+ 15.1
25	Needles	635	702	925	647	783	- 15.4
31	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,888	2,186	646	207	274	- 57.6
34	Iron ore	665	2,993	44	663	179	+ 306.8
35	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	337	416	124	539	363	+ 192.7
38	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	592	259	329	208	293	- 10.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	77,994	69,897	52,549	64,852	74,519	+ 41.8
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	23,106	25,623	18,241	20,983	17,992	- 1.4
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	16,215	16,056	14,740	14,535	15,556	+ 5.5
7	Nickel	10,124	10,421	7,894	11,103	15,390	+ 95.0
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	8,913	6,491	4,552	7,985	9,161	+ 101.3
11	Platinum metals and scrap	7,367	4,598	4,550	7,013	7,258	+ 59.5
21	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	9,179	5,279	725	1,432	5,397	+ 644.4
23	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,526	590	1,079	669	2,398	+ 122.2
32	Cadmium	634	414	307	526	742	+ 141.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,119	4,452	4,986	4,540	5,187	+ 4.0
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured	676	2,090	2,453	2,308	2,575	+ 5.0
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude	1,595	1,367	1,606	1,856	1,617	+ 0.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,109	2,438	3,152²	2,841²	4,186²	+ 32.8
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	998	969	1,246	1,115	1,248	+ 0.2
28	Acids	840	553	456	436	725	+ 59.0
36	Cobalt oxides and salts	436	304	291	278	521	+ 79.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,947	17,314	1,529	1,394	1,225	- 19.9
26	Settlers' effects	666	604	451	678	424	- 6.0
29	Donations and gifts	765	846	493	392	205	- 58.4
	Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom	335,604	369,351	235,917	233,993	253,523	+ 7.5
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	311,828	332,395	230,482	228,298	243,360	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	92.9	90.0	97.7	97.6	96.0	

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. The high level of chemicals and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

3. Over 1,000%.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	7,601	13,206	12,661	15,299	9,227	- 27.1
12	Whisky	2,746	4,088	2,543	4,324	3,256	+ 28.0
20	Confectionery, including candy	395	837	1,676	2,877	1,226	- 26.8
31	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	231	254	1,215	1,227	226	- 81.4
36	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	556	754	907	1,107	2	- 99.8
37	Clover seed	0	789	1,325	662	275	- 79.2
	Animals and Animal Products	2,867	3,334	4,359	5,363	7,413	+ 70.1
18	Leather, unmanufactured	1,395	1,757	2,248	2,540	3,379	+ 50.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	73,529	45,699	53,257	60,656	81,610	+ 53.2
2	Wool piece goods	21,929	14,984	14,396	13,924	18,711	+ 30.0
3	Wool nolls, tops and waste	9,238	7,085	10,119	15,824	25,285	+ 149.9
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5,313	5,810	5,776	7,354	6,610	+ 14.4
11	Cotton piece goods	9,063	2,424	3,743	3,873	3,954	+ 5.6
16	Carpets and rugs, wool	3,421	2,412	2,940	2,355	3,870	+ 31.6
22	Cotton yarns, threads, cords	2,410	1,583	2,077	1,981	3,994	+ 92.3
23	Wool, raw	733	611	1,690	2,257	3,922	+ 132.1
24	Wool yarns and warps	2,818	1,536	1,423	2,142	2,606	+ 83.1
25	Cloth, coated and impregnated	1,924	1,505	1,833	1,298	1,302	- 29.0
28	Lines, cordage and netting, n. o. p.	1,565	884	1,446	1,227	2,097	+ 45.0
29	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n. o. p.	1,005	1,087	1,147	1,467	1,001	- 12.7
32	Synthetic fibres, yarns, and tops	4,006	999	1,177	1,222	1,874	+ 59.2
39	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	791	607	956	947	1,197	+ 25.2
40	Cotton manufactures, n. o. p.	759	688	656	712	673	+ 2.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,584	1,517	1,693	1,989	1,970	+ 16.4
	Iron and its Products	38,960	42,550	71,335	77,515	70,457	- 1.2
1	Passenger automobiles and buses	12,732	18,768	34,589	33,777	23,389	- 32.4
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	6,312	6,409	8,304	8,974	10,125	+ 21.9
6	Rolling mill products	3,110	2,137	4,228	9,730	9,293	+ 119.8
10	Tractors and parts	2,373	1,032	6,266	1,871	4,113	- 34.4
13	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	4,766	4,635	3,471	2,839	3,682	+ 6.1
14	Pipes, tubes and fittings	1,138	1,274	2,325	3,412	3,371	+ 45.0
17	Automobiles, freight, new	1,587	499	2,014	2,811	1,747	- 13.3
21	Automobile parts (except engines)	827	658	1,493	2,740	3,225	+ 116.0
26	Castings and forgings	1,011	1,863	812	2,254	1,316	+ 62.1
30	Wire and wire rope	182	279	1,048	1,395	1,482	+ 41.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11,953	9,417	16,264	22,056	19,987	+ 22.9
4	Platinum, palladium and iridium	5,959	4,660	9,919	11,342	9,578	- 3.4
9	Electrical apparatus, n. o. p.	3,145	2,673	3,536	5,749	5,936	+ 67.9
38	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	68	90	307	1,608	733	+ 138.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,632	14,007	13,268	16,934	15,326	+ 15.5
8	Pottery and chinaware	6,375	5,329	5,476	5,762	6,836	+ 24.8
15	Glass, plate, sheet and window	2,478	2,554	2,512	2,853	2,748	+ 9.4
19	Coal, anthracite	1,060	2,890	1,692	3,011	1,056	- 37.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,822	4,626	6,182	7,865	7,572	+ 22.5
27	Inorganic chemicals, n. o. p.	601	845	1,128	1,809	1,782	+ 58.0
34	Pigments	305	695	778	1,455	1,134	+ 45.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	10,266	9,879	8,157	10,360	11,043	+ 35.4
33	Toys and sporting goods	671	1,106	805	1,502	1,112	+ 38.1
35	Containers, n. o. p.	793	818	936	1,082	1,154	+ 23.3
	Total Imports From The United Kingdom	163,215	144,235	187,177	217,036	224,606	+ 20.0
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	125,789	109,680	150,931	175,293	179,270	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	77.1	76.0	80.6	80.8	79.8	

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	45,446	52,033	22,807	56,737	46,187	+ 102.5
1	Wheat	17,996	31,905	16,980	37,923	22,193	+ 30.7
2	Flaxseed (not for sowing).....	5,979	9,120	1,365	9,707	1,349	- 1.2
12	Barley	2,525	1,939	627	2,563	7,420	+ 1
19	Rubber tires and tubes	1,025	536	616	1,241	1,522	+ 147.1
23	Whisky	513	295	672	791	381	- 43.3
25	Rye	718	1,384	128	1,255	3,337	+ 1
30	Oats	795	1,605	538	361	1,585	+ 194.6
31	Wheat flour	3,530	760	274	564	6,718	+ 1
33	Linseed and flaxseed oil	3,021	458	390	405	20	- 94.9
34	Tobacco, unmanufactured	15	18	243	405	126	- 48.1
37	Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	559	0	141	390	65	+ 53.9
	Animals and Animal Products	8,584	12,935	10,850	12,832	7,153	- 34.1
6	Fish, cured	489	2,243	3,475	3,664	2,560	- 26.3
10	Fish, canned.....	848	2,216	881	3,609	1,922	+ 118.2
11	Hides and skins (except furs)	3,569	4,012	2,884	718	76	- 97.4
14	Fish, seal, and whale oils	768	797	698	1,903	858	+ 22.9
16	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	527	2,083	1,069	1,314	46	- 95.7
35	Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p.....	138	279	329	303	216	- 34.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,177	612	617	1,370	1,195	+ 93.7
36	Synthetic fibre thread and yarn	74	88	206	332	17	- 91.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	7,108	2,498	1,799	2,483	9,957	+ 453.5
21	Wood pulp	5,352	1,092	794	871	6,782	+ 754.2
22	Planks and boards	569	716	726	849	2,226	+ 206.6
39	Newsprint paper	631	490	78	333	242	+ 210.3
	Iron and its Products	9,450	6,062	5,341	4,569	6,086	+ 13.9
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,466	749	1,678	727	1,877	+ 11.9
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,420	2,180	1,081	1,196	1,137	+ 5.2
24	Rolling mill products.....	1,071	1,180	701	728	1,175	+ 67.6
26	Tractors and parts	1,070	178	703	677	321	- 54.3
28	Automobiles, trucks and parts	710	874	625	376	748	+ 19.7
38	Needles	190	110	248	247	242	- 2.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,868	25,942	18,620	24,328	18,175	- 2.4
3	Nickel	4,146	4,606	4,545	5,412	4,955	+ 9.0
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,287	5,486	4,688	5,114	5,285	+ 12.7
7	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,760	2,381	1,520	4,937	1,465	- 3.6
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,653	7,054	3,574	1,832	3,461	- 3.2
9	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,941	3,773	1,372	3,318	661	- 51.8
13	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	162	390	1,400	1,781	1,615	+ 15.4
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	581	370	599	379	280	- 53.3
40	Jewellers' sweepings	109	2	8	396	0	- 100.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1,514	3,453	4,451	4,495	5,839	+ 28.6
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured	633	2,898	3,806	3,732	4,824	+ 26.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,302	3,763	8,086²	8,330²	10,701²	+ 32.3
18	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	577	599	1,046	886	1,919	+ 83.5
20	Drugs and medicines	563	1,235	1,052	742	638	- 39.4
32	Fertilizers, chemical.....	1,502	482	529	284	0	- 100.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	14,863	6,397	1,522	1,102	1,272	- 16.4
27	Donations and gifts	1,077	693	639	526	632	- 1.1
	Total Domestic Exports To Europe	114,313	113,695	74,182	116,246	106,572	+ 43.7
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	80,558	97,296	62,929	102,772	90,894	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	70.5	85.6	84.8	88.4	85.3	

1. Over 1,000%.

2. The high level of chemicals and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	4,883	6,330	5,147	8,050	6,980	+ 35.6
6	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	696	914	1,168	1,650	1,309	+ 12.1
17	Nuts	641	1,004	616	1,258	893	+ 45.0
22	Florist and nursery stock	278	983	356	1,072	442	+ 24.2
26	Wines	484	758	526	759	596	+ 13.3
33	Brandy	299	485	292	525	375	+ 28.4
	Animals and Animal Products	3,128	2,722	2,164	3,640	3,602	+ 66.5
18	Cheese.....	485	696	718	1,008	1,059	+ 47.5
37	Fish, canned.....	246	550	285	430	411	+ 44.2
39	Furs, dressed, and fur products	410	202	223	449	326	+ 46.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	13,977	7,434	10,608	12,112	21,689	+ 104.5
5	Cotton piece goods	4,679	1,040	2,019	1,604	3,811	+ 88.8
7	Wool piece goods	2,704	1,051	1,534	1,247	3,151	+ 105.4
11	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	944	229	846	1,389	4,705	+ 456.1
13	Carpets and rugs, wool	357	643	1,017	1,135	1,513	+ 48.8
14	Lace and embroidery	792	864	1,042	1,056	1,265	+ 21.4
16	Wool yarns and warps	979	588	761	1,120	2,036	+ 167.5
21	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	556	763	591	923	906	+ 53.3
25	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	34	51	653	634	900	+ 37.8
28	Hats and hatters' materials, n. o. p.	425	432	473	445	431	- 8.9
34	Silk piece goods	367	271	330	483	457	+ 38.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,335	1,385	1,412	1,982	2,586	+ 83.1
23	Corkwood and products	653	536	507	851	1,029	+ 103.0
27	Books, printed	516	524	595	597	564	- 5.2
	Iron and its Products	8,928	3,769	5,755	12,675	20,316	+ 253.0
2	Rolling mill products.....	3,691	156	1,281	4,416	10,852	+ 747.2
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	873	1,096	1,326	2,559	4,079	+ 207.6
9	Scrap iron and steel.....	1,544	314	610	1,873	33	- 94.6
29	Tools	296	286	332	550	570	+ 71.7
30	Balls, ball bearings and roller bearings	485	321	358	522	984	+ 174.9
36	Cutlery.....	239	246	380	364	439	+ 15.5
40	Passenger automobiles and buses.....	59	367	421	193	47	- 88.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,041	5,771	5,337	7,070	6,079	+ 13.9
1	Clocks, watches and parts	1,870	3,653	3,645	3,487	2,577	- 29.3
10	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	295	1,171	887	1,448	1,491	+ 68.1
24	Electrical apparatus, n. o. p.	329	354	401	903	551	+ 37.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,439	4,194	3,724	5,628	5,848	+ 57.0
4	Diamonds, unset.....	1,582	1,576	1,801	1,922	2,352	+ 30.6
8	Glass, plate, sheet and window	819	1,104	990	1,739	1,658	+ 67.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	1,807	3,172	2,835	4,349	4,001	+ 41.1
15	Fertilizers	666	1,063	871	1,050	423	- 51.4
19	Dyeing and tanning materials	416	409	642	1,019	1,443	+ 124.8
20	Organic chemicals, n.o.p.	278	1,105	570	1,081	290	- 49.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,166	4,883	4,607	6,028	8,239	+ 78.8
12	Settlers' effects	1,301	1,469	1,002	1,185	3,405	+ 239.8
31	Jewellery and precious stones	203	297	394	457	549	+ 39.3
32	Musical instruments	436	432	378	470	432	+ 14.3
35	Toys and sporting goods	324	368	197	555	258	+ 31.0
38	Containers, n. o. p.	203	281	217	484	522	+ 140.6
	Total Imports From Europe	44,703	39,660	41,589	61,534	79,342	+ 90.8
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	32,452	28,647	31,255	44,914	59,134	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	72.6	72.2	75.2	73.0	74.5	

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951.

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	47,959	31,759	32,620	30,585	42,385	+ 29.9
2	Wheat.....	32,308	15,983	15,176	18,580	26,827	+ 76.8
3	Wheat flour.....	8,233	10,200	13,258	8,270	9,917	- 25.2
21	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	520	618	774	697	1,782	+ 130.2
27	Fodders.....	533	457	444	427	569	+ 28.2
30	Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	1,757	1,218	520	213	243	- 53.3
40	Whisky.....	385	312	324	222	443	+ 36.7
	Animals and Animal Products	10,704	8,859	5,106	5,451	6,341	+ 24.2
10	Fish, cured.....	1,837	2,770	1,758	1,931	1,917	+ 9.0
14	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	3,027	2,107	1,128	1,218	1,221	+ 8.2
22	Fish, canned	1,255	1,092	392	849	978	+ 149.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	4,052	2,226	2,198	2,920	3,107	+ 41.4
8	Cotton fabrics	2,162	1,242	1,722	2,492	2,074	+ 20.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	22,191	21,937	12,425	16,920	18,861	+ 51.8
4	Planks and boards.....	8,610	7,642	5,597	8,973	9,130	+ 63.1
6	Newsprint paper.....	7,978	9,823	3,475	4,636	2,508	- 27.8
24	Pulpboard and paperboard	877	743	352	790	1,028	+ 192.0
26	Railway ties.....	464	16	1,036	27	276	- 73.4
35	Wrapping paper.....	814	579	258	427	375	+ 45.3
37	Wood pulp.....	0	493	248	394	521	+ 110.1
	Iron and its Products	46,704	57,635	33,083	26,383	25,183	- 23.9
1	Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	12,390	18,471	15,741	18,170	17,839	+ 13.3
5	Locomotives and parts	8,209	19,700	8,307	3,036	853	- 89.7
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,472	2,299	1,608	2,068	1,998	+ 24.3
12	Railway cars, coaches and parts	9,279	11,201	2,847	1	2	- 99.9
17	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,754	1,410	811	957	1,552	+ 91.4
19	Rolling mill products	3,683	2,782	1,129	515	530	- 53.1
28	Pipes, tubes and fittings	1,149	1,012	658	176	153	- 76.7
31	Needles.....	249	237	332	383	228	- 31.3
36	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	372	196	406	256	431	+ 6.2
38	Tools.....	294	281	391	232	301	- 23.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,272	6,085	5,304	7,567	7,884	+ 48.6
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,584	2,377	2,318	3,012	3,130	+ 35.0
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,148	1,155	1,453	2,413	1,864	+ 28.3
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,586	1,316	905	932	1,351	+ 49.3
34	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	331	246	16	676	323	+ ¹
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	1,470	2,179	1,672	2,496	1,781	+ 6.5
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured	168	832	673	1,050	789	+ 17.2
29	Abrasive products	370	355	245	490	201	- 18.0
33	Porcelain insulators	285	213	327	375	275	- 15.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,553	3,332	3,998	2,645	3,699	- 7.5
15	Fertilizers, chemical	1,871	1,435	1,903	320	155	- 91.9
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	529	930	698	862	945	+ 35.4
32	Drugs and medicines.....	444	292	304	411	513	+ 68.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	12,696	8,226	4,587	2,542	4,052	- 11.7
13	Cartridges, gun and rifle	6,059	5,360	2,625	38	631	- 76.0
23	Pens, pencils and parts	490	491	505	651	974	+ 92.9
25	Packages	559	671	464	642	794	+ 71.1
39	Settlers' effects.....	298	380	220	403	345	+ 56.8
	Total Domestic Exports To Commonwealth Countries.....	158,600	142,238	100,992	97,508	113,292	+ 12.2
	Total Of Commodities Itemized.....	130,782	125,664	91,345	88,214	95,980	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	82.5	88.3	90.5	90.5	84.7	

1. Over 1,000%.

TABLE XIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	59,242	62,803	67,469	100,756	97,456	+ 44.4
1	Sugar, raw	25,968	33,429	27,395	48,186	29,686	+ 8.4
2	Tea, black	10,873	9,440	15,292	12,439	11,878	- 22.3
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	7,111	5,521	8,240	17,938	36,193	+ 339.2
6	Cocoa beans, not roasted	6,632	2,700	3,733	3,740	1,410	- 62.2
9	Fruits, dried	159	3,524	573	4,306	342	- 40.3
11	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,828	1,628	1,881	2,154	1,151	- 38.8
13	Coffee, green	212	229	1,204	2,042	2,956	+ 145.5
14	Spices	589	469	1,815	1,302	1,186	- 34.7
15	Molasses and syrups	847	1,574	898	2,135	1,036	+ 15.4
16	Nuts	2,055	869	2,368	453	2,275	- 3.9
17	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	26	171	619	2,092	5,292	+ 754.9
20	Fruit juices and syrups	143	471	1,013	655	309	- 69.5
22	Rum	720	878	627	768	763	+ 21.7
29	Sugar, refined	66	372	101	688	931	+ 821.8
31	Natural gums, resins and balsam	552	198	309	415	607	+ 96.4
33	Wines	346	361	308	344	297	- 3.6
35	Vegetables, fresh	411	100	286	103	161	- 43.7
36	Brandy	172	243	163	215	241	+ 47.9
	Animals and Animal Products	1,813	1,738	2,613	4,141	5,765	+ 120.6
18	Sausage casings	656	774	1,466	1,085	710	- 51.6
21	Cheese	0	1	0	1,557	248	+ 2
24	Hides and skins, except furs	653	462	557	593	341	- 38.8
30	Fur skins, undressed	110	156	90	645	125	+ 38.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	17,943	14,961	18,538	20,204	30,323	+ 63.6
4	Wool, raw	9,133	7,117	8,946	10,558	17,081	+ 90.9
5	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	5,758	5,204	6,202	6,363	6,370	+ 2.7
23	Wool noils, tops, waste	575	445	642	638	937	+ 46.0
25	Carpets and rugs, wool	725	567	553	559	468	- 15.4
26	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	530	219	733	358	1,010	+ 37.8
28	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	383	786	590	474	844	+ 43.1
34	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	154	95	139	339	47	- 66.2
37	Cotton piece goods	0	0	74	279	2,805	+ 2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	214	132	167	296	220	+ 31.7
39	Lumber and timber	142	81	80	219	147	+ 83.8
	Iron and its Products	396	223	53	135	124	+ 134.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,403	9,278	4,691	13,191	7,712	+ 64.4
7	Bauxite ore	2,328	6,633	1,277	6,097	2,791	+ 118.6
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	4,010	1,633	1,802	3,246	3,340	+ 85.3
10	Manganese oxide	771	501	1,302	2,782	869	- 33.3
27	Chrome ore	271	478	127	939	388	+ 205.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,391	4,391	2,634	4,845	4,731	+ 79.6
12	Petroleum tops for refiners	1,184	1,785	1,206	2,252	990	- 17.9
19	Crude petroleum for refining	1,507	1,527	524	1,387	2,621	+ 400.2
32	Abrasives	77	88	238	439	488	+ 105.0
40	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.	78	105	156	81	192	+ 23.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	353	425	392	346	365	- 6.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	656	501	511	575	494	- 3.3
38	Settlers' effects	197	178	125	208	224	+ 79.2
	Total Imports From Commonwealth Countries	91,411	94,451	97,070	144,489	147,188	+ 51.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	87,952	91,014	93,657	141,071	139,749	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	96.2	96.4	96.5	97.6	94.9	

1. Less than \$500.00

2. Over 1,000%

**TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951**

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	12,728	17,329	14,833	29,224	19,155	+ 29.1
2	Wheat flour	4,944	7,453	7,117	9,065	8,530	+ 19.9
3	Wheat	3,773	4,675	2,443	11,691	2,305	- 5.6
11	Rubber tires and tubes	999	1,031	923	2,040	2,608	+ 182.6
12	Malt	784	819	1,051	1,887	1,496	+ 42.3
13	Whisky	371	609	1,246	1,579	1,217	- 2.3
20	Potatoes, certified for seed	428	1,143	193	910	316	+ 63.7
21	Linseed and flaxseed oil	309	456	453	649	327	- 27.8
28	Oatmeal and rolled oats	273	98	444	271	139	- 68.7
	Animals and Animal Products	4,608	5,466	6,542	6,606	5,994	- 8.4
6	Fish, cured	2,172	3,182	3,005	2,692	3,039	+ 1.1
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	501	771	871	1,528	1,389	+ 59.5
19	Leather, unmanufactured	457	505	781	487	395	- 49.4
23	Meats, canned	803	412	714	240	227	- 68.2
31	Fish, canned	297	209	222	434	240	+ 8.1
36	Eggs in the shell (for food)	42	93	306	273	204	- 33.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	704	448	943	1,125	1,369	+ 45.2
38	Cotton piece goods	29	15	146	414	568	+ 289.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	8,014	6,743	4,809	9,194	9,765	+ 103.1
4	Newsprint paper	6,224	5,670	3,777	6,630	5,558	+ 47.2
18	Wood pulp	421	222	470	875	2,598	+ 452.8
	Iron and its Products	13,984	10,049	9,477	14,597	16,814	+ 77.4
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	6,160	5,172	3,935	5,508	7,935	+ 101.7
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts ..	1,651	1,149	1,961	3,601	3,863	+ 97.0
16	Automobiles, trucks and parts	462	1,030	952	1,184	1,105	+ 16.1
24	Rolling mill products	370	535	255	535	715	+ 180.4
26	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,311	387	436	327	465	+ 6.7
27	Locomotives and parts	58	8	9	712	14	+ 55.6
29	Tractors and parts	175	110	210	470	470	+ 123.8
30	Needles	427	311	253	411	462	+ 82.6
32	Ferro-alloys	255	300	243	412	418	+ 72.0
39	Iron valves	118	56	307	215	102	- 66.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,814	7,862	6,642	8,198	13,037	+ 96.3
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,634	2,903	2,139	2,797	4,543	+ 112.4
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,630	2,340	1,532	1,842	4,199	+ 174.1
14	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	661	987	1,595	1,181	796	- 50.1
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	676	644	569	1,164	853	+ 49.9
40	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	455	91	90	397	1,016	+ 1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	787	2,047	2,560	2,769	3,318	+ 29.6
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	130	1,256	1,561	1,787	2,044	+ 30.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	2,631	2,436	2,215	3,119	4,013	+ 81.2
22	Drugs and medicines	387	352	499	560	562	+ 12.6
33	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	367	208	86	543	789	+ 817.4
34	Fertilizers, chemical	534	608	350	248	189	- 46.0
35	Calcium compounds	442	285	259	324	359	+ 38.6
37	Soda and sodium compounds	411	296	292	277	637	+ 118.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	12,803	10,170	12,802	7,771	6,285	- 50.9
1	Ships sold	11,600	8,413	11,710	6,236	4,561	- 61.1
25	Films, motion picture	137	248	366	389	443	+ 21.0
	Total Domestic Exports To Latin America	63,073	62,550	60,824	82,603	79,750	+ 31.1
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	54,876	55,052	53,770	72,787	67,697	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.0	88.0	88.4	88.1	84.9	

* 1. Over 1,000%.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	1949		1950		1951	Percentage Change
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	31,124	33,934	33,418	43,524	50,218	+ 50.3
2	Coffee, green	12,033	15,695	15,044	21,570	21,617	+ 43.7
4	Bananas, fresh.....	6,996	10,022	9,187	10,242	9,282	+ 1.0
8	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	1,305	350	786	3,329	8,392	+967.7
9	Nuts	478	1,332	2,167	1,127	2,554	+ 17.9
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	474	351	1,065	1,154	1,605	+ 50.7
14	Vegetables, fresh	2,936	349	1,791	113	3,069	+ 71.4
16	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	967	851	522	1,174	304	- 41.8
17	Citrus fruits, fresh	61	525	1,101	423	190	- 82.7
19	Fruits, canned and preserved	91	578	39	1,119	265	+579.5
20	Oats	0	0	0	1,129	2	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
22	Sugar, raw.....	3,703	2,524	414	414	377	- 8.9
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured	548	483	332	422	379	+ 14.2
25	Pineapples, fresh	1,086	140	573	46	594	+ 3.7
26	Rice.....	0	0	0	522	1,019	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
29	Molasses and syrups.....	39	79	36	250	1	- 97.2
34	Fruit juices and syrups	3	216	0	238	104	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
	Animals and Animal Products	1,631	2,290	2,159	4,473	4,540	+110.3
10	Meats, canned	876	1,570	661	2,249	2,145	+224.5
11	Hides and skins, except furs.....	289	357	1,038	1,413	1,607	+ 54.8
27	Fur skins, undressed	125	65	162	282	226	+ 39.5
33	Meat extracts.....	186	132	81	183	222	+174.1
39	Cheese	60	72	59	81	40	- 32.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	5,695	15,905	10,669	19,175	9,555	- 10.4
3	Cotton, raw	2,566	13,209	6,098	13,365	173	- 97.2
6	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,904	1,751	2,927	3,130	5,937	+102.8
15	Wool, raw	527	67	461	1,257	830	+ 80.0
18	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	0	139	511	679	757	+ 48.1
28	Wool noils, tops, waste	151	117	191	232	1,157	+505.8
30	Textile wastes, n.o.p.	25	50	189	92	57	- 60.3
31	Cloth, coated and impregnated	0	5	81	199	415	+412.3
35	Cotton linters.....	66	125	117	75	72	- 38.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	25	23	64	105	420	+556.3
40	Lumber and timber.....	18	11	57	80	375	+ 557.9
	Iron and its Products	651	832	98	652	207	+ 111.2
24	Iron ore	122	811	89	641	179	+101.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,804	2,903	3,966	4,969	7,834	+ 97.5
5	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,409	2,805	3,765	4,488	5,988	+ 59.0
32	Silver, unmanufactured	289	0	2	263	803	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
38	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	0	0	148	0	0	- 100.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	43,803	48,236	37,853	48,790	58,783	+ 55.3
1	Crude petroleum for refining	43,742	47,498	37,824	42,550	53,972	+ 42.7
7	Fuel oils.....	0	1	0	6,064	3,957	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
	Chemicals and Allied Products	704	460	626	595	704	+ 12.5
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	462	399	534	432	605	+ 13.3
36	Drugs and medicines.....	178	32	61	124	65	+ 6.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,015	988	1,200	1,210	1,535	+ 27.9
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	788	810	1,010	920	1,345	+ 33.2
37	Settlers' effects.....	69	68	74	102	75	+ 1.4
	Total Imports From Latin America	86,450	105,572	90,054	123,494	133,797	+ 48.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	84,590	103,589	89,195	122,175	130,755	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	97.8	98.1	99.0	98.9	97.7	

(1) Over 1,000%

(2) All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1949, \$462, \$399; 1950, \$532, \$432; 1951, \$605.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year		1950				1951	
	1949	1950	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Domestic Exports	103.1	108.5	104.4	106.4	111.2	112.5	118.1	122.5
Agricultural and Animal Products	102.9	106.5	105.2	106.8	110.5	107.0	113.4	118.1
Barley	102.8	109.1	106.5	108.2	122.2	101.2	92.8	105.4
Oats	92.1	103.0	101.6	107.1	119.0	102.2	117.4	114.4
Wheat	115.6	111.7	116.2	112.7	113.2	106.5	103.0	104.5
Wheat flour	99.6	92.0	97.4	92.3	90.9	88.0	89.7	93.6
Whisky	103.8	121.5	124.5	122.6	123.2	118.1	114.3	119.9
Cattle, dairy and slaughter	101.3	122.3	107.6	129.0	128.9	126.4	166.1	184.2
Fish and fish products	92.5	98.9	95.6 ³	100.2 ³	108.0 ³	98.0 ³	105.0 ³	101.6 ³
Fur skins, undressed	72.5	91.7	84.0	87.0	88.4 ³	92.0 ³	117.3	112.4
Hides and skins, cattle	104.0	90.8	89.7	83.6	90.2	103.7	124.9	129.3
Beef and veal, fresh	102.7	136.8	120.8	139.3	142.9	140.4	166.9	188.0
Bacon and hams	105.4	105.5	101.3 ³	107.7 ³	134.8 ³	138.0 ³	143.4	149.1
Cheese	102.1	86.8	128.9 ³	86.6 ³	85.1 ³	88.5 ³	139.7 ³	117.9 ³
Eggs in the shell	104.0	90.8	74.5	84.7	95.4	110.5	99.4	123.2
Fibres and Textiles	103.4	112.8	106.0	106.7	112.8	125.9	143.5	149.1
Wood Products and Paper	97.9	105.0	98.9	101.6	106.6	110.4	114.6	119.9
Planks and boards	93.6	103.6	90.8	95.7	107.5	114.8	115.9	119.0
Shingles, red cedar	81.9	117.0	87.0	96.7	133.5	130.6	118.4	120.5
Plywood	93.6	110.5	98.5	104.4	111.1	125.4	133.9	132.5
Pulpwood	103.1	104.9	97.3	100.0	109.9	107.2	102.5	114.3
Wood pulp	91.1	93.0	87.6	88.8	92.4	101.3	118.0	133.4
Newsprint paper	104.1	111.1	109.5	111.3	111.7	111.7	112.5	113.1
Iron and Steel and Products	111.4	113.1	112.7³	112.4³	113.3³	113.8³	122.0	124.5
Iron ore	111.9	120.8	⁴	133.3	127.1	108.5	146.1	129.9
Ferro alloys	106.5	100.8	110.2	106.8	98.5	99.0	105.4	113.8
Farm implements and machinery	111.0	115.8	115.1	115.3	116.2	116.6	128.8	131.3
Machinery (non-farm)	106.9	113.6	112.8	113.4	115.0	113.2	118.1	122.7
Automobiles and trucks	117.8	116.8	117.0	116.2	116.2	117.9	122.9	122.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105.8	113.1	102.7	106.9	119.6	126.4	130.0	132.5
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	99.9	105.4	92.9	99.0	112.5	115.6	117.8	122.4
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	102.4	89.3	80.8	79.7	80.4	104.4	106.7	109.8
Nickel	129.7	154.5	141.8	142.6	169.3	168.6	172.0	175.6
Platinum metals	104.5	91.9	88.0	84.2	86.8	108.4	109.4	111.0
Silver ore and bullion	100.0	107.4	107.3	106.8	106.7	107.6 ³	120.5	123.0
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	103.6	114.1	93.6	96.5	124.5	139.4	141.6	144.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	112.4	120.4	120.0	120.2	120.3	121.1	128.3	131.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured	116.0	125.7	125.1	125.7	125.2	127.5	138.7	144.4
Coal	104.2	103.7	104.1	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.8	106.6
Abrasives, artificial, crude	108.4	117.9	117.7	117.6	119.4	116.7	116.4	112.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	105.3	104.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	106.0	113.2	115.8
Fertilizer	108.1	111.2	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.7	115.2	116.4
Paints, pigments and varnishes	100.7	102.7	97.6	98.6	105.0	109.5	114.0	117.2
Soda and sodium compounds	99.3	101.3	109.7	112.5	100.9	82.0	103.0	97.7
Miscellaneous	103.7	112.0	106.5	109.1	114.7	117.9	123.8	132.1
Rubber boots, shoes and tires	101.5	127.1	111.9	119.0	133.9	146.0	156.4	175.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	104.2	107.1	104.1	105.3	108.6	110.2	114.0	119.6

1. Annual values are annual indexes. Quarterly values are unweighted averages of monthly indexes except as noted.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 32.
3. Weighted average.
4. Inadequate quantity to price.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year		1950				1951	
	1949	1950	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Domestic Exports	94.4	93.5	80.8	95.6	92.4	103.8	89.1	98.8
Agricultural and Animal Products	100.9	88.9	79.5	87.0	82.2	104.7	80.2	91.2
Barley	91.9	79.7	14.6	92.9	54.7	154.7	71.2	132.3
Oats	89.1	71.4	82.2	33.3	31.9	138.0	81.3	200.6
Wheat	154.9	120.0	84.9	141.3	112.2	141.9	96.4	139.0
Wheat flour	78.4	81.5	80.1	90.1	69.1	86.9	110.5	122.0
Whisky	111.5	127.2	90.0	115.3	126.8	176.6	161.9	139.0
Cattle, dairy and slaughter	80.3	76.0	88.1	82.5	62.6	70.7	66.2	57.6
Fish and fish products	119.2	134.1	116.9	113.4	142.4	163.3	126.5	115.8
Fur skins, undressed	145.9	124.8	147.0	115.6	97.4	141.5	156.9	68.6
Hides and skins, cattle	106.3	105.5	136.7	115.5	109.3	62.4	71.9	45.4
Beef and veal, fresh	81.5	68.3	55.5	57.0	90.2	70.8	31.2	127.3
Bacon and hams	32.8	38.4	91.7	21.2	8.4	32.3	6.1	3.7
Cheese	132.2	158.4	9.7	104.5	386.5	133.1	14.4	16.2
Eggs in the shell	61.5	16.3	25.2	7.4	11.3	21.1	28.4	2.8
Fibres and Textiles	53.6	57.5	38.6	50.2	83.2	56.7	48.0	57.8
Wood Products and Paper	93.8	111.1	94.5	108.4	119.3	123.3	111.5	118.5
Planks and boards	87.4	142.2	96.9	137.1	182.1	151.4	123.1	131.5
Shingles, red cedar	91.5	123.9	95.1	134.0	141.2	125.7	125.7	115.2
Plywood	44.4	51.9	46.2	56.0	52.4	53.9	70.0	66.6
Pulpwood	69.7	76.1	73.0	44.7	86.7	95.7	108.0	93.5
Wood pulp	88.6	106.0	94.6	102.7	105.8	121.1	114.6	126.0
Newsprint paper	108.7	114.1	105.7	117.1	110.8	123.3	111.2	118.8
Iron and Steel and Products	82.6	66.6	52.5	86.7	63.2	64.1	57.2	76.3
Iron ore	238.0	207.9	3	252.0	324.4	335.5	31.8	233.8
Ferro alloys	74.8	70.4	41.6	60.6	94.2	83.7	65.2	64.5
Farm implements and machinery	113.0	102.8	112.8	132.7	80.0	86.1	118.0	131.7
Machinery (non-farm)	73.4	55.7	40.7	58.1	54.4	69.4	69.3	80.1
Automobiles and trucks	59.8	62.5	52.3	68.0	60.8	69.0	44.3	83.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	101.8	100.4	88.5	111.1	94.5	108.2	96.7	98.2
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	111.9	104.7	107.2	123.2	99.4	91.3	75.0	89.5
Lead primary and semi-fabricated	118.0	123.3	67.9	112.2	123.0	189.1	109.2	109.9
Nickel	96.5	92.4	100.0	98.9	82.4	83.0	95.0	90.3
Platinum metals	102.8	137.5	94.9	109.1	199.8	146.3	191.0	150.8
Silver ore and bullion	117.2	135.8	96.6	128.1	153.9	166.2	230.2	179.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	128.2	122.7	98.6	130.9	137.3	122.1	101.1	122.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	69.1	90.7	78.7	89.1	90.1	104.7	94.8	106.8
Asbestos, unmanufactured	77.1	121.2	106.3	118.2	114.9	144.2	132.4	142.5
Coal	29.5	26.5	40.6	25.1	19.1	20.5	10.6	23.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude	79.1	93.6	78.1	89.5	97.9	109.1	123.9	132.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	84.4	120.6	118.0	124.6	109.6	130.0	120.2	144.0
Fertilizer	100.2	96.1	111.3	101.2	80.1	92.2	80.7	99.2
Paints, pigments and varnishes	57.4	62.9	80.7	41.0	56.7	72.6	65.4	109.1
Soda and sodium compounds	86.8	112.1	87.5	91.3	116.9	154.1	185.1	211.6
Miscellaneous	101.1	46.6	44.5	49.2	44.6	47.8	52.4	62.2
Rubber boots, shoes and tires	76.7	28.9	27.6	30.4	25.1	31.7	32.9	32.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	69.4	48.6	40.0	48.2	50.9	55.0	61.2	77.8

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 32.

3. Not available.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year		1950				1951	
	1949	1950	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Imports	103.2	110.7	108.1	109.4	111.2	115.0	122.9	129.4
Agricultural and Animal Products	99.2	109.1	106.3	107.6	108.5	120.7	121.0	123.5
Bananas, fresh	118.9	128.9	127.3	126.4	128.5	130.0	125.0	123.9
Citrus fruits, fresh	143.0	161.3	171.5	152.1	148.1	152.4	150.7	147.5
Fruits, dried	105.1	115.1	108.0	111.7	105.7	136.1	144.1	146.4
Nuts	105.6	78.4	84.0 ³	79.0 ³	74.3 ³	75.5 ³	77.1	85.0
Vegetables, fresh	94.1	77.2	86.4	74.2	72.7	86.5	140.2	98.1
Indian corn	75.6	90.2	97.7	92.9	91.2	88.2	97.9	105.6
Sugar, raw	104.9	119.4	109.4	112.4	112.4	134.3	127.7	131.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	66.0	71.4	63.5	69.2	71.0	100.5	100.2	103.1
Coffee, green	107.4	188.4	168.2	181.1	192.6	205.6	204.5	207.2
Tea, black	101.4	105.6	113.2 ³	110.4 ³	93.9 ³	107.2 ³	102.0 ³	111.8 ³
Whisky	100.3	99.4	99.0 ³	100.6 ³	100.4 ³	93.3 ³	97.9 ³	94.3 ³
Vegetable oils, inedible	96.9	84.7	71.4	79.4	91.4	94.5	105.8	124.5
Fur skins, undressed	74.6	75.3	67.7	76.5	79.8	80.8	93.8	89.5
Hides and skins (except furs)	93.3	100.7	89.4	93.8	97.5	115.9	147.4	156.7
Fibres and Textiles	100.3	109.3	99.3	103.0	110.8	123.8	143.3	168.2
Cotton, raw	97.0	117.6	101.9	106.4	123.3	131.3	140.5	149.7
Cotton fabrics	81.8	88.5	87.6	87.9	83.2	91.8	95.0	97.3
Jute fabrics, unbleached	93.3	94.0	95.8	97.8	93.4	89.8	114.2	136.9
Wool, raw	104.4	136.6	111.8	122.8	143.1	182.6	252.4	373.7
Worsted tops	108.2	128.4	98.3	114.2	130.1	168.7	197.0	234.6
Worsted and serges	109.4	94.9	94.0	91.2	93.5	100.8	111.0	119.6
Synthetic fibres and yarns	94.1	89.1	93.7	88.9	86.5	92.0	100.8	123.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	109.5	95.7	95.1	100.2	97.1	92.4	105.4	149.6
Wood Products and Paper	106.6	111.6	110.6	112.1	112.5	109.4	112.8	117.0
Unbleached sulphite wood pulp	95.4	85.6	84.5	83.9	82.1	91.1	106.3	115.4
Paperboard, paper and products	106.1	112.0	113.3	113.3	113.3	108.0	110.2	115.9
Newspapers and periodicals	107.0	110.7	107.2	111.0	112.3	112.3	114.4	117.7
Iron and Steel and Products	108.5	116.1	115.2	116.0	117.3	114.5	119.3	124.0
Iron ore	132.7	149.8	135.4	141.6	151.4	150.0	152.3	156.8
Rolling mill products	106.2	118.9	117.4 ³	114.4 ³	121.4 ³	116.4 ³	126.3 ³	137.8 ³
Farm implements and machinery	109.3	116.6	116.7	116.3	117.1	115.7	120.2	124.9
Machinery (non-farm)	106.8	113.6	112.8	113.4	115.0	113.2	118.1	122.7
Automobiles and trucks	107.8	113.8	115.7	114.7	114.6	110.2	111.2	115.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105.6	110.5	110.3	111.7	111.9	112.9	126.0	128.0
Brass products	97.8	107.5	98.6	99.2	121.4	115.7	125.1	126.9
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	96.7	97.0	88.2	36.9	91.5	112.6	103.4	108.9
Electrical household equipment (except machinery)	104.2	122.3	115.7	128.3	128.2	116.6	123.8	124.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	101.7	104.4	106.0	106.0	104.1	102.4	107.8	109.5
Bricks and tiles	106.5	115.1	114.3	114.9	116.3	115.1	120.6	123.4
China tableware	109.3	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Coal, anthracite	107.2	116.9	115.0	117.3	118.3	115.6	120.9	123.7
Coal, bituminous	103.2	104.7	105.3	108.0	104.3	101.7	101.7	99.7
Plate, sheet and window glass	107.2	120.2	114.2	119.8	124.2	122.5	137.2	139.1
Crude petroleum for refining	100.6	100.2	104.8	101.6	99.5	97.7	108.3	110.6
Gasoline	93.3	106.8	103.4 ³	103.1 ³	104.9 ³	106.4 ³	104.1	106.2
Sulphur	119.2	126.9	121.6	124.5	127.9	129.5	132.4	148.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer	99.3	102.8	103.7	102.4	101.1	104.6	116.7	121.1
Fertilizer	102.4	108.1	123.9	111.5	101.1	101.1	131.1	114.9
Paints and paint materials	97.7	95.3	96.1	95.1	94.9	95.1	102.1	109.6
Compounds of tetraethyl lead	105.7	108.0	116.0	107.0	109.0	105.0	112.1	113.5
Sodium compounds	106.2	114.6	114.6	114.3	115.4	114.2	119.4	122.7
Miscellaneous	97.9	121.5	104.4	109.6	123.0	147.3	167.5	179.8
Rubber and its products	85.8	158.5	95.0	113.8	164.8	254.1	310.7	343.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	98.6	103.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	102.5	107.1	111.9

1. Annual values are annual indexes. Quarterly values are unweighted averages of monthly indexes except as noted.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 32.

3. Weighted average.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year		1950				1951	
	1949	1950	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Imports	101.5	108.8	91.2	111.6	110.0	120.8	116.6	135.8
Agricultural and Animal Products	105.6	118.9	92.5³	126.8³	120.3³	135.8³	114.0	133.9
Bananas, fresh	83.3	88.3	56.2	112.2	115.2	69.7	61.7	112.1
Citrus fruits, fresh	83.0	81.9	84.9	97.4	64.1	91.5	105.4	104.4
Fruits, dried	91.1	99.5	42.3	56.2	145.4	143.9	67.5	51.6
Nuts	85.8	81.6	99.2	131.1	45.4	47.5	87.8	100.8
Vegetables, fresh	193.4	275.5	218.4	568.2	185.7	122.1	161.5	463.4
Indian corn	102.6	113.6	19.1	82.9	165.5	189.5	61.6	79.8
Sugar, raw	100.7	103.0	40.2	119.2	114.3	138.7	34.1	114.8
Cocoa beans, not roasted	104.2	101.5	118.7	99.0	128.2	54.5	71.5	72.6
Coffee, green	113.6	94.5	82.0	89.6	108.4	97.4	113.7	95.0
Tea, black	118.9	152.9	138.1	180.1	141.9	147.2	135.6	124.7
Whisky	133.0	114.3	87.6	90.7	111.5	167.3	124.4	103.6
Vegetable oils, inedible	52.9	73.1	57.0	52.4	92.5	85.4	121.6	205.2
Fur skins, undressed	97.9	102.0	128.8	94.9	78.8	104.6	102.2	55.0
Hides and skins (except furs)	151.6	150.7	201.3	103.8	103.6	197.3	162.8	141.9
Fibres and Textiles	94.7	95.2	96.3	92.4	90.3	101.0	106.0	104.2
Cotton, raw	121.9	135.5	124.3	119.5	126.4	171.5	150.8	147.9
Cotton fabrics	97.6	78.4	71.9	83.2	92.3	70.4	124.8	102.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	70.1	90.7	78.2	100.2	90.0	93.7	70.3	86.1
Wool, raw	75.5	81.8	82.2	85.7	87.9	68.0	74.2	77.1
Worsted tops	70.0	91.5	85.6	89.0	95.7	95.0	99.6	111.9
Worsted and serges	99.2	83.5	98.7	78.5	77.4	80.1	101.3	102.1
Synthetic fibres and yarns	104.7	68.1	35.8	66.5	66.0	101.4	125.8	258.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	52.3	78.0	87.2	82.4	50.9	91.3	113.2	111.2
Wood Products and Paper	109.7	121.8	112.2	116.5	119.7	140.9	159.0	172.4
Unbleached sulphite wood pulp	94.0	101.8	107.6	108.7	92.7	96.8	68.2	124.5
Paperboard, paper and products	109.9	121.5	106.8	118.3	113.4	149.0	180.7	170.2
Newspapers and periodicals	103.5	116.5	117.4	111.4	114.7	122.6	133.8	137.5
Iron and Steel and Products	104.6	107.5	94.5	116.9	105.3	114.6	127.9	159.0
Iron ore	58.6	72.4	1.2	49.4	140.7	98.5	0.8	80.0
Rolling mill products	110.1	93.9	70.5	93.3	93.2	123.7	120.7	159.2
Farm implements and machinery	115.3	99.1	108.2	132.8	86.9	68.2	100.1	138.8
Machinery (non-farm)	93.3	91.7	83.6	96.3	84.8	102.4	113.0	136.8
Automobiles and trucks	114.4	159.2	134.7	170.2	155.0	178.1	207.4	231.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	107.7	127.1	114.8³	115.4³	125.3³	152.8³	143.6	161.9
Brass products	134.7	141.8	137.6	153.9	119.6	150.7	157.8	148.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	102.9	134.9	89.7	119.6	156.7	173.9	147.7	141.3
Electrical household equipment (except machinery)	110.4	117.0	126.4	116.4	88.1	133.9	155.7	199.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	86.6	96.6	66.3	95.1	109.3	116.1	84.4	106.5
Bricks and tiles	99.8	102.2	78.6	101.4	109.4	119.4	125.7	143.7
China tableware	97.9	102.5	90.5	108.8	98.8	111.8	102.5	141.7
Coal, anthracite	75.6	82.4	57.8	88.0	93.6	92.2	66.6	56.4
Coal, bituminous	70.9	88.8	62.0	90.1	100.3	102.7	67.6	97.6
Plate, sheet and window glass	84.7	83.1	78.4	83.0	77.2	94.2	74.1	97.0
Crude petroleum for refining	98.0	104.2	77.0	105.9	114.8	119.2	95.8	111.4
Gasoline	82.5	60.8	16.2	61.7	84.5	85.2	37.8	44.1
Sulphur	79.1	110.2	27.1	107.0	132.0	173.4	50.9	117.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer	111.7	129.6	111.4	137.4	131.0	138.3	138.7	148.0
Fertilizer	120.4	129.1	81.1	138.4	125.2	174.9	97.8	137.3
Paints and paint materials	99.4	133.9	113.3	129.4	140.0	153.2	154.8	148.4
Compounds of tetraethyl lead	117.2	159.1	86.9	173.7	199.0	174.9	113.3	156.7
Sodium compounds	83.0	83.8	64.8	96.1	82.8	91.9	96.7	132.0
Miscellaneous	131.6	125.6	112.6	131.9	129.6	128.7	138.3	163.1
Rubber and its products	107.0	97.2	116.0 ³	97.2 ³	89.7 ³	85.7 ³	152.8	106.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	148.4	183.5	141.9	174.2	170.5	248.5	216.3	241.0

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 32.

3. Index adjusted to annual level.

D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ²
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	3, 075, 438	1, 500, 987	686, 914	285, 386	316, 832	123, 749	106, 515
1949	2, 992, 961	1, 503, 459	704, 956	310, 067	228, 008	125, 623	120, 848
1950	3, 118, 387	2, 020, 988	469, 910	198, 501	190, 428	143, 427	95, 133
1948-January	235, 384	104, 998	64, 948	19, 171	26, 497	7, 879	7, 958
February	208, 269	94, 816	51, 660	15, 711	25, 915	9, 528	8, 129
March	228, 369	112, 519	59, 182	17, 520	19, 952	8, 753	7, 438
April	212, 337	109, 219	44, 353	21, 303	17, 875	8, 891	6, 775
May	282, 283	114, 711	85, 058	25, 561	30, 695	13, 226	7, 864
June	233, 476	109, 785	54, 169	25, 610	23, 022	10, 921	4, 967
July	250, 864	118, 930	56, 340	21, 952	33, 417	11, 152	4, 020
August	224, 143	113, 953	52, 519	22, 516	17, 490	6, 790	6, 561
September	283, 024	162, 004	47, 928	19, 794	27, 645	10, 946	7, 501
October	306, 964	148, 911	65, 573	26, 265	38, 037	11, 214	12, 516
November	293, 905	163, 307	56, 670	30, 215	17, 682	8, 055	13, 160
December	316, 419	147, 832	48, 515	40, 064	38, 604	16, 394	19, 331
1949-January	237, 030	116, 023	55, 813	27, 893	16, 567	7, 953	9, 462
February	204, 994	106, 709	44, 124	17, 527	17, 330	8, 710	8, 190
March	216, 787	122, 418	39, 498	22, 670	9, 206	9, 759	9, 730
April	237, 792	110, 654	63, 049	27, 114	18, 949	10, 151	7, 875
May	272, 948	121, 199	72, 403	32, 896	24, 982	11, 852	9, 616
June	255, 066	113, 856	60, 718	30, 412	27, 280	14, 627	8, 173
July	241, 309	104, 391	70, 555	30, 086	22, 152	7, 225	6, 900
August	251, 659	115, 353	62, 882	24, 816	17, 819	13, 346	17, 443
September	228, 441	113, 701	56, 948	20, 752	17, 847	8, 707	10, 486
October	269, 108	148, 056	72, 276	17, 479	11, 901	9, 645	9, 751
November	292, 278	171, 333	56, 807	22, 311	19, 654	9, 221	12, 952
December	285, 550	159, 766	49, 884	26, 794	24, 624	14, 405	10, 077
1950-January	221, 180	130, 859	48, 608	13, 728	10, 361	6, 867	10, 757
February	199, 462	128, 838	30, 374	14, 276	13, 434	6, 642	5, 898
March	228, 221	154, 311	30, 120	13, 621	11, 052	7, 705	11, 412
April	205, 503	137, 792	25, 795	15, 494	6, 059	11, 938	8, 425
May	287, 036	175, 406	48, 549	24, 092	18, 856	13, 722	6, 411
June	289, 222	177, 742	52, 472	19, 781	14, 422	13, 951	10, 854
July	253, 704	168, 196	35, 169	17, 974	13, 869	10, 611	7, 885
August	257, 080	167, 148	42, 544	11, 665	15, 563	13, 841	6, 319
September	279, 121	192, 789	30, 439	14, 519	17, 629	16, 442	7, 303
October	315, 245	204, 436	47, 707	18, 544	23, 167	14, 969	6, 422
November	292, 700	191, 960	38, 580	16, 765	23, 804	13, 776	7, 815
December	289, 912	191, 510	39, 555	18, 041	22, 214	12, 964	5, 628
1951-January	285, 135	186, 948	40, 054	17, 247	15, 181	14, 042	11, 663
February	233, 910	152, 428	33, 585	14, 804	12, 768	10, 665	9, 660
March	290, 161	190, 210	39, 655	22, 088	15, 396	11, 986	10, 826
April	295, 182	183, 184	41, 721	22, 354	16, 783	14, 320	16, 820
May	323, 358	208, 678	47, 241	20, 704	15, 489	17, 530	13, 716
June	312, 503	188, 399	51, 267	16, 095	30, 956	11, 207	14, 579

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.
2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ²
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948.....	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949.....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950.....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1948—January.....	206,077	149,976	21,589	11,480	3,845	15,496	2,377
February.....	182,167	136,847	17,872	7,520	2,918	14,130	2,593
March.....	197,051	138,299	21,601	10,635	4,051	19,137	3,056
April.....	226,690	159,461	24,641	14,664	4,277	20,077	3,348
May.....	225,093	144,966	27,424	22,548	7,199	18,549	4,104
June.....	232,997	154,918	26,003	21,837	5,768	19,683	3,819
July.....	225,099	149,499	29,377	16,196	5,310	21,316	2,100
August.....	206,490	136,061	24,685	17,378	4,661	20,373	1,736
September.....	221,678	152,707	24,100	16,653	5,290	18,506	3,378
October.....	243,438	160,211	29,257	21,432	7,509	20,528	3,332
November.....	238,172	163,423	28,319	18,047	7,782	16,578	2,202
December.....	231,993	159,395	24,633	15,080	12,772	16,887	2,433
1949—January.....	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February.....	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March.....	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April.....	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May.....	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June.....	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July.....	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August.....	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September.....	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October.....	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November.....	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December.....	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950—January.....	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February.....	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March.....	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April.....	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May.....	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June.....	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July.....	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August.....	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September.....	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October.....	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November.....	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December.....	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951—January.....	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February.....	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March.....	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April.....	393,039	278,315	48,937	22,452	14,465	22,154	6,716
May.....	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June.....	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.
2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ and Physical Volume² of Domestic Exports and Imports
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Months	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
DOMESTIC EXPORTS							
PRICE INDEXES							
January	—	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.7	104.5	116.4
February	—	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.4	103.8	118.2
March	—	78.1	88.5	98.4	104.9	104.9	119.8
April	—	76.9	90.6	99.1	104.5	106.1	121.5
May	—	79.9	91.2	97.8	103.9	105.3	122.3
June	—	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.6	107.7	123.7
July	75.3	80.7	92.6	98.6	101.9	109.7	—
August	75.2	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	111.0	—
September	76.1	80.2	93.9	102.6	100.0	112.9	—
October	76.7	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	112.0	—
November	76.8	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.4	112.7	—
December	76.8	85.9	95.0	104.9	103.7	112.8	—
Annual Index	—	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5	—
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES							
January	—	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.7	82.6	95.6
February	—	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.2	75.0	77.2
March	—	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.6	84.8	94.5
April	—	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.8	75.6	94.8
May	—	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.5	106.4	103.2
June	—	80.9	113.7	92.4	96.0	104.8	98.5
July	146.5	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.2	—
August	153.1	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	90.4	—
September	113.1	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.1	96.5	—
October	115.9	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	109.8	—
November	121.2	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.3	101.3	—
December	119.3	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.4	100.3	—
Annual Index	—	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5	—
IMPORTS							
PRICE INDEXES							
January	—	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.3	120.4
February	—	74.7	82.2	98.0	103.9	107.9	123.1
March	—	74.7	83.9	98.0	104.1	109.0	125.3
April	—	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.6	109.8	128.6
May	—	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.7	109.0	129.6
June	—	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	109.3	130.0
July	74.5	77.2	87.9	98.8	101.0	109.6	—
August	74.6	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.9	111.1	—
September	74.0	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.4	113.0	—
October	72.6	76.5	90.1	101.7	101.9	114.2	—
November	73.9	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.4	113.9	—
December	74.6	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.2	117.0	—
Annual Index	—	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7	—
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES							
January	—	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	89.9	123.8
February	—	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.3	84.4	101.5
March	—	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.2	99.2	124.5
April	—	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.6	95.8	139.2
May	—	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.1	121.3	142.1
June	—	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	117.7	126.0
July	83.2	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.1	107.8	—
August	76.7	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.4	109.5	—
September	74.5	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.4	112.7	—
October	82.8	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.7	127.8	—
November	81.1	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.5	130.9	—
December	73.6	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.6	103.7	—
Annual Index	—	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8	—

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948 = 100)" D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), and Ch. V, p. 32.

2. Volume indexes produced by dividing price indexes into value indexes.

TABLE XXIII. New Gold Production Available for Export
 (Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold)
 (Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3
February	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7
March	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4
April	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2
May	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0
June	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8
July	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	—
August	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	—
September	10.9	6.8	18.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	—
October	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	—
November	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	—
December	10.9	7.7	11.8	12.8	12.5	11.3	—
Total	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	80.4

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S GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1952



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FIRST HALF YEAR, 1952

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Canada's foreign trade continued to expand during the first half of 1952, the volume of both exports and imports reaching record levels. The sharpest gain was shown by exports, which exceeded their corresponding 1951 value by 20%, and their corresponding 1951 volume by 17.3%. Imports were 7.2% below the value recorded in the first half of 1951. This value decrease was due solely to the sharp decline in import prices since mid-1951; the volume of imports was actually about 2% greater than in the earlier period. However imports from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries showed a pronounced decline.

The basic influences governing foreign trade in the first half of 1952 showed little change from those prevailing in the last half of 1951. Exports benefited from the continued high level of business activity in the United States, and also from some effects of defence spending by the United States in

Canada. The poor 1951 harvest in many overseas countries kept demand for Canadian grains at a high level, and demand for Canadian materials also remained high. Imports were again influenced primarily by the continued expansion of investment in Canada and by high levels of production and of consumers' income.

The prices of many commodities important in international trade began to decline early in 1951. In the second half of that year these declines became general, and the downtrend continued in the first six months of 1952. Canada's import price index has declined steadily since June, 1951, and in June, 1952, was 15.7% below its level a year earlier. Export prices reached their peak in November, 1951, and in June, 1952, were 4.2% below the peak. In part these lower foreign trade prices were due to the increased value of the Canadian dollar in the exchange markets of the world; in June,

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q 1951 to 1Q 1952	2Q 1951 to 2Q 1952
	\$'000,000						%	%
Value of Trade:								
Total Exports ¹	819.6	943.0	1,055.6	1,145.2	1,000.0	1,114.7	+ 22.0	+ 18.2
Domestic Exports ¹	809.2	931.0	1,044.3	1,129.9	987.2	1,102.4	+ 22.0	+ 18.4
Re-Exports ¹	10.4	12.0	11.3	15.3	12.8	12.3	+ 23.1	+ 2.5
Imports	943.9	1,158.5	1,039.6	942.9	916.1	1,034.2	- 2.9	- 10.7
Total Trade	1,763.5	2,101.5	2,095.2	2,088.0	1,916.1	2,149.0	+ 8.7	+ 2.3
Trade Balance	- 124.2	- 215.5	+ 16.0	+ 202.3	+ 83.9	+ 80.5	-	-
Price Indexes²:	1948 = 100							
Domestic Exports	117.5	122.1	124.8	125.5	124.4	121.3	+ 5.9	- 0.7
Imports	122.4	129.1	127.7	122.1	117.4	110.9	- 4.1	- 14.1
Terms of Trade ³	96.0	94.6	97.7	102.9	106.0	109.2	+ 10.4	+ 15.4
Volume Indexes²:	1948 = 100							
Domestic Exports	89.5	99.2	108.8	117.1	103.2	118.2	+ 15.3	+ 19.2
Imports	117.1	136.1	123.3	116.8	118.0	140.9	+ 0.8 ⁵	+ 3.5 ⁵
Constant Dollar Values⁴:	\$'000,000 of 1948							
Total Exports	696.3	772.2	846.1	910.9	803.8	920.4	+ 15.4	+ 19.2
Imports	771.9	897.1	813.9	769.7	779.8	930.7	+ 1.0 ⁵	+ 3.7 ⁵
Total Trade	1,468.3	1,669.2	1,659.9	1,680.6	1,583.6	1,851.1	+ 7.9	+ 10.9

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1951, 1Q, \$57.4 million, 3Q, \$42.2 million, 4Q, \$9.4 million; 1952, 1Q, \$26.0 million, 2Q, \$9.0 million.
2. Direct quarterly computation.
3. Export price index divided by import price index.
4. Sums of months in quarter. These do not add to annual values without adjustments.
5. The constant dollar value gain is greater than the volume index gain due to the exclusion of certain non-commercial military imports from the latter.

1951, the Canadian dollar purchased about U.S. \$0.935, its lowest value since the fixed exchange rate policy was abandoned in October, 1950, while by June, 1952, its value had increased to U.S. \$1.021, a gain of 9.2%. More than half of the decline in import prices over the year was therefore due to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, and this factor could more than account for the total decline in export prices since November.

In addition to the effects of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, however, a real downtrend in many export and import prices was clearly in evidence in the first half of 1952. This trend was especially plain in import prices. The precautionary and inventory buying which characterized the year after the outbreak of the Korean war had largely ceased, due in part to satisfaction of excess demand and in part to price resistance on the part of buyers. The weakened exchange reserves of some overseas countries also forced restriction of their expenditures. Together these developments lessened the pressure exerted on prices in the previous year, and in some lines, notably textiles and rubber, brought about declines as marked as the advances in the earlier year. Canada's export prices had risen less in 1951 than most import prices, and were therefore in less need of readjustment.

The more moderate expansion in the volume of imports than of exports brought about a more normal relationship between these magnitudes than prevailed in 1951. After the outbreak of the Korean war Canada's imports expanded rapidly to meet the new level of demand. Because Canada's demand for most commodities is a relatively small fraction of total world demand, and because Canada's financial position was strong, the expansion of imports was not severely restricted by foreign productive capacity, by exchange problems, or even by price. On the other hand the expansion of exports of most commodities at that time was severely limited by Canadian productive capacity, since foreign demand accounts for a large proportion of Canadian output and since Canadian demand for Canadian goods was also increasing. Over the last two years Canadian productive capacity has been greatly expanded in many lines, and as foreign demand has been generally well maintained exports have grown steadily. During the first half of 1951 the volume of imports was 24% above the level of the 1950 half-year, while exports had gained only 7%, but during the first half of 1952 exports were 26% above the level of the 1950 period, and the gain in imports was little greater at 27%.

The closer relation between the levels of export and import volume, together with much more favourable terms of trade, led to the reappearance of an active balance on merchandise trade in the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952. In the first half of 1952 this balance totalled \$164.4 million, in contrast to a passive balance of \$339.8 million in the corresponding months of 1951. New gold production available for export was less than in the earlier period, but the improvement in Canada's current payments position with other countries from trade and gold together approximated \$500 million in the half-year. This surplus was more than sufficient to cover the deficit on other current account items. Foreign investment in Canada continued at a high level, but there were also capital outflows chiefly of a short-term character increasing private Canadian holdings of foreign exchange and liquidating some short-term obligations abroad. There was consequently only a moderate increase in Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars.

The results of trade in the first half of 1952 were generally favourable, but some developments were not entirely so. Canada's passive trade balance with the United States was almost as great as in 1951. Virtually the whole of the change in the overall trade balance was due to greater exports to and smaller imports from overseas countries, especially those of the Commonwealth. The reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade achieved since 1949 was thus almost completely lost. The sterling area countries were again involved in balance of payments difficulties. The period of high prices following the Korean war had inflationary effects on many sterling area economies, and the subsequent decline in their export prices reduced their foreign receipts at a time when their imports were still increasing. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada destroyed the possibility of exports (chiefly to the United States) valued at over \$100 million per annum, and this blow was only partially offset by the negotiation with the governments of the United Kingdom and New Zealand of an involved arrangement whereby Canadian beef would replace New Zealand beef in the United Kingdom market while New Zealand beef moved to the United States. The United States reaffirmed its quotas on cheese imports, and the number of applications for relief on file with the United States Tariff Commission increased materially. There was also a decided slackening of world demand for fibres and textiles generally, and this in turn had repercussions on demand for Canadian wood pulp and some other commodities.

Direction of Trade

During the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 the direction of Canada's exports shifted to a pattern more closely resembling that of 1949 than of the intervening period. The chief feature of this change was a sharp decrease in the share of the United States in exports, and a marked increase in

the shares going to the United Kingdom and to Europe.

Several factors contributed to this change. Poor grain crops in some other principal exporting countries and in western Europe led to increased Cana-

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan.—June ¹	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:							
United States	48.7	52.0	63.3	66.3	63.9	54.8	53.5
United Kingdom	23.5	23.5	16.4	13.8	14.4	17.3	18.7
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	11.1	9.0	7.0	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.6
Europe	8.0	7.2	5.2	6.8	6.1	10.9	8.6
Latin America	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.9	7.1
Others	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.4	4.6	4.3	4.5
Imports:							
United States	71.6	69.8	69.1	65.4	70.0	67.7	74.8
United Kingdom	11.6	10.7	12.9	12.6	10.7	9.9	8.3
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.5	7.0	6.7	8.4	7.0	8.1	4.7
Europe	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.9	3.6
Latin America	6.1	7.8	6.2	7.2	6.3	7.0	7.0
Others	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.6
Total Trade:							
United States	60.0	60.2	66.2	65.9	67.2	60.9	63.7
United Kingdom	17.6	17.6	14.6	13.2	12.4	13.8	13.7
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	8.8	8.1	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.4	6.2
Europe	5.6	5.2	4.0	5.2	4.8	8.1	6.2
Latin America	5.3	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.5	6.4	7.1
Others	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.1

1. Newfoundland's share (January-March only): Total Exports, 0.6%; Imports, 0.04%; Total Trade, 0.3%.

dian exports of grains to the United Kingdom and Europe. Inability to obtain sufficient soft currency lumber and wood pulp induced increased United Kingdom purchases of these commodities in Canada. Rearmament and industrial needs caused the United Kingdom and Europe to increase their purchases of Canadian metals and minerals. And the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Canada led the United States government to prohibit the import of Canadian livestock and most meats. United States demand for some wood products, especially wood pulp, lumber and shingles also softened in this period.

There was less change in the import pattern, although the share of the United States increased sharply above the levels prevailing in recent periods and there was an increase in imports on defence account. Iron and steel imports from the United States, especially of industrial materials and investment equipment, continued to expand, and increased imports of aircraft and tourist purchases swelled the miscellaneous commodities total. Decreased demand for fibres and textiles contributed to the lower share of the United Kingdom in imports, and imports of automobiles from this source remained well below their peak levels although they began to

recover. Imports from other Commonwealth countries were especially hard hit by price declines, as well as by a lull in buying following 1951's heavy imports. While the average price of all imports was 9% lower in the first half of 1952 than in the first half of 1951, the average price of imports from other Commonwealth countries was about 27% lower.

The change in trade direction affecting exports and imports was thus quite different. The difference in the change in the dollar value of this trade was equally pronounced. The following statement shows the percentage change from the first half of 1951 to the first half of 1952 in the value of total exports and imports by principal markets and trading areas:

Trade With	Percentage Change In	
	Total Exports	Imports
United States	+ 0.5	- 0.9
United Kingdom	+ 55.9	-28.1
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	+ 39.9	-37.4
Europe	+ 70.2	-11.2
Latin America	+ 86.0	+ 2.3
Others	+ 19.0	-31.3

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1951

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1950	1951	Country	1950	1951	Country	1950	1951
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World Total ¹	56,533	76,100	World Total ¹	59,367	81,486	World Total ¹	115,920	157,586
1. United States	10,281	15,038	1. United States	10,074	12,444	1. United States	20,355	27,482
2. United Kingdom	6,317	7,580	2. United Kingdom	7,300	10,954	2. United Kingdom	13,617	18,534
3. France	3,079	4,161	3. France	3,066	4,523	3. France	6,145	8,684
4. Canada	3,097	4,038	4. Canada	3,200	4,194	4. Canada	6,297	8,232
5. Germany, W.	1,981	3,461	5. Germany, W.	2,704	3,495	5. Germany W.	4,685	6,956
6. Belgium and Luxembourg	1,653	2,647	6. Netherlands	2,063	2,567	6. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,596	5,175
7. Australia	1,481	2,199	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	1,943	2,528	7. Netherlands	3,477	4,545
8. Federation of Malaya	1,311	1,984	8. Italy	1,483	2,166	8. Australia	3,038	4,109
9. Netherlands	1,414	1,978	9. India	1,279	2,028	9. Italy	2,691	3,810
10. Sweden	1,103	1,779	10. Brazil	1,098	2,011	10. Brazil	2,444	3,768
11. Brazil	1,346	1,757	11. Japan	974	1,995	11. India	2,542	3,568
12. Italy	1,208	1,644	12. Australia	1,557	1,910	12. Sweden	2,285	3,556
13. India	1,263	1,540	13. Sweden	1,182	1,777	13. Federation of Malaya	2,263	3,538
14. Venezuela	1,248	1,455	14. Federation of Malaya	952	1,554	14. Japan	1,794	3,350
15. Japan	820	1,355	15. Union of South Africa	946	1,444	15. Argentina	2,030	2,550

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.
Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, November, 1952.

These changes left Canada's balance of trade with the United States almost unchanged, but sharply increased the active balance on trade with almost all other countries. The bilateral imbalance of Canada's trade with these countries and trading areas except Latin America was more pronounced than in the first half of any year since the general readjustment of exchange rates in 1949. While the

overall export balance with Latin America was small it contrasts with customary import balances with this area, and the export balances with many individual countries in this area increased very sharply. Another notable change was the reappearance of an active balance with Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom; since the first half of 1950 an import balance has featured this trade.

Canada's Rank in World Trade

Canada maintained a leading position among the trading nations of the world in 1951. In dollar value her exports and imports were surpassed only by those of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Until 1951 Canada's exports and total trade were also greater than those of France, and statistics for the first half of 1952 indicated that Canada's exports might again surpass those of France, although France seemed likely to maintain her lead as an importer. These comparisons are based on trade statistics published by the International Monetary Fund, adjusted for international differences in valuation methods, and expressed in United States dollars.

Remarkable as was the growth of Canada's total trade in 1951, it was proportionally smaller than the increase in the world total, and less than that of all the countries listed in the third section of Table 3 except the Netherlands and Argentina. In large part

the more moderate increase in price of Canada's exports than of the goods of most other countries was responsible for this lesser expansion, and relatively effective inflation and credit controls in Canada also seem to have played some part. Japan and some of the western European countries show sharper gains also because only recently has their production recovered from wartime damage and post-war shortages and restrictions. In the pre-war period Canada normally ranked fifth or sixth in world trade, Germany and Japan frequently recording more trade than Canada. The post-war partition of Germany and the still limited participation of Japan in world trade, together with Canada's increased export and import potential, have permitted Canada to hold a higher place in post-war trade.

In total trade per capita Canada retained third place in 1951, although in exports per capita she slipped from fourth to fifth place. Malaya's exports

TABLE 4. Leading Countries¹ in Per Capita Trade, 1951

Exports Per Capita (f.o.b.)			Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.)			Total Trade Per Capita		
Country	1950	1951	Country	1950	1951	Country	1950	1951
U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$		
1. Hong Kong	291	387	1. Hong Kong	295	425	1. Hong Kong	585	813
2. New Zealand	267	356	2. New Zealand	238	306	2. New Zealand	504	662
3. Federation of Ma- laya	210	311	3. Canada	231	299	3. Canada	455	588
4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	185	295	4. Switzerland	223	287	4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	402	576
5. Canada	224	288	5. Belgium and Lux- embourg	217	282	5. Federation of Ma- laya	362	554
6. Venezuela	253	287	6. Norway	208	266	6. Switzerland	416	515
7. Australia	181	261	7. Sweden	168	251	7. Sweden	326	503
8. Sweden	157	252	8. Netherlands	204	250	8. Australia	371	487
9. Switzerland	192	228	9. Federation of Ma- laya	152	244	9. Norway	327	454
10. Finland	98	214	10. Denmark	200	235	10. Netherlands	344	443
11. Denmark	156	195	11. Australia	190	227	11. Denmark	355	430
12. Netherlands	140	193	12. Israel	228	226	12. Venezuela	376	429
13. Trinidad and To- bago	166	193	13. United Kingdom ..	144	216	13. Trinidad and To- bago	324	385
14. Norway	119	188	14. Ireland	148	194	14. Finland	194	381
15. United Kingdom ..	125	150	15. Trinidad and To- bago	158	193	15. United Kingdom ..	269	366

1. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Netherlands Antilles, Canary Islands, and countries with neither exports nor imports equal to U.S. \$100 million in 1951 were excluded.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, November, 1952, and United Nations, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. III, No. 3-4, and Vol. IV, No. 4.

were particularly influenced by higher rubber and tin prices in 1951, but the increase in Belgium's exports was more greatly influenced by volume gains, although the price factor was again very significant. The increase in Canada's per capita trade was less than that of most of the other countries listed for the

reasons indicated in the preceding paragraph. But Canada's citizens still derive a larger income from foreign trade than those of most countries of the world, and trade is still more important to the economy of Canada than to most other economies.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The greater part of Canada's trade is and has always been directed to the markets of the United States and the United Kingdom. Since World War II the share of the United States in Canada's trade has increased, and that of the United Kingdom has diminished, but either share is much greater than that of any third country. In the first half of 1952 only eight countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for as much as 1% of Canada's total exports, and only one country other than the United States and the United Kingdom for more than 1% of imports. Brazil, the third ranking export market in the half-year, took only 2.4% of Canada's exports, and Venezuela, the third ranking import source, provided only 3.1% of Canada's imports.

The two countries to which Canada's trade is chiefly directed are the world's greatest trading nations. While trade with Canada is important to them, it forms a much smaller proportion of their total trade than of our own. In the year 1951 the United States accounted for 58.9% of total Canadian exports, but this was equivalent to only 20.7% of

that country's imports. Our imports from the United States accounted for 68.9% of Canada's total imports, but absorbed only 17.2% of that country's exports. A similar relation holds between our share of the United Kingdom's trade and that country's share of Canada's trade.

The opposite relation holds between Canada's share in the trade of most other countries, and those countries' shares in Canada's trade. For example, sales to Belgium and Luxembourg accounted for 2.4% of Canada's exports in 1951 but for 3.2% of Belgian imports. And purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg accounted for 1.0% of Canada's imports but for 1.4% of Belgium's exports. Only in trade with France is there close correspondence between the relative shares of each country in the other's trade. But the share of Canada in the trade of most countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom is, like their share in our trade, relatively small. Thus, although Canada is one of the world's leading trading countries, trade with Canada generally does not account for a leading share of the trade of our trading partners.

TABLE 5. Canada's Share in Trade of Partner Countries

Country and Period	Exports			Proportion of Canada's Imports from	Imports			Proportion of Canada's Exports to
	To All Countries	To Canada	Proportion to Canada		From All Countries	From Canada	Proportion from Canada	
	U. S. \$'000,000		%	%	U. S. \$'000,000		%	%
United States.....1950	10,274.7	1,996.6	19.4	67.1	8,841.8	1,957.2	22.1	65.0
1951	15,020.4	2,588.2	17.2	68.9	10,961.5	2,274.5	20.7	58.9
United Kingdom1950	6,314.1	359.5	5.7	12.7	7,303.0	504.6	6.9	15.0
1951	7,578.3	392.3	5.2	10.3	10,959.8	730.2	6.7	16.0
Venezuela1950	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.7	536.8	20.6	3.8	0.8
1951	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3.3	641.8	25.5	4.0	0.7
Belgium and Luxembourg 1950	1,651.4	21.3	1.3	0.7	1,950.0	58.7	3.0	2.1
1951	2,651.3	35.8	1.4	1.0	2,544.0	81.9	3.2	2.4
Japan1950	820.1	14.6	1.8	0.4	969.9	15.3	1.6	0.7
1951	1,354.5	14.8	1.1	0.3	2,166.7	91.1	4.2	1.9
India1950	1,171.9	27.0	2.3	1.2	1,137.0	22.1	1.9	1.0
1951	1,594.2	36.2	2.3	1.0	1,804.8	46.5	2.6	0.9
France1950	3,079.2	13.6	0.4	0.5	3,066.0	22.6	0.7	0.6
1951	4,225.0	22.0	0.5	0.6	4,591.9	51.2	1.1	1.2
Union of South Africa1950	686.0	3.8	0.6	0.2	860.5	36.1	4.2	1.4
1951	939.5	4.9	0.5	0.1	1,315.5	49.6	3.8	1.3
Italy1950	1,199.4	6.3	0.5	0.3	1,446.4	6.8	0.5	0.5
1951	1,629.2	9.5	0.6	0.3	2,118.6	48.1	2.3	1.2
Australia1950	1,675.9	24.7	1.5	1.0	1,416.5	31.9	2.3	1.1
1951	1,936.4	35.4	1.8	1.1	1,957.9	40.2	2.1	1.2

1. Not available.

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Direction of International Trade*, Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, and *Trade of Canada*, 1951, Vol. I.

Trade with the United States

There was little expansion in Canada's trade with the United States in the first half of 1952. Total exports to that market increased only \$5.2 million to reach \$1,132.1 million, and imports were valued at \$1,457.8 million, just \$13.3 million below their 1951 level. Such change as occurred in the volume of trade was in the reverse direction to these value movements. The volume of exports declined slightly, their gain in value being due entirely to a higher average export price level, and the volume of imports seems to have expanded somewhat, their lower value being caused by lower average import prices.

The active determinants of trade with the United States showed little change from 1951. High business activity and growing defence spending in both countries, together with continued heavy investment in Canada were the chief forces sustaining the trade level. In both countries relaxation of some anti-inflationary controls lessened one indirect obstacle to trade, but some weakness in the fibres and textiles market and other economic "soft spots" offset

any tendency for trade to expand. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada resulted in the border's being closed to the movement of most live-stock and meats, a factor which had a more adverse effect on Canada's exports than on imports, and was largely responsible for the decline in export volume.

Although the level of trade with the United States showed little change the share of that country in Canada's exports and imports shifted sharply. Exports to overseas markets increased greatly in the half-year, and as a result the share of Canada's exports sent to the United States declined from 63.9% in the first half of 1951 to 53.5% in the 1952 period. Imports from overseas countries fell, due especially to lower prices for many commodities and to buying lulls in some lines. As imports from the United States did not decline that country's share in imports grew to 74.8%, as opposed to 70.0% in the first half of 1951. The United States has not accounted for so high a proportion of Canada's imports since the first half of 1947, nor so low a proportion of exports since the first half of 1949.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '51 to 1Q '52	2Q '51 to 2Q '52
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	529.6	580.3	581.5	606.3	541.8	571.5	+ 2.3	- 1.5
Re-Exports	9.0	8.1	8.8	10.4	9.8	9.0		
Imports	678.1	793.0	675.8	666.0	694.0	763.8	+ 2.3	- 3.7
Total Trade.....	1,216.6	1,381.4	1,266.1	1,282.8	1,245.7	1,344.2	+ 2.4	- 2.7
Trade Balance	- 139.5	- 204.7	- 85.5	- 49.3	- 142.3	- 183.4	-	-

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

The value of domestic exports to the United States in the first half of 1952 exceeded the comparative 1951 value in each of the nine main groups except animals and animal products and wood and wood products. However the declines in these two groups almost offset increases in the other seven, and resulted in an only slightly higher value for the 1952 period. The proportion of total domestic exports in five groups taken by the United States declined sharply. Only in the miscellaneous commodities group did the share of the United States in exports show a considerable gain, resulting from military purchases of aircraft in Canada.

The decline in the volume of exports of wood products to the United States was greater than their

decline in value, since the level of export prices in this group averaged higher than in the first half of 1950. Newsprint paper exports showed a value gain of 8.8%, but a volume increase of only 1.9%. Pulpwood exports gained 11.7% in value but fell 4.8% in volume. The greatest decline was in exports of wood pulp, which fell 8.9% in value and 12.5% in volume due chiefly to a lessened demand from makers of wrapping paper and synthetic fibres. Lumber exports dropped 12.7% in value but only 3% in quantity. Lower prices following a decline in housing starts in the United States in 1951 maintained the volume of these sales, although they remained well below the 1950 level. Exports of shingles and of plywoods also declined in both value and volume. In the first half of 1952 the United States took only 76% of Canada's domestic exports of wood products, as opposed to 83% in the 1951 period.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

The decline in exports of animals and animal products to the United States was due chiefly to the ban on imports of livestock and meats from Canada imposed by the United States government after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan. Exports of beef and of cattle to the United States totalled \$63.1 million in the first half of 1951, and only \$4.9 million in the first half of 1952. Relatively high Canadian prices had checked this trade in December and January even before the ban was imposed, but it seems unlikely that this situation could long have endured. Exports of furs and of hides and skins to the United States were also well below the previous year's level—lower prices greatly influenced these declines. Of the leading commodities in this group only fish exports increased in value, and these seem to have increased in volume as well. The imposition of quotas on cheese imports by the United States government caused a very sharp drop in Canada's exports of cheese to the United States to only 20% of the quantity exported in the first half of 1951. Canada actually imported more cheese from the United States in the first half of 1952 than we exported to that country.

The value and volume of trade in the non-ferrous metals group gained considerably in the first half of 1952, although the proportion of these exports taken by the United States declined to 47% from 54% in the first half of 1951. Exports of most base metals to the United States increased, facilitated by higher Canadian production of each of the principal metals except copper. Nickel exports rose 33.5% in value and 23.5% in quantity, zinc exports 21.6% in value and 11.4% in quantity, lead exports 36.5% in value and 34.2% in quantity, and copper exports 8.3% in value though only 0.9% in quantity. Exports

of fabricated copper showed a much sharper gain. Of the principal non-ferrous metals only aluminum exports were lower. The United Kingdom has contracted for a great part of Canada's exportable aluminum, and that sent to the United States was partly metal released for this purpose by the United Kingdom government in return for United States steel. Exports of non-metallic minerals to the United States were also greater than in the first half of 1951, although the principal items in this group recorded lower values.

Manufactured goods form the major part of Canada's exports of iron and steel products to the United States. Farm machinery is the chief of these, and exports of farm machinery (except tractors) to the United States gained 17.4% in value in the first half of 1952. While their volume gain was less it was still substantial. Exports of non-farm machinery showed an even sharper gain, but those of tractors declined slightly. Changes were more mixed in the producers' materials in this group—exports of ferro-alloys declined 7.6% in value and much more sharply in volume, and iron ore exports reached only 55% of the value recorded in the first half of 1951. Exports of pig iron were sharply above the 1951 level. There was a marked change in the composition of trade in the miscellaneous commodities group due to military purchases of Canadian aircraft by the United States. Aircraft exports accounted for over half of the group total in the six months, reaching a value of \$20.9 million. In the full year 1951, aircraft sales to the United States totalled only \$5.8 million. In the agricultural products group the chief gains were in sales of wheat and oats, much of which were feed grades, and in other fodders, chiefly grain by-products.

Imports from the United States¹

The value of imports from the United States in the first half of 1952 was lower than the comparable 1951 value in each of the main groups except iron and its products and miscellaneous commodities. In both of these groups defence imports made the chief contribution to the value gain—aircraft engines in the iron products group and aircraft and parts in the miscellaneous commodities group. In spite of the lower value of imports in the other groups, in most the share of the United States in total imports increased. Lower import prices for United States goods, influenced especially by the higher value of the Canadian dollar, were responsible for the slight decline in the value of imports from the United States; their total volume seems to have been above that of the 1951 half-year.

Although defence purchases of aircraft engines accounted for most of the increase in value of imports of iron and steel products, a majority of the

other important commodities in this group registered gains in the first half of 1952. Heavy investment in Canadian development continued to require greater imports of machinery and steel, and Canada's prosperous farmers spent more on tractors and other farm machinery than in 1951. Gains in the volume of these imports were generally as great or somewhat greater than the increase in their value. Some commodities showed declines, especially where the restrictions imposed on consumer credit in Canada in the spring of 1951 were most stringent. Imports of automobiles and of automobile parts were lower in value than in the first half of 1951, in spite of slightly higher average prices, and imports of cooking and heating equipment declined. The latter decline may also have been influenced by a smaller volume of residential building in Canada. The miscellaneous commodities group was influenced by forces similar to those acting on the iron and steel group. Defence purchases of aircraft were a major factor in the value increase. Imports of refrigerator parts contracted while those of completed refrig-

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

erators increased above the high level of early 1951. The attraction of United States goods for Canadian tourists was enhanced by the depreciation of the United States dollar, and resulted in a sharply higher volume of tourists' imports under the \$100.00 customs exemption clause.

Imports in the non-metallic minerals group were particularly affected by the growth of crude oil production in Canada. Canadian crude oil is increasingly supplying that part of the Canadian market formerly dependent on United States crude, and these imports have decreased since 1950. There was some increase in imports of refinery products from the United States, but these were at the expense of alternative sources of refined products, especially the Netherlands Antilles. The refining industry in Canada is supplying an increasing proportion of the Canadian market. The more widespread use of oil in Canada has also affected imports of coal and coke. Imports of bituminous coal and of coke from the United States were lower in value and volume than in the first half of 1951, and imports of anthracite coal declined in value.

Imports of fresh vegetables from the United States increased sharply in quantity and value in the first half of 1952, but most of the other leading commodities in the agricultural and vegetable products group declined in value. Some declines, such

as those in citrus fruits and vegetable oils, were due to price alone, others, as in the case of soya beans, were largely influenced by a smaller volume of imports. The chief items in the fibres and textiles group were likewise affected by price declines, and raw cotton, the most important of these, was also influenced by lower Mexican prices which diverted some Canadian demand to that market. Generally, demand in Canada for fibres and textiles was very much weaker in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period. In spite of these factors the share of the United States in Canada's imports of fibres and textiles and agricultural and vegetable products increased, from 49% to 55% of the total in the former case, from 39% to 46% in the latter. Sharper price declines affecting commodities imported from other countries were chiefly responsible for these relative gains.

In the other main groups there was a similar tendency for imports of individual commodities to decline in value and, usually by a lesser amount, in quantity. Some increases occurred—in the chemicals and products group imports of industrial chemicals rose while those of chemical products declined, and in the wood products group imports of printed matter rose while those of lumber and paper declined. Generally, the level of imports from the United States was better maintained than that of imports from other countries.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Trends evident in the last half of 1951 continued to dominate Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952, although there were some changes towards the end of the period. The increase in the value and volume of exports which became marked in the second half of 1951 continued in the first half of 1952, and in the second quarter these exports were greater in value than at any time since the end of the war. The value and volume of imports from the United Kingdom continued to decline, however, and were lower than those recorded in the first half of any year since 1948. As a result the United Kingdom's import balance grew from only

6.2% of total trade between the two countries in the first half of 1951 to 42.1% of total trade in the 1952 period.

The share of the United Kingdom in Canada's trade showed similar changes. In the first half of 1951 that country took 14.4% of our exports, in the 1952 period 18.7%. In imports the share of the United Kingdom declined from 10.7% in the first half of 1951 to only 8.3% in the first half of 1952, the lowest proportion recorded since the first half of 1947.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '51 to 1Q '52	2Q '51 to 2Q '52
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	113.3	140.2	192.8	185.1	154.6	239.3	+ 36.5	+ 70.7
Re-Exports	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.9	1.0	1.2		
Imports	92.1	132.5	110.9	85.5	68.2	93.2	- 26.0	- 29.7
Total Trade	205.7	273.1	304.4	273.5	223.9	333.7	+ 8.8	+ 22.2
Trade Balance	+ 21.4	+ 8.1	+ 82.6	+ 102.5	+ 29.6	+ 112.2	—	—

The United Kingdom's balance of payments problems continued in 1952. Due to a heavy trade deficit with both the dollar area and the other European Payments Union countries, her reserves were sharply reduced, especially in the early part of the year. At the meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers in January it was agreed that each sterling area country should take measures to balance trade with the rest of the world by the second half of 1952. So long as Canada's imports from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries remain

low the prospects for continued high exports to these countries are not bright. Increased defence activity following the deterioration in the international political situation since 1950, together with temporary factors affecting competing suppliers to the United Kingdom, are chiefly responsible for the recent increase in Canadian exports to that country. Only when a basic solution to the sterling area's trading problems is discovered will the level of these exports be free from the prospect of sudden change.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Exports to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952 were still chiefly foodstuffs and industrial materials. The former category accounted for 33.9% of the items enumerated in Table VIII (plus beef), the latter for 59.5%. These percentages were little changed from those for the first half of 1951. In spite of the marked growth in the value of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom the variety of these exports has not broadened significantly; exchange shortages have forced the United Kingdom to concentrate her demand on essentials.

Wheat is the chief foodstuff exported to the United Kingdom. Exports of wheat in grain and as flour accounted for 91% of the enumerated foodstuff exports in the first half of 1952, 97.7% in the 1951 period. The total of wheat exports was much greater in the 1952 half-year than in the 1951 half-year, but was somewhat less in value than in the first half of 1950, as a lower average grade of wheat exported depressed the average price received. Flour formed a lower proportion of the total in the 1952 period than in previous years. The only other important foodstuff exported to the United Kingdom in quantity was beef. Following the closing of the United States border to Canadian beef, negotiations with the governments of the United Kingdom and New Zealand secured an agreement whereby Canadian beef would move to the United Kingdom in the place of New Zealand beef previously contracted for, and the New Zealand product would be sold in the United States instead. New Zealand is to receive sterling for her beef from the United Kingdom; the dollar exchange earned from the sale of New Zealand beef in the United States will largely go to pay for Canada's exports to the United Kingdom. This arrangement has helped to mitigate the economic effects of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Saskatchewan, and has resulted in the first substantial shipments of Canadian beef to the United Kingdom since 1948.

Besides wheat and beef, there were significant shipments of barley and apples to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952. Exports of canned fish reached about the same value as in the first

half of 1951. However exports of cheese, formerly important, were almost negligible.

Metals are the chief of the industrial materials exported to the United Kingdom. Here changes from 1951 were mixed. The United Kingdom has contracted for 250,000 tons of aluminum from Canada in 1952, of which part will be exchanged with the United States for steel. Deliveries of aluminum to the United Kingdom amounted to 129,000 tons in the first half of 1952, more than twice as much as was exported there in the first half of 1951. Exports of zinc were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great in value as in 1951, and almost twice as great in quantity. Exports of nickel increased 8% in value and declined 7% in quantity, those of copper declined 1.5% in value and 8% in quantity, and those of lead 2.5% in value and 15% in quantity. Exports of platinum and most other metals increased, as did those of the chief non-metallic minerals.

Exports of wood products continued to grow in the first half of 1952. Insufficient soft currency supplies of lumber forced the United Kingdom to increase purchases from Canadian suppliers in 1951, and in the first half of 1952 these exports were 46% greater in value and 28% greater in quantity than in the 1951 period. Towards the end of the half-year there was an easing of supplies and prices in other areas, notably Scandinavia. The same situation prevailed in the wood pulp market—a tight supply situation and some price discrepancies aided Canada's exports of wood pulp to the United Kingdom to more than double in value and volume in the first half of 1952, but by mid-year alternative supplies were more readily available and the price discrepancies were less. Other items showing sharp increases included pulpwood, plywood, piling (pit props) and pulpboard. Newsprint paper, the only important commodity in these exports not an industrial material, also gained sharply. As in the wood products group, industrial materials accounted for most of the increase in exports of iron and steel products, ferro-alloys and rolling mill products showing the greatest gains.

Aside from newsprint, the only important non-foodstuff, non-industrial material in exports to the United Kingdom was tobacco. Exports of tobacco to

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

this market were almost twice as great in the 1952 half-year as in the 1951 period. In spite of the United Kingdom's concentration on essential purchases, her share in exports in seven of the nine main groups increased. The increases were most noticeable in the wood products group, where the

change was from 8.6% in the first half of 1951 to 14.1% in the first half of 1952, and the animal products group, where the gain was from 5.1% to 11.7% of the total. Only in the miscellaneous commodities group was a decline in the United Kingdom's share of Canada's export trade at all pronounced.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952 were lower in value and in volume than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. The decline was most marked in the fibres and textiles and iron and steel products groups. The share of the United Kingdom as a supplier of these commodities to Canada also declined; in the first half of 1951 that country supplied 28.5% of Canada's imports of fibres and textiles, in the 1952 period only 22.7%. For iron the corresponding percentages were 10.3% and 7.6%.

Trade in fibres and textiles was affected by a world-wide fall in demand from the abnormal level

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

prevailing after the outbreak of the Korean war, and by consequent sharp price declines. All the principal fibres and textiles listed in Table IX show value declines, and the volume of imports of each was also lower than in the first half of 1951. Volume declines were less pronounced than value declines due to generally lower prices. At mid-year there was little sign of immediate recovery in the level of these imports.

Lower imports of passenger automobiles were chiefly responsible for the fall in the value of iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom. In 1949 and 1950 there was a sharp growth in purchases of British cars by Canadians, and imports gained greatly. In the last half of 1950 the usual seasonal decline in sales occurred, but imports remained high

CHART I



in anticipation of repeated high sales in 1951, and stocks of unsold British cars increased by over 10,000 in the period. The imposition of credit restrictions on automobile sales as an anti-inflationary measure caused a sharp drop in sales of British cars after April, 1951, and as imports for the second quarter were already set there was a further increase of over 4,000 unsold British passenger automobiles in dealers' hands during the half-year. After the second quarter of 1951 imports dropped to an even lower level than sales, and there were also sizable re-exports of British cars in an effort to reduce the heavy stocks on hand. In the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 sales exceeded imports by almost 12,000 vehicles, and re-exports of passenger automobiles in this period totalled 3,800 vehicles, mostly British makes. These measures almost completely wiped out the excess supply of unsold vehicles, and with the removal of credit restrictions on automobile sales in May and the reduction in the excise tax in April, sales and imports began to recover from their slump. Imports and sales of British trucks show similar movements.

Most other imports from the United Kingdom in the iron and steel category show increases. There were sizable gains in the value and volume of imports of machinery, engines, castings and forgings, and pipes and tubes. Imports of rolling mill products declined, however, due in part to a tight supply situation in the United Kingdom resulting from that country's defence effort. The United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports of rolling mill products fell to 8.0% from 11.9% in the first half of 1951.

Other imports were generally lower. The chief exceptions were aircraft and electrical apparatus, which were affected by Canada's investment and defence programmes. Imports of British anthracite were above the level of the first half of 1951 though still below that of the 1950 period. There was also an increase in non-commercial imports, chiefly of military goods and settlers' effects. The widespread decline in most imports from the United Kingdom marks a sharp setback in that country's efforts to achieve a satisfactory trade balance.

Trade with Other Leading Countries¹

Trade with **VENEZUELA** expanded sharply in the first half of 1952, exports showing especially marked gains. Wheat flour remained Canada's leading single export to Venezuela, increasing in value from \$2.9 million in the first half of 1951 to \$3.8 million in the 1952 period. The other principal foodstuff exported to that market was processed milk, which rose from \$0.9 million to \$1.5 million. The sharpest gain was in exports of motor vehicles, which climbed from \$0.2 million in the first half of 1951 to \$3.0 million in the 1952 period. When domestic credit controls restricted the Canadian market for automobiles in the second quarter of 1951, Canadian producers were forced to dispose of a greater proportion of their output abroad. Other leading exports showing substantial gains were rubber tires, non-farm machinery, aluminum manufactures and copper wire. The chief decline was in exports of farm machinery which fell from \$0.5 million to only \$19,000. Total exports to Venezuela rose from \$12.0 million in the first half of 1951 to \$19.4 million in the 1952 period.

Crude petroleum, valued at \$55.9 million, formed 93% of Canada's imports from Venezuela in the first half of 1952. Venezuelan oil accounted for 57% of Canada's crude oil imports in the period. Fuel oils, valued at \$3.6 million, made up another substantial part of these imports. Canada also imported some coffee and tropical fibres from Venezuela in the period. Imports from Venezuela increased from \$58.5 million to \$60.1 million, but due to the greater increase in exports the passive balance on this trade declined to \$40.7 million. This balance is still greater than in any post-war year except 1951.

Total exports to **BRAZIL** increased from \$14.2 million in the first half of 1951 to \$50.2 million in the 1952 period, and that country climbed to fourth place among Canada's leading trading partners. Chiefly responsible for this gain were exports of automobiles and trucks, which reached a value of \$22.5 million in the first half of 1952 as opposed to only \$0.7 million in the 1951 period. Brazil was an especially heavy taker of Canadian automobiles during the period that the domestic market was restricted. Exports of electrical apparatus rose from \$2.4 million to \$5.9 million, chiefly due to the investment activities of a Canadian company operating in Brazil. Canadian wheat to the value of \$2.3 million was exported to Brazil as the Argentine's poor 1951 crop prevented Brazil's obtaining supplies from her usual source. Other items showing marked gains included rubber tires, rolling mill products and primary and semi-fabricated copper. As in the case of Venezuela, exports of farm implements declined.

Imports from Brazil declined from \$20.1 million in the first half of 1951 to \$19.0 million in the 1952 period, but in volume there may have been some increase, rather than a decrease. Coffee is Canada's principal import from Brazil; it showed little change in value at \$10.4 million but the quantity of these imports increased 4.4%. Imports of tropical fibres increased by 19% to reach \$3.0 million, and there were gains in imports of cocoa butter, iron ore and some other minerals. The chief declines were in imports of rice, from \$1.0 million to \$0.6 million, and cocoa beans, from \$1.4 million to \$0.3 million. The net result of these changes in exports and imports was an active balance of \$31.2 million on trade with Brazil, instead of the passive balances which have featured this trade in the first half of the two preceding years.

1. Only those countries accounting for 1% or more of exports or imports in the first half of 1952 are discussed here.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, By Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '51 to 1Q '52	2Q '51 to 2Q '52
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	5.1	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.0	11.4	+ 56.9	+ 65.2
Imports	27.1	31.3	40.4	37.9	29.8	30.4	+ 10.0	- 2.9
Trade Balance	- 22.0	- 24.4	- 32.9	- 30.3	- 21.7	- 19.0	—	—
Brazil:								
Total Exports	6.6	7.7	11.9	27.9	31.7	18.4	+380.3	+139.0
Imports	9.0	11.2	9.0	11.5	10.3	8.7	+ 14.4	- 22.3
Trade Balance	- 2.4	- 3.5	+ 2.9	+16.4	+21.4	+ 9.7	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	14.4	19.2	25.8	35.4	21.3	19.6	+ 47.9	+ 2.1
Imports	5.9	11.5	11.9	9.9	8.2	9.8	+ 39.0	- 14.8
Trade Balance	+ 8.5	+ 7.8	+13.9	+25.5	+13.1	+ 9.8	—	—
Japan:								
Total Exports	13.0	25.4	15.9	22.0	18.6	22.8	+ 43.1	- 10.2
Imports	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.3	3.3	- 17.9	- 2.9
Trade Balance	+10.2	+22.0	+12.9	+18.6	+16.3	+19.6	—	—
India:								
Total Exports	16.2	6.1	4.0	9.5	17.1	13.8	+ 5.6	+126.2
Imports	10.1	13.6	9.6	6.9	5.9	8.0	- 41.6	- 41.2
Trade Balance	+ 6.1	- 7.5	- 5.5	+ 2.6	+11.2	+ 5.8	—	—
France:								
Total Exports	5.6	7.8	16.5	16.7	15.3	15.6	+173.2	+100.0
Imports	4.6	5.8	7.9	5.7	4.1	5.3	- 10.9	- 8.6
Trade Balance	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 8.6	+11.1	+11.2	+10.4	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	9.0	14.5	16.4	13.3	15.4	15.4	+ 71.1	+ 6.2
Imports	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	- 18.2	- 47.4
Trade Balance	+ 7.8	+12.6	+15.1	+12.3	+14.5	+14.4	—	—
Italy:								
Total Exports	3.6	11.9	23.9	9.6	9.8	16.2	+172.2	+ 36.1
Imports	2.9	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.0	- 13.8	- 31.8
Trade Balance	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+20.6	+ 5.9	+ 7.3	+13.3	—	—
Australia:								
Total Exports	8.5	11.0	12.6	17.2	15.3	9.6	+ 80.0	- 12.7
Imports	4.1	14.5	21.5	6.2	2.0	4.0	- 51.2	- 72.4
Trade Balance	+ 4.4	- 3.5	- 8.9	+11.0	+13.3	+ 5.6	—	—

Trade with **BELGIUM** and **LUXEMBOURG** was greater in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period, although imports from that area joined the general decline in the second quarter. Total exports were well above the previous year's level, increasing from \$33.6 million to \$40.9 million. Grains formed about half of total exports to Belgium in the half-year; sales of barley increased to \$9.5 million from \$6.2 million in the 1951 half-year, but those of wheat declined from \$12.9 million to \$10.7 million, of oats from \$1.3 million to \$1.0 million, and of rye from \$2.2 million to only \$37,000. The principal increases were in exports of flaxseed which grew from \$1.3 million to \$3.3 million due in part to a

heavier Canadian crop, of automobiles and trucks which rose from only \$4,000 to \$6.1 million, of zinc which grew from \$0.4 million to \$1.3 million, and of wood pulp and asbestos.

Rolling mill products accounted for over half of total imports from Belgium in the first half of 1952, increasing from \$7.2 million to \$11.9 million. Most of the other principal imports were lower in value: imports of carpets fell from \$1.4 million to \$0.7 million, of tin from \$1.4 million to \$0.6 million, of plate and sheet glass from \$1.2 million to \$0.8 million, and of diamonds from \$1.5 million to \$0.9 million. Total imports increased from \$17.3 million

to \$18.0 million, but the greater growth of exports raised the active balance from \$16.3 million to \$22.9 million, 39% of total trade between the two countries.

JAPAN increased her purchases of Canadian goods in the first half of 1952 to \$41.3 million from \$35.7 million. Re-exports to Japan receded from 1951's abnormal \$2.7 million to \$62,000. Wheat was the principal export commodity, reaching \$24.1 million in value as opposed to \$17.4 million in the first half of 1951. Exports of barley grew from \$0.7 million to \$6.8 million, and those of iron ore reached \$1.6 million. Shipments of iron ore to Japan recommenced in the second half of 1951 for the first time since before the war. There were also several commodity declines, the chief reducing flaxseed from \$3.4 million to nil, and wood pulp from \$7.6 million to \$3.0 million.

Imports from Japan declined from \$6.2 million to \$5.6 million. The only notable increase in these imports raised the rolling mill products total from \$0.4 million to \$2.1 million. Declines were widespread and varied, affecting most of the range of goods imported from Japan, notably fish, furs, textiles, clothing, ferro-alloys and toys. Japan's passive balance on trade with Canada climbed from \$32.2 million to \$35.8 million.

Trade with **INDIA** yielded an active balance in the first half of 1952, for the first time since India devalued her rupee in 1949. Exports increased from \$22.4 million in the first half of 1951 to \$30.9 million in the 1952 period, and imports fell from \$23.7 million to \$13.9 million. Chiefly responsible for the increase in exports was wheat; due to India's severe food shortage this year they rose from \$14.5 million to \$21.5 million. Exports of zinc increased from \$0.3 million to \$1.5 million, and of newsprint from \$0.7 million to \$0.9 million. There were also substantial sales of woodpulp and ammunition to India in the period, both of which reached almost \$0.6 million. On the other hand exports of copper declined from \$1.5 million to \$1.1 million, of aluminium from \$0.8 million to \$0.3 million, of machinery from \$0.7 million to \$45,000, and of locomotives from \$0.6 million to \$0.2 million. India's purchases in Canada, like those of the United Kingdom, tend to be concentrated on essential goods.

The chief decline in imports from India was in vegetable oils, purchases of which fell from \$3.6 million to only \$58,000. A poor peanut crop reduced the supply of oilseeds available for crushing, and the shortage of other foodstuffs in India also cut into exportable supplies. Other noteworthy declines were in imports of tea which fell from \$6.0 million to \$4.2 million, of jute fabrics from \$6.4 million to \$4.8 million, and of cotton fabrics from \$2.8 million to \$0.1 million. Lower prices affected these declines, but lower quantities due to reduced Canadian demand made the chief contribution.

FRANCE and some of her North African dependencies had a poor wheat crop in 1951, and Canada

exported wheat to the value of \$8.7 million to France in the first half of 1952. No Canadian wheat went to France in the first half of 1951. Other significant increases were in exports of wood pulp, from \$2.0 million to \$4.6 million, copper, from \$0.8 million to \$4.5 million, zinc, from \$0.3 million to \$2.3 million, and asbestos, from \$1.8 million to \$2.8 million. These principal exports to France are all important foodstuffs and industrial materials. The chief commodity decline in these exports affected farm machinery, sales of which fell from \$1.4 million to \$0.2 million. Total exports to France climbed from \$13.4 million to \$31.0 million.

Imports from France, as from most countries, declined slightly in the first half of 1952, reaching only \$9.4 million. It is doubtful whether there was any decline in their total volume, however. The only large increase was in purchases of French rolling mill products, which rose from \$1.5 million to \$2.1 million. The chief decline was in lace and embroidery imports, which dropped from \$1.1 million to \$0.7 million. There were smaller declines in many other items, especially in the textiles field. Canada's export balance on this trade increased from \$3.1 million in the 1951 half-year to \$21.6 million in the 1952 period.

The **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA** has been one of Canada's best customers throughout the post-war period, and in the first half of 1952 exports to that market totalled \$30.8 million, their highest value since the exchange crisis of 1949. The chief export was wheat, at \$7.6 million some 19% higher than in the 1951 period. Other important exports included automobiles, trucks and parts, which together totalled \$7.4 million against \$5.3 million in 1951, newsprint paper at \$2.2 million, three times the 1951 half-year value, farm implements, up from \$0.8 million to \$1.3 million, rolling mill products and cotton fabrics. The only major export to fail to reach the 1951 level was lumber; exports of planks and boards totalled only \$1.5 million, 46% below the value of the preceding year.

Canada is not one of the Union's best customers, since many of her leading products duplicate our own. Industrial diamonds were Canada's chief import from the Union in the first half of 1952; at \$0.9 million they were almost double the value of the preceding year. The only other sharp increase in these imports resulted from shipments of manganese oxide to Canada, which totalled \$0.1 million. Imports of raw wool from the Union were only \$0.2 million, as opposed to \$1.1 million in the 1951 period, and imports of South African fruits, wines and brandy also lessened. Total imports from the Union declined from \$3.0 million to \$1.9 million, and the Union's passive balance on this trade climbed to \$28.9 million, no less than 88% of total trade between the two countries.

Increased exports to **ITALY**, as to France, were largely due to the fact that that country had a sub-normal wheat crop in 1951. Wheat exports to Italy

totalled \$13.5 million in the first half of 1952, as opposed to only \$3.5 million in the same months of 1951. Exports of wheat flour fell from \$5.7 million to \$3.2 million in the same period. Elsewhere the largest increase was in exports of wood pulp, which rose from \$1.3 million to \$2.8 million. Other increases occurred in exports of rolling mill products, aluminum and brass, while sales of cured and canned fish showed particularly sharp declines. Total exports to Italy reached \$26.1 million in the half-year, as opposed to \$15.5 million in the 1951 period.

Canada's imports from Italy declined from \$7.3 million to \$5.5 million, and the export balance on this trade rose from \$8.2 million to \$20.6 million. The sharpest import decline was in purchases of wool fabrics, which fell from \$1.7 million to \$0.4 million. Other decreases occurred in imports of wool yarns, broom corn and musical instruments, but these were largely offset by greater purchases of Italian cheese, machinery and synthetic fibres and yarns.

Trade with **AUSTRALIA** was especially different in the first half of 1952 than in the corresponding period of 1951. Then, with exports totalling \$19.5 million and imports at \$18.6 million, this trade was in close balance. In the 1952 period exports increased to \$25.0 million, while imports dropped to \$6.0 million, and the active balance of trade expanded to \$19.0 million. Australia was particularly hard hit by the sharp fall in wool prices which began in the first half of 1951, and the volume of Canada's wool imports from that country also declined in the 1952 period. These factors reduced the value of wool imports from Australia from \$10.2 million in

the first half of 1951 to \$3.2 million in the first six months of 1952. Imports of wool tops also dropped sharply, and Canada imported no sugar from Australia in the first half of 1952 as opposed to \$4.1 million worth in the 1951 period.

Exports to Australia expanded in 1952 but were more concentrated on essentials than in the 1951 period. Exports of automotive products were \$0.5 million less than in the 1951 period, totalling \$7.7 million. The largest increases were in exports of locomotives and copper, both of which were nil in the 1951 half-year, and which reached \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million respectively. Other large gains were in wood pulp, from \$0.5 million to \$1.7 million, and newsprint paper, from \$0.5 million to \$1.0 million. Lumber, tobacco and asbestos were other commodities showing sharp gains. In the year ending June 30, 1952, Australia's international currency reserves declined very sharply, and new import restrictions, announced in March, were designed to take effect and halt this drain by mid-year.

* * * *

As was emphasized at the opening of this chapter, Canada's imports from and exports to most countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom form a very small part both of the trade of the partner countries and of Canada. Sharp variations in this trade can occur with relatively small overall effects on the economies of either country. There is therefore considerable room for expanding trade with these countries, in so far as quotas and other discriminatory trade restrictions do not block such transactions.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to the countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America increased in the first half of 1952. In value, in volume, and as a proportion of total exports they were higher than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. Exports to the countries of the Commonwealth (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland totalled \$159.6 million, their highest first half-year value since 1947, and their highest first half-year volume at least since 1949. Exports to Europe were valued at \$182.4 million, higher than the value recorded in the first six months of any previous post-war year, although their volume was less than in the 1947 period, which was affected by reconstruction demand, and possibly lower than in 1948. Exports to Latin America, valued at \$149.0 million, were greater in value and volume than those recorded in the first half of any previous peacetime year.

Changes in imports were more mixed. Imports from Latin America, at \$136.8 million, set a new value record for the January-June period, and seem also to have been well above the volume record established in 1951. Those from Europe declined moderately to \$70.4 million, but were greater in value and volume than in the first half of any post-war year except 1951. Imports from the Commonwealth totalled only \$92.1 million, the lowest first six months value recorded since 1949, and were probably less in volume than in that year and possibly some earlier years. Of these areas only Latin America accounted for a greater share of Canada's imports than in the first half of 1951, and that of the Commonwealth countries fell especially steeply.

The balance of trade with each of these areas was more active than in the first half of 1951, and the bilateral imbalance of trade with Europe and with the Commonwealth became more pronounced. The export balance with Europe reached 44% of total trade with the area, as opposed to only 15% in the first half of 1951, and the results of trade with the Commonwealth swung from an import balance equal to 13% of total trade in the 1951 period to an active balance equal to 27% of the total in the first six months of 1952. The balance with Latin America as a whole changed from passive at 25% of total trade to active at 4% of the total, but if trade with Venezuela is excluded from this comparison the swing was from an import balance equal to 5% of total trade to an export balance equal to 26%, almost as sharp a contrast as in the case of the Commonwealth.

Contrasting factors affecting exports and imports were responsible for these changes. Exports were influenced by a good Canadian grain crop which coincided with poor crops in several other exporting and consuming countries, by the strategic importance of many export commodities in an uneasy world, and by export prices which were often below those of important competitors. Reduced Canadian demand for some Canadian goods, notably automobiles, also increased exportable supplies of a commodity in good demand abroad. Imports were influenced by some slackening of demand especially in the textiles field, and by some price resistance on the part of Canadian buyers. Efforts to reduce large inventories of some materials bought at high prices after the outbreak of the Korean war also discouraged further imports.

Trade with European Countries¹

All but a small part of Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1952 was conducted with those countries to the west of the iron curtain. Of total domestic exports of \$181.5 million, these countries absorbed 99.8%. Of total imports of \$70.4 million, these countries provided 96.1%. Domestic exports to countries outside the Soviet sphere increased 70% in value in the first half of 1952, and imports from these countries declined only 11%, but both domestic exports to and imports from the iron curtain countries fell by 30%. Trade with Soviet-controlled countries is now negligible.

As in 1951, exports to Europe in the first half of 1952 were chiefly foodstuffs and industrial materials. Wheat was the chief export to this market, accounting for 31% of the half-year's exports. **Italy**,

Belgium and **France** were the countries taking the largest shipments, and **Italy**, **France**, the **Netherlands** and **Western Germany** the countries showing the most greatly increased purchases. Each of these countries except **Western Germany** had a smaller wheat harvest in 1951 than in 1950. Shipments of barley to **Belgium** and **Western Germany**, and of flaxseed to **Belgium** also showed substantial increases, but there were declines in sales of flour to **Italy** (still our chief flour market in Europe), of rye to **Belgium** and **Western Germany**, and of oats. Sharp declines featured Canada's principal exports in the animal products group, those in shipments of cured fish to **Portugal** and **Italy** and of canned fish to **Italy** being especially noteworthy. The range of Canada's agricultural and animal products exports to Europe was diminished rather than extended in the first half of 1952, although agricultural products accounted for more than half of the increase in these exports.

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '51 to 1Q '52	2Q '51 to 2Q '52
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	43.3	63.2	113.9	125.5	80.1	101.4	+ 85.0	+ 60.4
Re-Exports	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5		
Imports	30.1	49.2	50.5	47.3	32.6	37.8	+ 8.3	- 23.2
Total Trade	73.7	112.8	164.7	173.3	113.1	139.7	+ 53.5	+ 23.8
Trade Balance	+ 13.5	+ 14.3	+ 63.7	+ 78.7	+ 47.9	+ 64.1	—	—

Non-ferrous metals showed the largest increases among exports of industrial materials to Europe in the first half of 1952. Exports of zinc more than tripled in value and increased 2.4 times in quantity, sales to **Belgium** and **France** showing the greatest gains. Exports of copper increased 2.3 times in value and by 68% in quantity, with large sales to **France**, **Denmark**, **Sweden** and **Switzerland**, and increased shipments for refining in **Norway**; those of nickel expanded 89% in value and 62% in quantity, chiefly going to **Norway** for refining; those of aluminum gained 40% in value and 27% in quantity, with **Sweden** the chief purchaser; and sales of lead grew by 28% in value and 19% in quantity, **Belgium** taking the bulk of these shipments. Exports of asbestos to Europe increased 44% in value, and their tonnage gain was even more substantial, but a large part of these shipments was in the lower grades which **France** bought especially heavily. Canada's exports of wood pulp to Europe gained 92% in value and 66% in quantity; sales in **France**, **Western Germany** and **Italy** were aided by prices lower than those asked by **Swedish** producers. Exports of pulpwood increased by 4 times in value and 2.7 times in quantity with **France** and **Western Germany** the largest purchasers, and these two countries and **Yugoslavia** accounted for the bulk of the increase in the value and volume of newsprint sales as well. The only important item in these three groups to show a substantial drop was planks and boards, due to lower sales of Douglas Fir lumber to **Belgium**, **Greece** and the **Netherlands**.

Manufactured goods form the bulk of Canada's exports of iron and steel products to Europe. In this group the largest increases were due to greater sales of motor vehicles to **Belgium** during the period of credit restrictions in Canada. Exports of farm implements, of tractors, and of non-farm machinery to various European countries declined. There was an increase in exports of rolling mill products to Europe, however, chiefly in sales of iron and steel bars to **Sweden** and of plates, sheets and strip to **Italy**. Changes elsewhere included lower exports of plastics, and greater shipments of drugs and

medicines and of non-commercial items (chiefly private relief shipments to **Greece**).

The fibres and textiles group accounted for the greater part of the decline in Canada's imports from Europe in the first half of 1952. These imports reached only 40% of the value recorded in the first six months of 1951, and their loss in volume, while less, was also substantial. Imports of each of the leading commodities in the group declined with the exception of flax, hemp and jute fabrics, and the decline affected trade with each important partner country except **Sweden**. The decline in these imports was due chiefly to a recession in Canadian demand, and when demand revives these imports may again increase.

Imports of iron and steel products from Europe, on the other hand, continued to increase. Rolling mill products imports gained 44% in value, and Europe accounted for 18% of Canada's total imports of rolling mill products as compared with 14% in the 1951 period. **Belgium** supplied 76% of the rolling mill products imported from Europe, and was second only to the United States as a supplier of these goods to Canada. Other important imports were machinery from **Germany**, **Switzerland**, **Sweden** and some other countries, and bearings and tools, chiefly from **Sweden**. Imports of pipes and tubes and hardware were lower than in the first six months of the preceding year. Declines in other groups affected clocks and watches, chiefly from **Switzerland**, glass, and dyes. Among the larger increases were those in electrical apparatus, chiefly from **Switzerland**, and non-commercial items (largely settlers' effects).

Agricultural and animal products imports from Europe are also important. There was little change in the total value of these imports, and their volume probably increased. Except for hides and skins and furs most imports in these groups are national specialty items not directly competitive with Canadian goods. The chief import in these categories in the half-year was cheese, purchases from **Switzerland** and **Italy** showing especially marked gains.

Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland¹

The sharpest increases in exports to the Commonwealth in the first six months of 1952 occurred in the non-ferrous metals and wood products groups. Exports of iron and steel products were also well above the level of the first half of 1951, though little greater than in the 1950 period. In absolute value, however, the largest gain was in exports of agricultural and vegetable products, which continued to hold first place in this trade. Exports of wheat and wheat flour together were greater than in the first half of any recent year. Shipments to **India**, partly financed under the Colombo plan, accounted for 59% of exports of wheat in grain to the Commonwealth, and those to the **Union of South Africa** and **Malta** also rose sharply. The principal markets for the wheat flour exported were the **British West Indies**, **Ceylon** and **Hong Kong**. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to **Australia** and the **British West Indies** also increased, as did those of some smaller items. There was little change in the animal products total, higher exports of cured fish to the **British West Indies** and of canned fish to a variety of markets offset a decline in sales of processed milk to **Malaya**.

Exports of each of the leading wood products were greater in value than in the first half of 1951, and most also increased in quantity. Sales of planks and boards increased 18% in value but due to changes in quality and price the number of board feet exported declined by 6%. **Australia** and **Southern Rhodesia** accounted for most of the increase in the value of lumber exports. Shipments of wood pulp totalled 4.8 times the value and 2.9 times the quantity recorded in the first half of 1951, **Australia** and **India** taking the bulk of these shipments, and exports of newsprint rose by 3.7 times in value and almost doubled in quantity, due chiefly to larger sales to **Australia**, the **Union of South Africa** and **New Zealand**. There were also increased exports of many paper products for which the Commonwealth provides an important market. Another group marked by almost

uniform increases was iron and steel products. Motor vehicles and parts remained important in these exports, **Australia**, the **Union of South Africa**, **Malaya** and **Pakistan** all being important buyers. But passenger car exports declined, the increase in motor vehicles being concentrated on sales of trucks and automobile parts. The same four markets accounted for the greater part of non-farm machinery sales, and **Australia** took most of the locomotives exported to the Commonwealth while the **Union of South Africa** was the largest buyer of farm machinery and rolling mill products.

Exports of copper to the Commonwealth increased by 83% in value and 60% in volume, those of zinc were 6.8 times the previous year's value and 6.5 times its volume, but shipments of aluminum declined 16% in value and 25% in volume. **Australia** was the chief market for copper, **India** for zinc, and these same countries accounted for the decrease in aluminum exports. Exports of asbestos, chiefly to **Australia**, gained sharply in value and volume, as did sales of ammunition to **India** and **Pakistan**. The Commonwealth also increased its purchases of Canadian textiles, chiefly through larger shipments of cotton fabrics to the **Union of South Africa**.

The decrease in the average price of imports from the Commonwealth since the first half of 1951 has been almost as marked as the increase in price of those imports after the outbreak of the Korean war. In illustration of this change, the following statement shows for twelve of Canada's chief imports from the Commonwealth (including the ten chief commodities imported in each of 1951 and the first half of 1952) the value of imports in the first half of 1951, the 1952 half-year quantity valued at average prices of the 1951 period, and finally the recorded 1952 half-year value. Changes from column 1 to column 2 of the statement indicate equivalent percentage volume changes, changes from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The twelve commodities included in the statement cover 84.2% of total imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1951, 75.4% of the 1952 six months total.

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII, and XIII.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '51 to 1Q '52	2Q '51 to 2Q '52
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	54.1	59.2	68.8	79.8	84.5	73.5	+ 56.2	+ 24.2
Re-Exports	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6		
Imports	62.0	85.2	106.7	53.0	42.0	50.1	- 32.3	- 41.2
Total Trade	116.4	145.0	176.0	133.8	127.6	124.1	+ 9.6	- 14.4
Trade Balance	- 7.6	- 25.5	- 37.4	+ 27.8	+ 43.6	+ 23.9	-	-

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'51 Quantity	'52 Quantity	'52 Quantity
	at	at	at
	'51 Prices	'51 Prices	'52 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined..	30.6	17.6	15.9
Tea, black	11.9	10.9	9.2
Coffee, green	3.0	3.1	3.0
Cocoa beans	1.4	3.3	2.9
Butter	2.3	2.1	2.5
Vegetable oils	5.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber, crude etc.	36.2	21.5	13.4
Wool, raw	17.1	17.9	7.6
Jute fabrics	6.4	5.6	4.8
Tin blocks, etc., ..	3.3	5.3	3.9
Bauxite ore	2.8	4.5	3.5
Crude petroleum ..	3.6	3.2	2.4
Total	123.9	95.5	69.4

Of these twelve commodities the only one to be imported at higher prices in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period was butter. The weighted average price decline was 27.3%. Six of the commodities exhibited relatively moderate decreases in price due wholly or in large part to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The largest declines were in the price of wool, 57%, of rubber, 38%, and of tin, 27%. Lower prices accounted for almost half of the drop in the value of imports of these twelve commodities. Volume changes were more varied, with five of the commodities showing volume gains, seven declines. Imports of wool, which fell most sharply in price, actually increased in quantity, while the sharpest quantity decline, 94%, was in vegetable oils where prices averaged only 6% below their 1951 level. Rubber lost heavily in both price and volume, with declines of 38% and 41% respectively. The weighted average decrease in the quantity of these imports was 22.9%.

Although the total quantity of wool imported increased in the first half of 1952, the source of this wool was very different than in the 1951 period. **Australia** provided the bulk of Canada's wool imports

in the earlier year, but most of the 1952 imports came from **New Zealand** and purchases from other countries fell sharply. **India** remained almost the sole source of imports of jute fabrics, but Canadian demand was less urgent than in 1951. Among other textiles there was a particularly pronounced decline in imports of cotton fabrics from **India**, but purchases of tropical fibres from **British East Africa** rose. Imports of metals from the Commonwealth were greater than in the 1951 period, especially those of tin from **Malaya**, bauxite from **British Guiana** and **Trinidad**, and manganese oxide from the **Gold Coast**, but lower prices for all three kept the value gain well below the increase in volume. Imports of petroleum from the Commonwealth fell off.

Agricultural and vegetable products form the greater part of Canada's imports from the Commonwealth. Imports of sugar decreased sharply in both price and volume; the **British West Indies** and **Australia** lost trade from this decline. Rubber was another commodity which dropped sharply in price when emergency military purchasing subsided, and the volume of these imports also receded, reducing shipments to Canada from **Malaya** and **Ceylon**. Demand for tea from **India** lessened, though purchases from **Ceylon** increased in volume, and a poor peanut crop in **India** together with that country's shortage of foodstuffs wiped out the imports of peanut oil from the Commonwealth which made up the bulk of the vegetable oils total in 1951. Imports of coffee and of cocoa beans increased; the **Gold Coast** was the principal supplier of both with large shipments of cocoa beans also received from **Nigeria**. Imports of the principal animal products from the Commonwealth increased, those of butter, cheese and sausage casings coming chiefly from **New Zealand**. Most of the other items in this group and in the agricultural and vegetable products group declined, however. Of Canada's major import sources in the Commonwealth only **New Zealand**, **British Guiana**, the **Gold Coast** and **Hong Kong** were able to sell more goods to Canada in the first half of 1952 than in the same period of 1951.

Trade with Latin America¹

The increase of Canada's trade with Latin America in the first half of 1952 was shared by most of the countries in the area. Exports to fifteen of the twenty republics were higher than in the first half of the preceding year, and the only sharp decline was in exports to **Honduras**, due to the non-recurrence of sales of ships to that country in the first half of 1952. Imports from eleven of the twenty republics increased. Sharp decreases occurred in imports from two countries, **Argentina** and **Uruguay**, due to lower Canadian demand for their wool, to better meat supplies in Canada and, in the case of **Argentina**, to that country's very poor harvest in 1951 which reduced exportable supplies of oilseeds.

Each of the main groups except textiles and chemical products shared in the increase of exports to Latin America. The sharpest increase was in iron and steel products which, as in the last half of 1951, held first place in these exports. Chiefly responsible were heavy sales of motor vehicles to Latin America during the period that Canadian demand was limited by credit restrictions. These accounted for 63% of the group total, and 67% of these motor vehicles went to **Brazil**. **Mexico** and **Venezuela** were also heavy buyers. Other important increases were in sales of machinery, especially to **Mexico**, **Venezuela** and **Peru**, and of tractors to **Argentina**. Exports of other farm machinery declined somewhat, although **Argentina** and **Mexico** in particular increased their purchases.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

	1951				1952		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '51 to 1Q '52	2Q '51 to 2Q '52
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	36.7	43.1	52.3	76.0	78.5	69.8	+113.9	+ 61.9
Re-Exports	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5		
Imports	61.5	72.3	68.6	71.2	65.2	71.7	+ 6.0	- 0.8
Total Trade	98.3	115.6	121.2	147.5	143.8	142.0	+ 46.3	+ 22.8
Trade Balance	- 24.7	- 29.0	- 16.1	+ 5.0	+ 13.5	- 1.4	-	-

Greater sales of electrical apparatus and metals raised the non-ferrous group total. **Brazil** imported much Canadian electrical equipment and materials due to investment in the public utilities field there, and there were heavy sales of copper wire to **Venezuela** and **Cuba**. **Brazil** purchased primary copper in Canada, and there were substantial exports of aluminum manufactures to **Venezuela** and some other countries. **Mexico** and **Brazil** reduced their purchases of primary aluminum, however, and sales of lead to **Argentina** and **Brazil** also decreased. Several countries purchased Canadian asbestos, and the non-metallic minerals total reflects this rise. Sales of ships were somewhat lower than in the first half of 1951, and were entirely to **Panama**.

Agricultural and animal products were also important in these exports. Due to the failure of **Argentina's** crops in 1951 several of her customers turned to Canada for supplies, and there were heavy exports of wheat grain to **Peru**, **Brazil**, **Bolivia** and **Cuba**. Exports of flour also increased, **Cuba** and **Venezuela** remaining the chief markets. Other important exports included malt, chiefly to **Cuba**, and rubber tires, chiefly to **Venezuela**, **Brazil** and the **Dominican Republic**. There was a sharp decrease in exports of whisky to **Mexico** due in part to the higher duty which followed the expiration of a trade treaty between that country and the United States. The chief exports in the animal products category were cured fish, for which the principal markets were **Cuba**, **Haiti** and the **Dominican Republic**, and processed milk, which went chiefly to **Venezuela**, **Bolivia** and **Cuba**.

Petroleum from **Venezuela** remained Canada's chief import from Latin America in the first half of 1952, and imports of fuel oils from that country were also substantial. Several non-ferrous metals and other minerals are also obtained from Latin America, though in relatively small quantities and at irregular intervals. **Bolivia**, **Brazil**, **Chile**, **Mexico** and **Peru** are among Canada's principal suppliers of minerals in this area. Quebracho extract, which accounts for most of Canada's dyeing and tanning materials imports from Latin America, came chiefly from **Argentina** and **Paraguay** in the half-year. Other im-

portant industrial imports, both chiefly from **Brazil**, are vegetable wax and quartz crystals.

Agriculture in its broader sense accounts for most of Canada's other imports from Latin America—manufactured goods are not yet important here. The chief agricultural import is coffee, which comes to Canada chiefly from **Brazil** and **Colombia**, although smaller amounts are imported from several other Latin American countries. Bananas are another important import; in the first half of 1952 they came chiefly from **Costa Rica**, **Honduras** and **Panama**. Imports of sugar from Latin America were greater in the first half of 1952 than in the preceding two years together as a result of an agreement negotiated at Torquay in 1951. **Cuba** supplied most of this sugar, with some also coming from the **Dominican Republic**. There was a sharp drop in imports of vegetable oils from Latin America due to inadequate supplies of oilseeds in the **Argentine**. There was also some decline in imports of fresh vegetables from **Mexico**, the United States securing a greater share in this trade, and of cocoa beans from **Brazil**, a greater share of these imports coming from the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Favourable **Mexican** prices led Canada to draw a larger proportion of her cotton supplies from that country's farms, however, and imports of tropical fibres from **Brazil** and **Haiti** increased as well as those from regions outside Latin America.

In large measure the economies of Canada and of many Latin American countries are complementary. As these countries have generally been less severely afflicted with balance of payments problems than many other overseas countries, their markets have therefore been especially attractive in the post-war world. Exports to the republics in the first half of 1952 were 3.5 times as great in value as in the corresponding period of 1946, and as Canada's demand for their goods has grown imports from that area increased by 2.2 times in the same period. Canada's share in the trade of Latin America remains small, however, in spite of the fact that further expansion would strain neither the highly competitive markets nor the productive facilities of either party.

CHAPTER IV

PRICE TRENDS AND COMMODITY NOTES

Price Trends Since the War¹

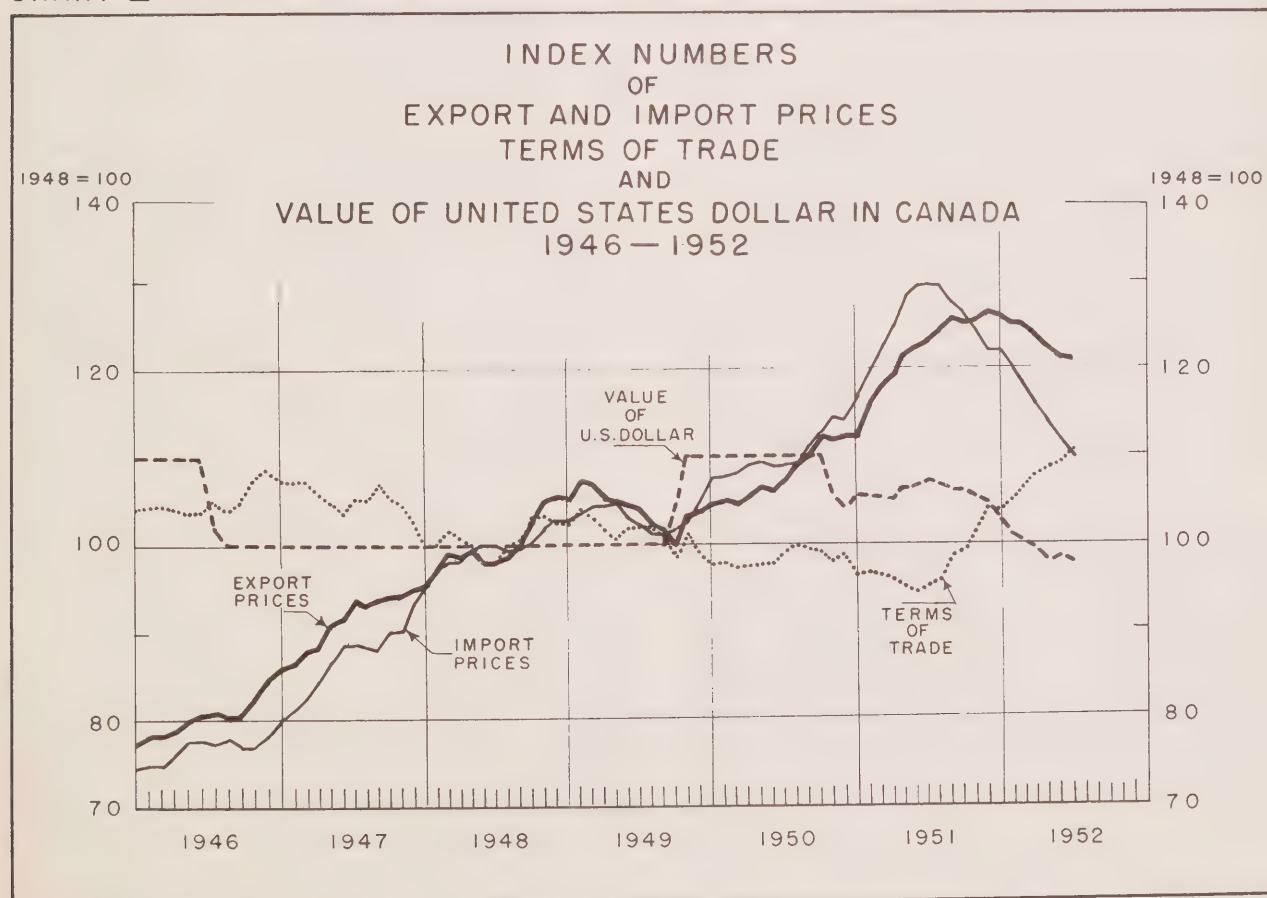
Except for a short period in 1949 the trend of export and import prices was steadily upwards from the close of World War II until the first half of 1951. In 1951 this trend was halted and, in the case of import prices, reversed. Canada's export prices continued to increase throughout most of 1951, but in the first half of 1952 they showed signs of sharing the decline. Chart II shows the month by month movements in Canada's export and import price indexes, the resulting changes in the terms of trade ratio, and changes in the values of the United States dollar in Canada.

Canada's export and import price indexes show movements in terms of Canadian dollars. The prices of most goods exported and imported by Canada are not set in the Canadian market, however, but in

world markets in which the bulk of transactions are conducted by non-Canadians. Canada accounts for only about 5% of world trade, and her share in the consumption of most of the important commodities entering international trade is even smaller. The value of the Canadian dollar in relation to other important currencies is therefore important in determining changes in the level of export and import prices expressed in Canadian dollars. For this purpose, the most important currency is the United States dollar since that currency is fully convertible, generally acceptable, and since the United States is by a wide margin the world's most important trading nation. The contract prices of many Canadian exports are actually expressed in United States dollars. The line on the chart giving the value of the United States dollar in Canada can be taken as roughly representing the relation between the currency in which Canada's indexes are expressed and those in terms of which world prices are set.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVI, XVIII, XXII and XXIII.

CHART II



The immediate post-war period was a time of strong emergency demands, and of shortages of most important commodities. Production in Europe and Asia had been disrupted during the war, which reduced supplies of many goods, and the need for restoration of wartime destruction was urgent, which inflated demand for most commodities. There was thus a sharp upward pressure on prices throughout the reconstruction period which was accentuated by the existence of unsatisfied demand in North and South America built up during wartime shortages and backed by high incomes and savings. The abolition of wartime price controls in the United States in 1946 and their more gradual abandonment in Canada accentuated the pressure on prices. From January, 1946, to January, 1949, export prices increased 38% and import prices 39%. These increases would have been even sharper except for the change in the exchange rate with the United States dollar in July, 1946, which had the effect of reducing the increase in export and import prices by about 10% in the last half of 1946.

For most of this period Canada enjoyed relatively favourable terms of trade since foreign demand for Canadian goods was somewhat more urgent than Canada's demand for imports. The increase in export prices slackened after the middle of 1947, however, and still rising import prices made the terms of trade somewhat less favourable than before. The terms of trade ratio is calculated by expressing an export price index as a percentage of an import price index; it expresses the import-purchasing power of a unit of Canadian exports. A ratio of 105 indicates that a given quantity of exports can purchase 5% more imports than it could in the base period of the indexes, one of 95 that it can purchase 5% less imports. In this period Canada's terms of trade were most favourable just after the post-war return of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar; from then until 1948 the ratio declined.

The rate of increase in export and import prices slackened after mid-1948, and in 1949 prices experienced some decline. The chief cause of this recession was a lowered level of business activity in the United States in the period. Lower business activity in the United States caused a pronounced drop in that country's imports, and average prices of Canadian exports declined after January, those of imports after April as this drop in demand became felt in the markets of the world. The decline in United States imports also aggravated the severe dollar shortage from which most countries were suffering, and in September, 1949, there was a general readjustment of exchange rates in which the Canadian dollar was depreciated by about 9% relative to the United States dollar and the value of sterling was reduced about 30% by that same standard.

These changes in exchange rates were largely responsible for the increases in export and import prices in the next few months. Since the value of the

Canadian dollar was lower, world prices in Canadian dollar terms were higher. The adjustment in export prices was relatively rapid but, due to certain time lags which are discussed below, that in import prices continued into the first quarter of 1950. The increase in import prices resulting from these exchange rate changes was greater than that in export prices. This was due chiefly to the greater share in imports than in exports of commodities whose prices were determined in currencies with respect to which the Canadian dollar had depreciated. The greater increase of import prices than of export prices caused some deterioration of the terms of trade. In the first half of 1950 the business recovery in the United States led to some further increase in trade prices, but this was not pronounced.

The outbreak of the Korean war was followed by renewed increases in export and import prices, especially in the prices of many important strategic raw materials produced chiefly in south-east Asia and in Australasia. The export price index reflected this new development almost immediately, the import price index not until August. The rise in both series was mitigated in the fourth quarter by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar following the abandonment of the fixed exchange rate policy in October, but the rise in prices soon absorbed the effects of this change. Import prices rose very steeply in the last part of 1950 and the early months of 1951; export prices followed the upward trend at a slower rate. A pronounced deterioration in the terms of trade resulted which contributed heavily to the import balance on commodity trade in the first half of 1951.

Canada's import price index reached its peak in June, and declined steadily in subsequent months. The export price index continued to rise to a peak in November. The value of the Canadian dollar on the exchange markets reached a low point in June and appreciated thereafter. This movement accentuated the decline in import prices in the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 and was largely responsible for the decline of export prices from their November peak. Contrasting movements in export and import prices from June to November, 1951, and the more rapid decline of import than export prices thereafter, resulted in a steady improvement in the terms of trade which contributed to the large export balance on commodity trade achieved in the first half of 1952.

Canada's import price index is designed primarily for the deflation of trade statistics values, that is for the separation of the price and volume components of changes in these values. It is composed chiefly of unit value prices calculated from the trade statistics themselves, together with some quoted price series lagged so that their timing in the import price index bears the same relation to the original timing as do unit value prices to corresponding wholesale prices. The values recorded in the trade statistics have two special characteristics: first, they represent values at the point whence the

goods were shipped to Canada; second, they represent values at the time when the goods were contracted for or shipped. These values are recorded, however, at the time when goods enter Canada, which may be several months after the time when the contract was made or even after the goods were shipped. Changes in the unit value of Canada's imports thus lag behind movements in spot prices by amounts which vary in the cases of individual commodities and which depend on the nature of the trade and the distance of the source of supply from Canada. These special timing relationships affecting the import price index must be kept in mind in studying its movements.

A few examples will illustrate the existence of these lags. The spot prices of wool and rubber had been increasing gradually throughout the first half of 1950 under the influence of higher business activity in the United States and improved international trade conditions. After the outbreak of the Korean war there was a sharp acceleration in the rate of increase of these prices which became clear in August, and the spot price of tin began to rise sharply in July. The corresponding unit value series for greasy wool began to rise sharply in July, but that for scoured wool did not reflect this change until October, and those for rubber and tin did not increase until September. Spot prices of wool reached their peak in March, 1952, those of rubber and tin

in February, but the unit value series for greasy wool did not reach a peak until June, for scoured wool not until July, while for rubber and tin the peaks were June and May respectively. There was some recovery in the spot prices of rubber and tin about August, but the corresponding recovery in the unit value series did not begin until November. On the basis of these turning points changes in the spot price of wool would appear to lead changes in the unit value series by from two to four months, and the leads in rubber and tin were about one to four months and two to three months respectively. For most commodities imported from the United States the lag does not exceed one or two months, and over the whole range of imports the lag of unit values behind spot prices would probably average about two months.

Similar timing factors do not affect the export price index to any appreciable extent. In comparing the turning points of export and import price indexes, therefore, the lag of the import series should be kept in mind. This lag affects particularly changes in the terms of trade ratio. And in evaluating the effects of exchange rate changes on the two series it should be remembered that an effect reflected almost immediately by the export price series will be spread over several months in the case of import prices.

Recent Price Changes¹

Export and import prices registered several sharp changes during the first half of 1952 from those prevailing in 1951. Import prices averaged 9% below those prevailing in the first half of 1951, and the export price index was below the peak registered in November of that year. On a 1948 base, the change in the terms of trade ratio was from 95.3 in the first half of 1951 to 107.5 in the 1952 period. The downward trend in import prices was general, and prices of several export commodities also declined sharply. While the appreciation of the Canadian dollar contributed to these declines, import prices in particular showed a marked downward movement apart from this change.

In the second quarter of 1952, 32 of the 46 commodity price series listed in Table XVIII were below the level of the second quarter of 1951, and three others had declined below subsequent peaks. Six of the series showed an increase, that in fresh vegetables being due to special circumstances affecting supply, and five showed no appreciable change. While eleven of the thirty-five declines were less than could be accounted for by the change in the exchange rate, and three showed little more change than the exchange rate, nevertheless the downward tendency was clear and pronounced. The decline was most marked in the agricultural and

animal products, fibres and textiles and miscellaneous commodities groups; declines in the iron and steel products, non-metallic minerals and chemicals and fertilizer groups were predominantly the result of exchange rate changes.

Among the most pronounced declines were those in wool, jute, cotton fabrics, and sisal, istle and tampico fibres, in tin, rubber, vegetable oils, furs, hides and sugar. The prices of all fibres and textiles were below their peaks, and the same was true of most items in the agricultural and animal products group. The decline in the average prices of imports continued throughout the second quarter of 1952, but moderated towards the end of the period.

Changes in export prices were less uniform, and peaks of the individual series more scattered. Eleven of the 42 series listed showed some decline from a previous peak greater than could be accounted for by changes in the exchange rate; these were rubber products, lead and zinc, wood pulp and shingles, cattle, furs, hides, leather, beef and eggs. These leading commodity declines were confined to four of the main groups of the export price index, and concentrated especially in the agricultural and animal products group. In addition the decline in export prices of fibres and textiles was sharp and general, but these exports are small. Declines were more widespread in the second quarter than in the first. Few export prices still exhibited an upward movement sufficient to overcome the effects of the higher value of the Canadian dollar.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVI, and XVIII.

Commodity Notes

Changes affecting several leading commodities in trade in the past year are worthy of special note. Increases in exports of wheat, newsprint, wood pulp, non-ferrous metals, aircraft and motor vehicles have had special influence on the size and direction of Canada's exports. Imports of wool, rubber and vegetable oils have shown especially pronounced declines in the past year, and there has been a sharp increase in imports of aircraft, aircraft parts, and aircraft engines under Canada's defence programme.

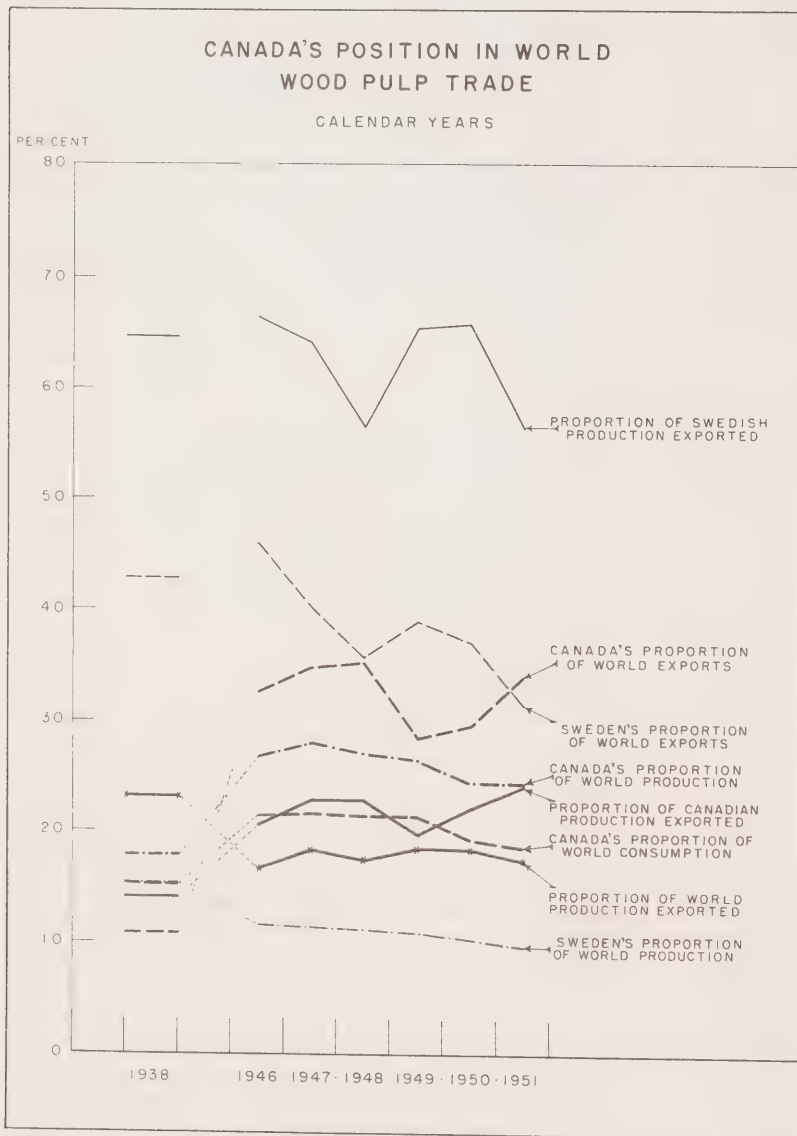
As has been noted in the preceding chapters, the failure of the 1951 wheat crop in Argentina, com-

bined with subnormal crops in Australia, the United States (by post-war standards), and many important wheat importing countries greatly increased demand for Canadian wheat in the first half of 1952. Canada's 1951 crop was well above average, and although part of the western harvest was delayed until spring, supplies of milling grades of wheat were adequate to meet demand. Wheat grain accounted for 10.9% of Canada's exports in the first half of 1950, and 8.5% in the 1951 period when supplies of milling grades were inadequate. In the first half of 1952 this proportion was 12.6%. Since the principal markets for wheat are in overseas countries, the greater importance of wheat in exports was an important factor in the increased share of overseas markets in Canadian trade in the first half-year.

Newsprint exports have been expanding steadily throughout the post-war period. Demand for newsprint has been continuous and strong, and there has been a steady increase in Canadian production. In recent periods some improvement in the balance of payments position of many overseas countries has permitted them to increase their purchases of this important commodity from Canada. In the first half of 1950 the United States took 96.3% by value of Canada's exports of newsprint, in the first half of 1951, 94.3%. In the 1952 period, however, this proportion declined to 89.8%. Like the growth of wheat exports this factor influenced the greater share of Canada's exports taken by overseas countries.

Wood pulp is another important export which has grown greatly in recent periods. This expansion was particularly marked in 1951, but the high 1951 level was well maintained in the first half of 1952. In this period the value of wood pulp exports was 4.6% above that of the first half of 1951, although their quantity was some 3% less, but from the first half of 1950 the increase in value was 85.7%, in quantity 22%. In 1951 Canada displaced Sweden as the world's leading exporter of wood pulp (in terms of quantity shipped), and statistics for the first half of 1952 indicate that Canada's exports may again exceed those of Sweden in the year. Although the United States remains the chief market for Canadian wood pulp,

CHART III



Source: Estimates by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the United States Pulp Producers Association, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canada and Newfoundland combined throughout. All estimates exclude the communist countries.

lower Canadian prices for this commodity than those quoted by Swedish producers throughout 1951 and much of the first half of 1952 facilitated an expansion of overseas sales. In the first half of 1950 only 7.3% by value of Canada's wood pulp exports went overseas, but in the first six months of 1951 and 1952 respectively this proportion rose to 17.6% and 28.2%.

Wood pulp is to Canada less exclusively an export product than are wheat and newsprint. In 1951, production of wood pulp in Canada reached almost 9.1 million tons, while exports of this commodity in the form of pulp absorbed only about 2.2 million tons, or 24.4% of the total. The corresponding percentage for wheat grain in the crop year 1951-52 was 55.7%, for newsprint in the calendar year 1951, 93.5%. The greater part of Canada's wood pulp production is used by the Canadian paper industry. Ultimately much of the wood pulp further manufactured in Canada is exported; foreign sales are more important to the pulp and paper industry considered as one than to the wheat growing and flour milling industry considered as one. But they are vital to the prosperity of both.

Sweden exports a much higher proportion of her wood pulp than does Canada, although she is also an important newsprint exporter. In 1951, 56.5% of Sweden's wood pulp production was exported, the lowest proportion in the post-war period. Sweden accounted for 9.8% of total world pulp production in the year, Canada for 24.5%. In 1951 Canada's proportion of world production was thus the same as her proportion of world exports. Both Canada and Sweden dispose of a larger proportion of their pulp production as exports than is the case with total world production outside the Soviet sphere of influence. Another contrast with wheat and newsprint is in the consumption sphere; Canada consumed in 1951 18.8% of the non-Soviet world's total consumption of wood pulp. For newsprint the corresponding percentage was only 3.5%, for wheat (grain and flour) in the crop year 1951-52, about 2.7%.

External markets are important to Canada's non-ferrous metal mining industry, and the growth in these exports has also been an important influence both on the high level of total exports in the past two years and on the increase of exports to overseas countries. Exports of copper in primary and semi-fabricated forms accounted for 63.6% of Canada's production of the red metal in the first half of 1952, and more was exported in the forms of brass and of copper manufactures. Corresponding percentages for the other principal non-ferrous metals mined in Canada were, lead, 86.6%, zinc, 99.0%, and nickel 103.0% (made possible by a reduction of stocks in Canada). Most of Canada's aluminum production also enters external trade. Although prices of all five metals averaged higher in the first half of 1952 than in the first half of 1951, the volume of exports of all was well above that of the earlier period. Even to dollar-short nations these metals are necessary; overseas markets took 37.4% by value of these

exports in the first half of 1950, 44.6% in the 1951 period, and 52.4% of the 1952 six-months total.

The increase in Canada's exports of motor vehicles in the first half of 1952 was sharper than was registered by any other leading commodity. Most of this gain was in sales to Latin America, rather than to the Commonwealth countries which are the traditional export outlet for Canadian producers. Since motor vehicle exports move almost exclusively to overseas countries, their gain was thus another factor tending to reduce the share of the United States in Canada's export trade. The increase of these exports was greatly influenced by the fact that from April, 1951, through April, 1952, the Canadian market for automobiles was restricted by credit controls and high excise taxes imposed as part of the domestic anti-inflation programme. Unable to dispose of as many vehicles at home, Canadian producers were forced to increase sales abroad, but when excise taxes and credit restrictions were modified sales moved towards their former pattern. The following statement illustrates this change:

Year and Quarter	New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada '000 vehicles	Motor Vehicles Exported	
		number '000 vehicles	value \$'000,000
1950	1Q	92.3	6.3
	2Q	123.6	9.3
	3Q	115.9	8.3
	4Q	97.9	10.4
1951	1Q	126.9	4.6
	2Q	115.3	11.7
	3Q	78.9	16.3
	4Q	64.5	27.9
1952	1Q	78.3	36.2
	2Q	135.4	14.8

During the period that domestic sales were reduced, imports of motor vehicles fell sharply, which contributed especially to the decline in imports from the United Kingdom in this period.

Another manufactured export which showed a sharp increase in this period was aircraft and parts. In the first half of 1952 these sales reached \$22.2 million, as opposed to only \$7.5 million in the whole year 1951. The greater part of these exports went to the United States, and was purchased under that country's defence programme. Defence imports of aircraft also showed a very sharp gain, accounting for most of the \$50.7 million spent on foreign aircraft and parts in the first half of 1952, and these were drawn especially from the United States. There were also heavy imports of aircraft engines in the period; they accounted for \$40.8 million of the \$71.8 million total of imports of internal combustion engines. Again these goods were obtained chiefly from the United States, as were many other increasing defence imports.

Price declines had especially pronounced effects on imports of some commodities. The average price of Canada's imports of raw wool in the first half of

1952 was only 45% of that prevailing in the first half of 1951, of wool tops only 54%, of crude rubber only about 60%. The most severe price declines affected raw materials and processed materials, especially those drawn chiefly from the Commonwealth. Declines in prices of manufactured goods, where these occurred, were due chiefly to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Since the United States accounts for a much smaller share of imports of those goods which featured severe price declines than of other goods, these price movements tended to increase her share in Canada's imports.

Volume changes reinforced these price movements. During 1951 many Canadian firms were increasing inventories of imported materials to sustain higher production levels, and there was also some degree of buying in anticipation of continued price increases. These factors raised imports of such materials in that year to very high peaks. There was no further increase in the volume of inventories in the first half of 1952, and the volume of imports of many industrial materials therefore fell back to the level required by current use alone. In addition the volume of imports of fibres and textiles was further reduced by a slump in demand. Furthermore crop failures in the Argentine and a short peanut crop in India reduced overseas supplies of important oil-

seeds and vegetable oils. The United States has a relatively small share in Canada's imports of those materials most affected by the fluctuation in inventory demand, and supplies of oilseeds in the United States were adequate in the period. Both these factors therefore tended to increase the share of that country in Canada's trade by subjecting imports from overseas countries to sharper cuts.

More generally, the bulk of the reduction in Canada's imports in the first half of 1952 was felt in the raw materials field, and here declines in price accentuated the effect of quantity reductions. The United States is less prominent as a supplier of these goods than are overseas countries, therefore overseas countries were subjected to a more severe cut in sales to Canada than was the United States. Canada's demand for most important manufactures increased rather than decreased in the first half of 1952, and the same was true of demand for primary iron and steel. The United States is the predominant supplier of these goods to Canada and therefore benefited most from these gains. A final factor tending to increase imports from the United States was the increased outflow of tourists following the appreciation of the Canadian dollar—most of the tourist purchases which enter import statistics are brought in from the United States.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. Three monthly bulletins, *Domestic Exports*, *Imports for Consumption*, and *Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade*, contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and trading areas. Two monthly reports, *Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce*, and *Imports Entered for Consumption* contain detailed statistics of trade for the month and the elapsed period of the year presented in commodity-by-country form. Two quarterly reports, *Articles Exported to Each Country*, and *Articles Imported from Each Country*, contain complete detail of trade for the elapsed period of the current year and the preceding year, but present it in country-by-commodity form.

The annual report of Canada's trade statistics is prepared by the External Trade Section and published under the title *Trade of Canada* (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes II and III give complete revised commodity-by-country detail of the year's exports and imports, with comparative figures for previous years. Volume I contains a comprehensive range of summary and analytical tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report *The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948* and in annual reports titled *The Canadian Balance of International Payments* prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. Textual comment on and analysis of the trade statistics appears in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, the *Canada Year Book*, and the *Canada* handbook.

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same condition

as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value

corresponds to the invoice value. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that

trade for which the relevant customs forms have been processed at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the processing of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** At the time when Newfoundland was united with Canada the United States controlled, under leases negotiated with the United Kingdom during the war, certain military bases in the province. Goods imported into Canada by the United States government for use at these bases were given special treatment by Canadian customs authorities and at first did not enter Canadian import statistics. In April, 1951, a special item established in the Canadian tariff provided for the duty-free entry into Canada of goods for the use of any N.A.T.O. government. This removed the need for special treatment of imports for the use of United States forces stationed at their Newfoundland bases, and these goods have since been included in import statistical item 9196. The effect of this change on the total value of imports has been small; in the last eight months of 1951 these imports were valued at only approximately \$1.6 million, and in the first six months of 1952 at only approximately \$1.4 million.

Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics

Trade statistics provide a record of the movement of commodities across the borders of a country. This apparently simple statement conceals several problems. Among the most important are, (1) What transactions should be recorded in trade statistics, and (2) Where, for statistical purposes, is the frontier of the country. The following discussion of these points may facilitate the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics.

Trade Content

Many of the various uses of trade statistics ideally require somewhat different records than others. For the administration of customs tariffs or trade controls as complete information as can be obtained on the physical movement of goods is desirable, and complete information is also useful for commodity flow studies and market research. For such analytical purposes as balance of payments accounting, however, records segregating commercial transactions from other transactions are desirable, and to fit readily into accounts of national production and expenditure trade statistics should dis-

tinguish between those transactions to which the national government is a party, and purely private transactions. While these purposes are not mutually exclusive nevertheless if all the useful distinctions were made the compilation and publication of trade statistics would become many times more expensive than at present. Most countries therefore compile and publish one main record only, usually one dealing with almost all commodity movements.

Canada's trade statistics record almost all movements of commodities across her borders. For some purposes, therefore, the trade totals published need adjustment before use. Many unilateral transactions are recorded in Canadian statistics, movements of such commodities as gift parcels, settlers' effects or articles for foreign diplomats in Canada. These are not normal commercial transactions and have only very indirect effects on the balance of payments. Such items are therefore deducted from the trade totals in compiling the balance of payments. Not all such transactions can clearly be distinguished, however. Canadian trade statistics also include commodities brought into the country by tourists returning from abroad, a class of transaction often best considered apart from commercial

merchandise trade (especially since the coverage of exports of tourist purchases is much less complete).

On the other hand, some transactions are not included in merchandise trade statistics. Gold is to Canada an export commodity essentially no different than newsprint or wheat, but in common with most other countries Canada excludes gold from her trade statistics. Current coin is also excluded. Canada does not record as imports ships purchased by Canadians from foreigners for use in foreign trade, nor even the value of ships imported for use in inland or coastal trade if they are of British construction and British registry at the time of purchase. Bunker stores sold to foreign ships or aircraft in Canada are excluded from exports, and those sold to Canadian craft abroad from imports. Canada has not recorded as exports recent Canadian-financed shipments of military equipment to other N.A.T.O. countries, but other official contributions to foreign countries or international agencies continue to be recorded. Shipments of goods to Canadian military forces abroad are also now excluded from export statistics, and Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from imports. And no attempt is made in Canadian trade statistics to distinguish between government and private trade.

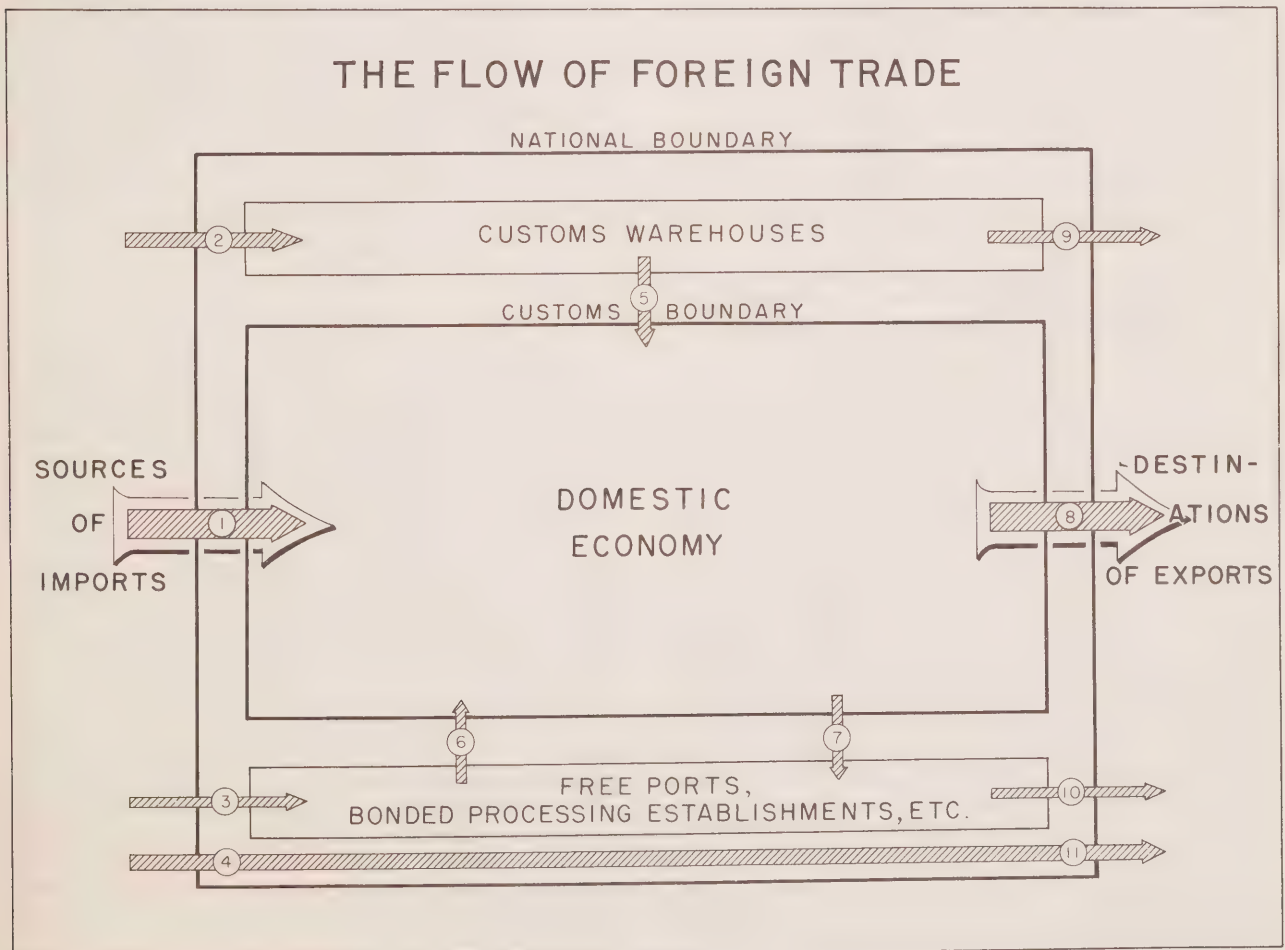
Statistical Systems

Trade can conveniently be recorded at two points. One is the national frontier, the point at which goods enter into or pass beyond the control of the national government. The other is the "customs frontier", the point at which imports leave customs supervision or exports enter it. Records of the same trade compiled in these two ways will differ in both magnitude and timing.

Chart III illustrates the nature of this problem. While all the goods which (legally) cross the national boundary must pass under the surveillance of customs officials, not all the goods which leave the country have ever been free to circulate within the domestic economy. The chart distinguishes the following possibilities:

- (1) Goods may cross the national boundary and immediately (or within a few days) be cleared through customs for domestic use.
- (2) Goods may cross the national boundary but be stored in a customs warehouse under customs supervision.

CHART IV



- (3) Goods may cross the national boundary and pass into a bonded processing establishment, free port, or other area where they can be processed, manufactured or traded under customs supervision.
- (4) Goods may cross the national boundary en route to a destination in some foreign country and remain under customs supervision as long as they are within the national boundary.
- (5) Goods may be taken from a customs warehouse and cleared for domestic use.
- (6) Goods may be taken from a bonded processing establishment and cleared for domestic use.
- (7) Goods may leave the domestic economy and enter a free port or bonded processing establishment under customs supervision. (This type of transaction is not common, and would account for only very minor commodity movements).
- (8) Goods may leave the domestic economy and immediately (or within a few days) also cross the national boundary.
- (9) Goods may be taken from a customs warehouse and cross the national boundary without ever having been free to enter the domestic economy.
- (10) Goods may be taken from a bonded processing establishment and cross the national boundary (without having been free to enter the domestic economy in most cases).
- (11) Goods which have entered the country for transit cross the national boundary again without ever having been free to enter the domestic economy.

If all trade were recorded at the national boundary imports would include the flows marked (1), (2), (3) and (4), and exports the flows marked (8), (9), (10) and (11). Records compiled at the national boundary are what the United Nations Statistical Office calls "General Trade" type statistics. If all trade were recorded at the customs boundary imports would include the flows marked (1), (5) and (6), and exports the flows marked (7) and (8). Records compiled at the customs boundary are what the United Nations Statistical Office calls "Special Trade" type statistics. Although in practice neither "General Trade" nor "Special Trade" records conform strictly to this theoretical picture, nevertheless for any given country's trade the totals obtained from "General Trade" records will over time always exceed those obtained from "Special Trade" records.

In practice General Trade records usually conform more closely to theoretical requirements than do Special Trade records. In-transit trade is normally

excluded from General Trade records because of its negligible effect on the domestic economy, and the United Nations defines "General Trade" to exclude direct transit trade and transshipments. Records on this basis are easy to compile and useful especially to nations with a significant entrepot trade, since exports of domestic produce and re-exports are readily segregated.

The Special Trade theory has more pitfalls, and more exceptions are generally made to it. One possibility is of inflation of the trade totals through goods passing from the domestic economy to bonded processing establishments (arrow 7) then returning to the domestic economy (arrow 6). Although this type of commodity movement is unusual, nevertheless to avoid this possibility only that part of (6) which is composed of goods originally imported is normally recorded. Similarly, rather than recording (7), that part of (10) which represents goods originating in the domestic economy is normally reported. For example, if a shipment of bottles were sent from the domestic economy to a bonded processing establishment (arrow 7) no export would normally be recorded. If the bottles were there filled with imported liquor, then when the bottled liquor was imported (arrow 6) the value of the liquor but not of the bottles would appear in imports. If, instead, the bottled liquor was exported (arrow 10) the value of the bottles but not of the liquor would appear in exports. Where any substantial manufacturing operation is carried on in bond it is economically the same to the country as if it were carried on within the domestic economy. Many countries therefore record (8) + (10) as Special Trade exports and (1) + (3) + (5) as imports. The one difference always found between General Trade and Special Trade records is that the former include imports into and exports from warehouse, the latter do not.

Canadian Practice

Canada's trade statistics correspond to modified Special Trade records. The imports recorded are those represented by arrows (1) + (5) + (6) (foreign content of 6 only). Both entrepot trade and bonded processing establishments are unimportant in Canadian trade; except in timing there is little difference between flows (2) and (5), and both (3) and (6) are very small. In 1951 the recorded value of Canada's imports was \$4,085 million; had our import statistics been recorded on a General Trade basis their value would have been about \$4,110 million, a difference of only 0.6%. The effect on timing in the records is slightly more important, since imports into warehouse are especially concentrated in the months when the St. Lawrence system is navigable (coal is very important in these imports). In the December-April period imports ex-warehoused normally exceed imports in-warehoused, the reverse is true for the May-November period. In the first six months of 1952 Canada's General Trade imports would have been about \$1,946 million, 0.2% less than the recorded value of \$1,950 million.

Exports recorded in Canadian statistics are those represented by arrows (8) + (10) (Canadian content of 10 only). Because of the unimportance of entrepot trade to Canada there is little difference between the published export totals and those which would be recorded under the General Trade system. In the first six months of 1952 the published value of Canada's exports was \$2,115 million; the corresponding General Trade total would have been about \$2,118 million, a difference of only some 0.2%.

Another aspect of the boundary question is that of extraterritoriality. A country may choose to regard shipments of goods to its troops or diplomats overseas as domestic trade rather than foreign trade,

since such goods are consumed by its citizens and paid for by domestic taxation. This view is now taken with regard to Canadian exports, and all such shipments are excluded. Logically, the parallel treatment of imports would be to exclude shipments to foreign diplomats stationed in Canada and to foreign military forces stationed in Canada, as well as Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad. At present Canada includes the first two of these categories in imports (in statistical items 9193 and 9196) and has excluded the latter only since 1950. The question of extraterritoriality has many other aspects, but in practice these have little effect on Canadian trade totals. They do render difficult the interpretation of any country's trade statistics in terms of general principles.

Notes Included in Preceding Issues

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1951, P. 41).

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1951, P. 42).

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1951, P. 43).

Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries (Calendar Year 1951, P. 44).

Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. (Calendar Year 1951, P. 45).

The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1951, P. 45).

Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, P. 54).

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1952

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ¹
Domestic Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	55,055	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	—	261,857	345,977	208,024	169,457
1948 1Q	672,022	312,333	175,790	9,448	52,402	72,364	26,159	23,525
2Q	728,096	333,716	183,580	14,092	72,474	71,593	33,038	19,605
3Q	758,032	394,887	156,786	16,572	64,261	78,552	28,889	18,084
4Q	917,288	460,051	170,758	14,943	96,249	94,323	35,664	45,300
1949 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,903	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,230	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	—	63,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	—	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	987,202	541,847	154,636	—	84,454	80,074	78,491	47,700
2Q	1,102,420	571,460	239,340	—	73,455	101,396	69,836	46,933
Total Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	56,428	287,110	318,192	125,119	112,299
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1948 1Q	680,280	317,260	176,072	9,698	52,766	72,825	26,504	22,994
2Q	738,585	339,054	183,968	14,472	72,797	71,931	33,368	22,994
3Q	766,034	400,800	157,322	16,913	64,555	78,790	29,213	18,442
4Q	925,130	465,070	171,334	15,344	96,992	94,647	36,033	45,710
1949 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	35,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	—	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	—	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,000,021	551,664	155,675	—	85,602	80,491	78,696	47,893
2Q	1,114,738	580,436	240,545	—	74,021	101,906	70,310	47,521

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1952 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Palestine is included with "Others" in 1948, although this country was in the Commonwealth for most of that year.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1952 - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ¹
Imports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	2,636,945	1,905,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,961	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,899	177,112	273,692	93,251
1948 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	20,635	10,815	48,763	8,026
2Q	684,781	459,346	78,068	1,495	59,050	17,244	58,309	11,269
3Q	653,267	438,266	78,162	3,941	50,227	15,261	60,195	7,215
4Q	713,603	483,029	82,210	3,783	54,560	28,053	53,993	7,965
1949 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,540	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	451,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,854	56,785	14,382
1950 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	—	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	—	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	—	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	—	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	—	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
Trade Balance								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	+473,083	-283,578	+389,195	+45,336	+ 93,638	+246,810	-96,142	+77,824
1949	+261,246	-427,836	+401,811	+ 8,636	+116,181	+145,236	-65,653	+82,870
1950	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	—	- 41,577	+ 88,710	-66,930	+14,308
1951	-121,472	-479,015	+214,736	—	- 42,589	+170,250	-64,746	+79,891
1948 1Q	+ 94,985	-107,862	+115,010	+ 7,826	+ 23,131	+ 62,010	-22,258	+17,128
2Q	+ 53,804	-120,291	+105,900	+12,978	+ 13,747	+ 54,687	-24,941	+11,725
3Q	+112,767	- 37,466	+ 79,160	+12,972	+ 14,328	+ 63,529	-30,983	+11,227
4Q	+211,528	- 17,959	+ 89,124	+11,561	+ 42,432	+ 66,584	-17,960	+37,745
1949 1Q	- 553	-132,772	+ 63,194	+ 8,636	+ 30,685	+ 23,298	-15,235	+21,641
2Q	+ 29,606	-175,501	+110,962	—	+ 37,046	+ 47,080	- 7,730	+17,748
3Q	+ 64,022	-123,419	+114,290	—	+ 28,750	+ 39,283	-19,379	+24,496
4Q	+168,172	+ 3,856	+113,365	—	+ 19,700	+ 35,575	-23,309	+18,985
1950 1Q	+ 7,531	- 38,068	+ 25,657	—	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	-19,772	+16,915
2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	—	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	—	- 22,733	+ 21,406	-24,257	- 2,392
4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	—	- 23,269	+ 33,981	-16,154	- 4,710
1951 1Q	-124,240	-139,509	+ 21,449	—	- 7,590	+ 13,486	-24,666	+12,590
2Q	-215,517	-204,706	+ 8,124	—	- 25,460	+ 14,324	-29,029	+21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	—	- 37,358	+ 63,720	-16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+202,323	- 49,257	+102,546	—	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+37,451
1952 1Q	+ 83,902	-142,328	+ 87,428	—	+ 43,649	+ 47,892	+13,535	+33,726
2Q	+ 80,508	-183,370	+147,373	—	+ 23,900	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+29,885

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1952 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Palestine is included with "Others" in 1948, although this country was in the Commonwealth for most of that year.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	9,229 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	690,860	812,599	904,949	1,116,038	1,109,846	1,187,829	1,113,307
Alaska	501	507	436	523	446	1,818	554
St. Pierre and Miquelon	585	623	498	563	534	652	633
Greenland	9	16	23	111	78	128	96
Commonwealth Countries	9,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	691,955	813,746	905,907	1,117,235	1,110,905	1,190,425	1,114,590
Total, North America	701,184	813,746	905,907	1,117,235	1,110,905	1,190,425	1,114,590
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	2,072	1,544	1,455	1,536	1,798	1,895	1,486
British Honduras	348	252	204	287	240	332	177
Bahamas	1,240	1,028	1,013	924	1,081	1,055	1,218
Barbados	2,745	2,268	1,698	1,276	2,140	2,444	2,048
Jamaica	4,420	4,613	3,734	3,761	4,486	5,727	6,036
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,473	2,042	1,630	1,583	1,999	2,230	2,211
Trinidad and Tobago	6,812	5,513	3,810	3,666	4,562	5,388	5,897
American Virgin Islands	65	61	69	87	105	76	87
Costa Rica	869	990	1,078	1,234	988	1,187	1,360
Cuba	6,525	7,866	7,881	10,124	9,356	11,068	13,630
Dominican Republic	973	1,221	1,292	1,662	1,849	2,211	2,604
El Salvador	423	504	620	847	945	1,057	1,421
French West Indies	25	45	7	32	19	21	26
Guatemala	663	1,034	1,173	1,228	1,223	1,142	1,090
Haiti	842	760	1,138	1,375	1,121	1,467	2,114
Honduras	369	309	227	386	3,168	407	513
Mexico	7,379	8,032	7,064	10,560	11,557	18,323	20,624
Netherlands Antilles	1,048	955	3,397	1,067	1,000	834	955
Nicaragua	350	288	414	342	533	564	690
Panama	10,054	3,578	3,881	5,138	3,245	2,716	5,370
Puerto Rico	2,058	3,904	4,282	3,361	3,889	4,231	3,655
Commonwealth Countries	20,110	17,260	13,545	13,032	16,305	19,073	19,072
Foreign Countries	31,643	29,547	32,524	37,443	38,999	45,303	54,137
Total, Central America and Antilles	51,753	46,807	46,069	50,475	55,304	64,376	73,209
South America:							
British Guiana	3,306	2,370	2,132	1,920	2,292	3,016	2,843
Falkland Islands	6	1	2	1	2	2	2
Argentina	1,632	1,270	8,614	4,746	2,654	6,229	3,819
Bolivia	671	1,237	264	2,003	1,656	1,828	3,966
Brazil	9,121	8,138	4,724	11,082	14,082	39,602	49,934
Chile	1,719	1,914	994	5,870	2,367	11,384	4,098
Colombia	4,474	3,538	6,259	8,547	6,852	5,459	6,217
Ecuador	925	802	464	968	1,418	1,295	1,097
French Guiana	122	7	4	1	2	2	2
Paraguay	55	78	29	81	56	111	60
Peru	3,731	3,319	1,517	2,227	2,403	2,651	8,260
Surinam	386	574	505	358	553	381	634
Uruguay	1,315	967	607	1,311	2,273	4,595	2,166
Venezuela	10,982	16,707	12,585	12,872	12,002	14,980	19,297
Commonwealth Countries	3,312	5,683	2,132	1,921	2,292	3,018	2,843
Foreign Countries	35,135	38,549	36,564	50,066	46,319	88,516	99,549
Total, South America	38,447	44,232	38,696	51,987	48,611	91,534	102,392

1. January to March only.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	335,604	369,352	235,917	233,993	253,523	377,938	393,976
Austria.....	2,883	823	1,472	897	1,007	1,159	2,726
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	20,283	36,242	20,233	46,118	33,443	61,014	40,809
Denmark.....	2,537	572	498	425	1,254	4,333	3,851
France.....	22,816	13,188	9,745	8,658	13,390	33,148	30,879
Germany, Western.....	17,493	5,958	3,411	5,462	8,560	28,468	17,642
Iceland.....	692	51	395	452	319	381	544
Ireland.....	3,986	5,066	6,222	7,099	8,033	12,888	16,492
Netherlands.....	6,916	6,343	5,085	3,532	4,598	21,593	12,623
Norway.....	8,843	12,893	7,157	11,767	11,706	20,492	20,013
Sweden.....	2,525	2,991	1,860	2,390	1,706	10,419	6,751
Switzerland.....	13,736	18,545	8,320	18,115	8,714	16,631	10,855
Commonwealth Countries.....	335,604	369,351	235,917	233,993	253,523	377,938	393,976
Foreign Countries.....	102,711	103,172	64,398	104,914	92,730	210,525	157,186
Total, North-Western Europe.....	438,315	472,523	300,315	338,907	346,253	588,463	551,162
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	267	69	96	233	312	336	249
Malta.....	2,054	1,851	1,881	2,799	144	2,006	1,594
Greece.....	1,063	1,552	941	892	1,951	752	1,588
Italy.....	5,891	6,676	4,847	10,629	15,448	33,315	25,914
Portugal.....	5,500	2,905	3,035	2,606	2,243	2,422	1,702
Azores and Madeira.....	41	60	100	110	110	149	132
Spain.....	156	231	3,609	2,033	474	268	2,309
Commonwealth Countries.....	2,320	1,921	1,978	3,031	455	2,343	1,842
Foreign Countries.....	12,650	11,425	12,533	16,269	20,226	36,906	31,645
Total, Southern Europe.....	14,970	13,346	14,511	19,300	20,681	39,249	33,487
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria.....	50	229	146	69	7	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,939	1,091	876	1,303	290	202	178
Estonia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	365	242	386	214	610	2,519	1,712
Germany, Eastern.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Hungary.....	66	9	62	24	24	6	58
Latvia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Poland.....	254	1,691	1,202	230	83	11	8
Roumania.....	71	267	86	36	3	8	43
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	31	62	117	65	7	1	1
Yugoslavia.....	161	573	598	220	625	2,114	1,130
Total, Eastern Europe.....	2,938	4,164	3,473	2,162	1,649	4,861	3,132
Middle East:							
Aden.....	33	24	7	24	17	8	119
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	24	13	57	18	23	11	91
Arabia.....	2,321	821	503	372	712	702	1,085
Egypt.....	3,865	897	2,839	877	773	1,693	2,140
Ethiopia.....	30	12	27	27	60	138	36
Iran.....	1,330	10,657	585	408	582	418	409
Iraq.....	341	131	46	24	242	820	238
Israel.....	5,300	7,409	7,370	4,756	5,697	6,119	6,969
Italian Africa.....	0	92	0	184	1	3	6
Jordan.....	152	59	43	3	75	996	12
Libya.....	11	0	372	2	191	1,838	443
Lebanon.....	2,828	450	526	936	2,149	4,887	2,817
Syria.....							319
Turkey.....	2,904	11,217	1,534	2,210	1,766	1,196	2,116
Commonwealth Countries.....	57	37	64	41	40	19	210
Foreign Countries.....	19,081	31,745	13,845	9,799	12,246	18,812	16,591
Total, Middle East.....	19,138	31,782	13,909	9,840	12,286	18,831	16,801

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Western.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	1,325	834	3,852	501	1,636	1,834	4,117
India	41,637	30,914	14,629	16,891	22,262	13,475	30,566
Pakistan	9,630	8,467	6,363	2,318	2,876	1,610	8,302
Federation of Malaya	3,168	2,269	2,657	1,440	4,420	6,376	5,166
Hong Kong	4,139	5,960	3,764	4,240	4,220	7,813	5,377
Other British East Indies	1	1	24	8	1	1	4
Afghanistan	2	12	49	3	16	81	91
Burma	49	5	6	24	37	242	547
China	8,021	5,780	1,517	540	90	277	727
French East Indies	140	37	24	45	130	93	156
Indonesia	2,935	1,705	1,868	1,184	2,641	2,586	5,204
Japan	2,079	3,781	11,475	9,058	35,729	37,247	41,334
Korea	19	214	1,103	40	94	119	157
Philippines	5,972	8,011	6,209	4,620	8,107	7,491	7,151
Portuguese Asia	153	9	54	49	30	77	170
Siam	364	388	735	465	852	1,526	810
Commonwealth Countries	59,901	48,444	31,287	25,400	35,414	31,108	53,533
Foreign Countries	19,735	19,941	23,041	16,028	47,728	49,736	56,346
Total, Other Asia	79,636	68,385	54,328	41,428	83,142	80,844	109,879
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	993	737	335	514	529	915	558
Northern Rhodesia	305	248	120	275	109	172	325
Southern Rhodesia	1,570	1,095	484	718	948	1,721	1,787
Union of South Africa	40,667	37,046	22,863	19,698	23,182	29,554	30,659
Other British South Africa	5	10	3	2	1	26	1
Gambia	2	6	10	2	14	12	5
Gold Coast	759	730	286	295	494	486	169
Nigeria	908	160	105	142	236	560	365
Sierra Leone	159	144	131	88	113	87	107
Other British West Africa	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Belgian Congo	1,266	1,193	721	1,750	1,831	2,487	4,066
French Africa	1,904	339	1,174	753	1,273	5,475	2,650
Liberia	75	44	50	59	1,239	134	147
Madagascar	54	173	75	42	21	81	51
Morocco	595	673	930	770	837	2,544	3,329
Portuguese Africa	1,790	1,814	1,095	1,607	1,630	1,197	1,028
Canary Islands	29	20	66	171	8	99	5
Spanish Africa	10	85	55	7	66	9	33
Commonwealth Countries	45,369	40,174	24,336	21,735	25,626	33,533	33,976
Foreign Countries	5,721	4,343	4,167	5,156	6,906	12,025	11,309
Total, Other Africa	51,090	44,517	28,503	26,891	32,532	45,558	45,285
Oceania:							
Australia	16,639	18,724	16,431	19,015	19,423	29,656	24,882
New Zealand	6,529	7,960	4,839	6,144	5,389	16,368	10,911
Fiji	362	236	155	79	237	565	76
Other British Oceania	15	46	3	12	77	5	70
French Oceania	126	169	519	218	318	308	260
Hawaii	3,371	4,940	2,848	3,982	3,354	3,064	3,380
United States Oceania	104	78	116	89	87	104	105
Commonwealth Countries	23,545	26,966	21,428	25,250	25,127	46,593	35,940
Foreign Countries	3,601	5,186	3,484	4,287	3,758	3,477	3,744
Total, Oceania	27,146	32,152	24,912	29,537	28,885	50,070	39,684
Total, Commonwealth Countries	499,448	506,523	330,687	324,402	358,783	513,624	541,393
Total, United States and Dependencies	696,958	822,089	912,701	1,124,079	1,117,727	1,197,121	1,121,087
Total, All Countries	1,424,617	1,568,344	1,430,624	1,687,763	1,740,248	2,174,212	2,089,622

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	918 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,008,779	943,081	1,004,546	1,125,930	1,471,107	1,341,820	1,457,798
Alaska	344	874	550	426	502	981	1,125
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7	5	7	10	7	18	25
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	918	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	1,009,130	943,960	1,005,103	1,126,367	1,471,617	1,342,819	1,458,948
Total, North America	1,010,048	943,960	1,005,103	1,126,367	1,471,617	1,342,819	1,458,948
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	76	68	26	61	44	38	168
British Honduras	201	94	29	416	403	55	9
Bahamas	497	321	259	273	162	184	284
Barbados	2,342	4,738	3,914	6,143	7,175	6,234	3,832
Jamaica	7,733	8,844	6,676	12,404	7,769	10,272	4,302
Leeward and Windward Islands	139	158	171	224	425	531	100
Trinidad and Tobago	8,072	6,503	7,270	7,935	7,508	7,574	4,599
American Virgin Islands	3	11	8	4	164	2	0
Costa Rica	1,287	832	1,400	1,978	4,032	4,753	4,488
Cuba	3,450	3,112	1,944	2,190	2,777	5,556	10,193
Dominican Republic	3,241	581	656	524	686	440	1,718
El Salvador	699	355	341	507	875	308	647
French West Indies	27	96	2	0	2	0	0
Guatemala	2,253	3,490	2,472	3,309	2,913	1,705	1,428
Haiti	480	546	857	912	1,737	1,283	1,293
Honduras	2,853	4,133	2,654	2,967	2,125	1,902	1,975
Mexico	7,880	17,614	13,576	19,398	10,956	7,057	14,327
Netherlands Antilles	523	3,190	4,884	12,452	5,522	5,287	4,460
Nicaragua	53	126	200	139	350	246	244
Panama	1,238	1,334	3,174	2,304	1,414	2,078	1,746
Puerto Rico	362	161	112	819	488	788	464
Commonwealth Countries	19,060	20,725	18,346	27,456	23,486	24,888	13,294
Foreign Countries	24,350	35,581	32,277	47,504	34,039	31,405	42,981
Total, Central America and Antilles	43,410	56,306	50,623	74,960	57,525	56,293	56,275
South America:							
British Guiana	7,252	15,103	7,117	14,618	7,482	17,543	8,687
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,049	1,275	2,946	7,967	10,566	3,389	1,752
Bolivia	37	2,012	1,197	1,245	1,082	766	2,075
Brazil	9,203	11,960	11,405	16,773	20,134	20,493	19,032
Chile	381	217	229	1,124	1,346	807	1,680
Colombia	4,940	7,648	5,311	8,031	6,198	6,865	8,225
Ecuador	417	720	577	896	1,010	1,428	1,109
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	129	245	186	164	243	100	111
Peru	1,470	995	2,086	1,875	3,599	1,989	4,235
Surinam	215	111	0	228	363	778	237
Uruguay	281	788	682	2,088	3,317	451	424
Venezuela	44,109	47,588	38,161	49,103	58,455	78,263	60,130
Commonwealth Countries	7,252	15,103	7,117	14,618	7,482	17,543	8,687
Foreign Countries	63,231	73,559	62,780	89,494	106,297	115,328	99,009
Total, South America	70,483	88,662	69,897	104,112	113,795	132,871	107,696

1. January to March only.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan.— June	July— Dec.	Jan.— June	July— Dec.	Jan.— June	July— Dec.	Jan.— June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	163,215	144,235	187,177	217,036	224,606	196,379	161,420
Austria	132	250	318	646	2,437	754	303
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,513	7,509	9,222	13,573	17,323	21,772	18,020
Denmark	1,373	520	417	989	930	2,800	876
France	6,509	6,800	5,323	9,346	10,379	13,595	9,398
Germany, Western	3,758	3,376	4,172	6,854	12,643	18,293	9,652
Iceland	16	36	11	222	3	23	14
Ireland	39	32	60	88	388	397	308
Netherlands	3,659	3,029	2,863	6,033	6,292	7,718	6,588
Norway	421	791	533	872	889	2,088	1,663
Sweden	1,818	1,656	1,896	3,249	3,994	7,814	4,539
Switzerland	4,431	6,471	6,810	7,654	7,202	9,196	7,387
Commonwealth Countries	163,215	144,235	187,177	217,036	224,606	196,379	161,420
Foreign Countries	33,669	30,469	31,625	49,524	62,479	84,452	59,249
Total, North-Western Europe	196,884	174,704	218,802	266,560	287,085	280,831	220,669
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Malta	9	12	4	16	19	28	17
Greece	70	65	99	104	113	61	96
Italy	4,576	4,472	3,918	5,455	7,274	6,943	5,495
Portugal	635	716	672	1,026	864	1,116	892
Azores and Madeira	321	233	210	177	212	198	153
Spain	1,063	1,364	1,646	1,912	4,660	2,454	1,920
Commonwealth Countries	9	12	4	18	19	28	17
Foreign Countries	6,665	6,850	6,545	8,673	13,123	10,773	8,555
Total, Southern Europe	6,674	6,862	6,549	8,691	13,142	10,801	8,572
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	4	2	2	2
Czechoslovakia	4,258	2,143	3,123	2,913	2,941	1,727	1,522
Estonia	2	9	2	28	83	33	28
Finland	22	23	170	47	68	90	99
Germany, Eastern	1	1	1	1	1	1	109
Hungary	41	35	15	21	70	51	158
Latvia	2	2	2	1	17	16	31
Lithuania	2	0	0	0	6	6	14
Poland	61	122	115	242	761	669	385
Roumania	3	0	2	19	10	12	10
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	3	8	5	75	37	321	481
Yugoslavia	12	33	46	76	117	32	70
Total, Eastern Europe	4,408	2,373	3,478	3,425	4,111	2,959	2,909
Middle East:							
Aden	527	357	0	12	22	0	7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	11	14	17	36	28	30	42
Arabia	4,050	8,077	11,779	16,336	11,923	10,736	4,257
Egypt	114	41	157	502	462	249	430
Ethiopia	21	28	12	19	26	5	21
Iran	181	107	85	107	305	216	391
Iraq	378	1,040	38	1,163	1,007	1,125	520
Israel	231	273	278	212	534	395	523
Italian Africa	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon							4,971
Syria	19	410	29	33	5,735	10,646	60
Turkey	1,028	179	481	799	903	854	1,669
Commonwealth Countries	538	371	17	49	50	30	49
Foreign Countries	6,022	10,155	12,861	19,172	20,899	24,225	12,842
Total, Middle East	6,560	10,526	12,878	19,221	20,949	24,255	12,891

1. Included with Germany, Western.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	1949		1950		1951		1952
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	6,274	5,361	8,032	9,572	11,326	5,070	6,651
India	13,692	12,541	20,440	16,822	23,732	16,485	13,939
Pakistan	769	424	927	779	1,466	767	111
Federation of Malaya	10,545	5,642	9,450	19,402	34,974	23,000	15,454
Hong Kong	961	2,028	1,002	1,201	1,473	1,528	1,637
Other British East Indies	21	0	15	32	1,916	2,707	1,115
Afghanistan	0	3	16	93	32	19	19
Burma	32	0	0	0	2	2	0
China	1,668	1,679	3,325	1,974	1,362	567	1,083
French East Indies	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	819	635	239	489	512	540	458
Japan	1,831	3,720	4,988	7,099	6,170	6,407	5,558
Korea	0	1	17	18	0	1	4
Philippines	1,320	2,883	3,232	3,193	5,961	2,993	2,458
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siam	43	29	940	241	1,281	657	411
Commonwealth Countries	32,263	25,997	39,865	47,808	74,888	49,561	38,908
Foreign Countries	5,714	8,949	12,757	13,106	15,322	11,183	9,991
Total, Other Asia	37,977	34,946	52,622	60,914	90,210	60,744	48,899
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	1,684	4,410	5,920	9,147	5,713	5,151	5,090
Northern Rhodesia	26	33	32	19	5	4	10
Southern Rhodesia	192	606	103	298	386	1,110	805
Union of South Africa	2,402	1,460	2,282	2,682	3,044	2,328	1,907
Other British South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gold Coast	4,317	2,392	3,346	5,653	1,738	5,374	3,809
Nigeria	2,400	193	884	602	298	600	767
Sierra Leone	0	10	15	279	34	15	6
Other British West Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	393	310	426	1,005	1,878	1,174	410
French Africa	12	5	101	442	145	253	37
Liberia	7	0	0	0	0	183	29
Madagascar	8	1	8	0	22	7	1
Morocco	77	65	153	551	460	611	508
Portuguese Africa	6	206	109	0	10	188	254
Canary Islands	9	2	4	2	6	10	11
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	11,022	9,102	12,584	18,677	11,218	14,583	12,392
Foreign Countries	512	588	800	2,051	2,523	2,424	1,250
Total, Other Africa	11,534	9,690	13,384	20,728	13,741	17,007	13,642
Oceania:							
Australia	12,000	15,429	9,595	23,208	18,587	27,641	6,020
New Zealand	5,599	3,311	4,622	7,233	8,556	21,551	10,388
Fiji	3,629	4,368	4,861	5,333	2,515	3,478	2,010
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	3	414	438	38	12	348	0
Hawaii	168	193	197	298	542	872	1,220
United States Oceania	0	85	0	115	0	0	210
Commonwealth Countries	21,227	23,109	19,078	35,775	29,658	52,670	18,418
Foreign Countries	170	692	635	450	554	1,220	1,430
Total, Oceania	21,397	23,801	19,713	36,225	30,212	53,890	19,848
Total, Commonwealth Countries	225,505	238,653	284,187	361,438	371,407	355,682	253,185
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,009,656	944,405	1,005,413	1,127,592	1,472,804	1,344,461	1,460,816
Total, All Countries	1,409,377	1,351,830	1,453,051	1,721,202	2,102,387	1,982,469	1,950,349

1. Less than \$500.00.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June '51 to Jan. - June '52
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	298,807	338,091	355,937	538,273	489,916	+ 37.6
2	Wheat	156,582	169,032	148,631	292,412	263,244	+ 77.1
7	Wheat flour	50,252	43,587	66,742	47,112	57,381	- 14.0
13	Barley	7,791	15,651	13,847	44,975	30,576	+ 120.8
14	Whisky	17,078	24,604	23,698	30,341	22,989	- 3.0
15	Oats	6,480	10,091	18,330	35,569	25,472	+ 39.0
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	5,982	8,052	11,863	13,456	13,679	+ 15.3
30	Rubber tires and tubes	4,739	5,270	8,984	12,916	11,971	+ 33.2
38	Tobacco, unmanufactured	7,132	3,420	11,263	5,150	19,322	+ 71.6
	Animals and Animal Products	167,603	198,172	174,874	173,159	111,498	- 36.2
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	18,365	31,346	22,777	30,586	23,579	+ 3.5
17	Beef and veal, fresh	13,379	20,840	26,657	24,308	9,101	- 65.9
19	Cattle, chiefly for beef	29,289	32,397	27,662	16,652	1,538	- 94.4
25	Fur skins, undressed	13,040	10,752	19,132	9,184	14,269	- 25.4
26	Fish, cured	14,104	14,512	12,761	14,827	11,754	- 7.9
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	7,997	9,443	9,684	9,067	2,643	- 72.7
40	Molluscs and crustaceans	8,650	7,069	8,683	6,545	9,692	+ 11.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,772	18,801	17,648	19,210	17,623	- 0.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	485,324	627,621	643,123	755,953	694,210	+ 7.9
1	Newsprint paper	235,464	250,282	248,502	287,870	283,825	+ 14.2
3	Wood pulp	91,989	116,567	163,360	201,773	170,853	+ 4.6
4	Planks and boards	108,239	182,608	150,605	161,593	153,020	+ 1.6
12	Pulpwood	13,260	21,508	24,534	43,569	29,398	+ 19.8
27	Shingles	12,269	20,132	16,037	11,446	10,537	- 34.3
34	Plywoods and veneers	5,724	6,591	9,616	8,430	9,794	+ 1.9
	Iron and its Products	126,275	124,834	143,418	198,881	228,326	+ 59.2
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	47,448	31,064	54,715	42,158	61,975	+ 13.3
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	11,334	14,310	18,250	22,021	23,691	+ 29.8
21	Automobiles, passenger	8,246	11,119	11,339	27,151	30,094	+ 165.4
23	Ferro-alloys	6,554	10,521	13,596	17,751	16,545	+ 21.7
29	Automobiles, freight	4,996	3,831	3,670	21,203	33,516	+ 813.2
33	Iron ore	3,015	10,295	4,036	14,540	4,663	+ 15.5
39	Automobile parts (except engines)	6,071	5,965	6,622	9,141	9,616	+ 45.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	208,949	248,313	252,966	316,904	357,785	+ 41.4
5	Nickel	52,171	53,129	59,410	77,279	78,435	+ 32.0
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	52,776	50,430	54,888	65,965	69,887	+ 27.3
9	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	22,780	35,930	33,771	49,898	57,158	+ 69.3
10	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	42,129	40,861	37,198	44,493	47,585	+ 27.9
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,390	25,715	20,671	24,619	24,442	+ 18.2
24	Platinum metals and scrap	7,367	13,848	15,794	14,565	15,652	- 0.9
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,686	6,403	8,219	9,510	16,798	+ 104.4
37	Silver ore and bullion	3,881	5,540	8,044	8,436	9,227	+ 14.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	47,866	55,789	62,194	69,335	71,970	+ 15.7
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	29,031	33,721	40,091	40,242	42,227	+ 5.3
31	Abrasives, artificial, crude	6,597	8,170	10,309	11,068	9,825	- 4.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	50,143	50,382	60,403	71,287	64,603	+ 7.0
22	Fertilizers, chemical	21,536	17,338	18,897	16,837	21,427	+ 13.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	34,883	25,761	29,686	31,209	53,690¹	+ 80.9
36	Non-commercial items	5,788	8,583	7,816	9,562	8,521	+ 9.0
	Total Domestic Exports To All Countries	1,430,624	1,687,763	1,740,248	2,174,212	2,089,622	+ 20.1
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,176,599	1,390,527	1,468,705	1,836,221	1,755,921	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	82.2	82.4	84.4	84.5	84.0	

1. In the first half of 1952 exports of aircraft and parts (except engines) reached \$22.2 million, as compared with only \$7.5 million in all of 1951.

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan. – June '51 to Jan. – June '52
		Jan. – June	July – Dec.	Jan. – June	July – Dec.	Jan. – June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	211,598	272,878	288,941	253,700	235,755	- 18.4
10	Sugar, unrefined	27,910	49,298	31,011	46,089	23,247	- 25.0
12	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	11,355	23,006	43,627	21,346	17,285	- 60.4
18	Coffee, green	17,591	24,073	25,122	23,316	25,609	+ 1.9
25	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	13,440	17,175	26,795	8,230	10,286	- 61.6
30	Citrus fruits, fresh	13,613	10,919	14,431	12,268	13,575	- 5.9
31	Vegetables, fresh	17,274	5,985	18,802	7,493	28,086	+ 49.4
36	Nuts	12,946	9,427	13,609	9,171	10,919	- 19.8
	Animals and Animal Products	38,419	48,549	68,621	56,941	44,497	- 35.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	167,255	197,254	285,997	197,523	175,543	- 38.6
8	Cotton, raw	35,174	53,287	59,980	34,335	36,431	- 39.3
15	Cotton fabrics	23,147	22,754	35,907	19,077	25,770	- 28.2
16	Wool, raw	11,621	15,184	27,173	27,188	9,423	- 65.3
23	Wool noils and tops	11,182	16,996	27,408	12,087	4,603	- 83.2
24	Wool fabrics	16,251	15,468	22,499	16,068	15,273	- 32.1
33	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	8,672	10,995	12,477	12,523	10,645	- 14.7
40	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	5,621	4,215	9,432	12,224	13,405	+ 42.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	47,288	53,078	69,345	67,702	62,817	- 9.4
26	Paperboard, paper and products	10,973	12,461	17,049	17,782	14,330	- 15.9
32	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	9,694	9,747	12,329	12,804	13,664	+ 10.8
34	Logs, timber and lumber	6,509	7,906	12,891	10,319	10,551	- 18.2
	Iron and its Products	479,441	500,788	687,024	645,227	731,564	+ 6.5
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	110,511	115,738	163,482	165,259	180,357	+ 10.3
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	75,731	82,674	111,471	83,706	101,208	- 9.2
4	Rolling mill products	39,703	53,936	78,030	95,097	87,496	+ 12.1
5	Tractors and parts	68,022	40,298	67,826	57,736	73,184	+ 7.9
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	23,767	23,301	37,336	42,978	71,816	+ 92.4
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	30,435	22,887	34,995	34,534	41,557	+ 18.8
14	Automobiles, passenger	37,125	38,205	47,412	9,220	23,505	- 50.4
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	17,273	18,121	20,864	22,319	22,790	+ 9.2
37	Iron ore	2,838	13,964	4,916	17,755	6,127	+ 24.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	97,473	118,054	148,327	142,521	134,936	- 9.0
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	40,416	42,169	60,371	59,370	62,027	+ 2.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	258,800	352,941	313,761	370,774	285,071	- 9.1
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	91,097	112,899	109,845	123,303	98,217	- 10.6
7	Coal, bituminous	51,990	66,798	53,024	62,251	46,437	- 12.4
13	Fuel oils	15,041	30,868	23,931	34,458	24,864	+ 3.9
17	Coal, anthracite	23,630	30,635	21,144	30,094	21,330	+ 0.9
27	Gasoline	12,766	27,017	13,192	20,252	12,537	- 5.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	76,284	81,937	101,719	90,093	91,069	- 10.5
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	17,853	19,308	20,729	23,211	24,020	+ 15.9
35	Drugs and medicines	10,418	8,483	13,332	9,649	13,076	- 1.9
38	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	8,490	9,063	13,072	9,340	9,925	- 24.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	76,494	95,724	138,652	157,986	189,098	+ 36.4
19	Tourist purchases	10,827	22,263	16,176	30,895	23,348	+ 44.3
22	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	5,545	5,397	14,490	26,948	50,750	+ 250.2
28	Non-commercial items	7,245	8,330	12,231	20,313	21,521	+ 76.0
29	Refrigerators and parts	6,133	9,220	22,562	8,058	18,296	- 18.9
39	Parcels of small value	4,026	5,333	11,565	10,460	14,851	+ 28.4
	Total Imports From All Countries	1,453,051	1,721,203	2,102,387	1,982,469	1,950,349	- 7.2
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	963,857	1,115,800	1,382,538	1,299,885	1,332,341	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	66.3	64.8	65.8	65.6	68.3	

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June '51 to Jan.—June '52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	75,245	101,692	110,002	153,441	119,507	+ 8.6
6	Wheat.....	11,499	16,987	22,172	42,864	31,634	+ 42.7
12	Oats.....	5,638	9,339	16,123	28,256	23,757	+ 47.3
14	Whisky.....	13,506	19,986	18,937	25,240	18,527	- 2.2
19	Fodders, n.o.p.	5,399	7,528	11,404	12,995	13,077	+ 14.7
24	Barley.....	7,157	12,280	5,744	11,779	3,764	- 34.5
39	Clover seed	5,268	3,600	5,437	2,484	3,098	- 43.0
	Animals and Animal Products	110,807	142,526	140,181	125,347	74,351	- 47.0
9	Fish, fresh and frozen	18,286	31,233	22,688	30,374	23,409	+ 3.2
10	Beef and veal, fresh	12,745	20,199	26,034	23,736	945	- 96.4
13	Cattle, chiefly for beef.....	29,262	32,331	27,619	16,583	1,514	- 94.5
22	Fur skins, undressed	10,112	9,334	13,591	6,827	10,700	- 21.3
23	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	7,799	9,097	9,489	8,859	2,449	- 74.2
29	Molluscs and crustaceans	8,562	6,687	8,564	6,049	9,581	+ 11.9
33	Hides and skins (except furs)	3,556	5,676	5,875	5,945	2,306	- 60.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,310	12,033	10,260	9,328	10,944	+ 6.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	450,377	566,019	535,970	578,611	524,383	- 2.2
1	Newsprint paper.....	226,817	236,339	234,265	262,587	254,870	+ 8.8
2	Wood pulp.....	85,251	105,755	134,656	142,105	122,611	- 8.9
3	Planks and boards	95,221	154,378	98,067	98,714	85,590	- 12.7
7	Pulpwood	13,228	20,735	23,660	35,671	26,421	+ 11.7
18	Shingles	11,849	19,770	15,495	10,736	10,272	- 33.7
28	Plywoods and veneers	5,517	6,435	8,414	6,280	7,983	- 5.1
35	Pulpboard and paperboard	2,499	3,859	4,732	3,902	3,584	- 24.3
	Iron and its Products	66,544	69,901	83,729	85,459	96,379	+ 15.1
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	35,758	27,981	44,771	31,301	52,577	+ 17.4
21	Ferro-alloys	3,224	7,849	9,619	12,041	8,889	- 7.6
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	7,882	13,421	4,793	9,474	8,675	+ 81.0
31	Iron ore	2,972	9,357	3,856	9,265	2,120	- 45.0
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,238	4,112	5,518	6,927	7,476	+ 35.5
37	Tractors and parts	4,870	3,728	4,844	3,551	4,700	- 3.0
40	Castings and forgings.....	1,245	2,148	2,256	3,968	3,373	+ 49.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	124,760	142,283	137,497	140,512	167,435	+ 21.8
4	Nickel	39,640	36,544	39,002	53,414	52,053	+ 33.5
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	16,663	22,255	22,418	22,625	27,266	+ 21.6
15	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	26,563	22,613	25,828	14,069	19,877	- 23.0
17	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	21,000	18,495	13,877	16,197	15,022	+ 8.3
20	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	10,174	20,522	13,015	10,986	17,771	+ 36.5
26	Silver ore and bullion	3,818	5,424	7,942	7,592	9,197	+ 15.8
27	Platinum metals and scrap.....	2,816	6,835	8,523	6,407	6,185	- 27.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	33,445	40,538	44,811	45,115	48,918	+ 9.2
8	Asbestos, unmanufactured	20,067	24,118	28,843	25,215	27,057	- 6.2
25	Abrasives, artificial, crude	4,935	6,309	8,688	8,380	7,270	- 16.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	28,666	29,833	34,344	32,909	37,293	+ 8.6
16	Fertilizers, chemical	15,101	13,494	16,559	14,242	18,889	+ 14.1
36	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	2,048	3,345	4,496	3,987	3,837	- 14.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	8,794	11,215	13,053	17,106	34,096	+ 161.2
34	Non-commercial items.....	3,123	4,937	3,905	6,197	4,785	+ 22.5
38	Electrical energy	3,191	2,911	3,635	4,303	5,183	+ 42.6
	Total Domestic Exports To The United States	904,949	1,116,039	1,109,846	1,187,829	1,113,307	+ 0.3
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	807,498	988,949	985,351	1,052,130	958,295	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	89.2	88.6	88.8	88.6	86.1	

1. In the first half of 1952 exports of aircraft and parts (except engines) to the United States reached \$20.9 million, as compared with only \$5.8 million in all of 1951.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June '51 to Jan.—June '52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	84, 616	95, 456	112, 016	96, 345	109, 429	- 2.3
22	Citrus fruits, fresh	11, 934	9, 804	14, 028	11, 276	13, 350	- 4.8
24	Vegetables, fresh	15, 178	5, 740	15, 529	7, 148	24, 573	+ 58.2
34	Soya beans	4, 586	7, 553	8, 861	7, 576	4, 085	+ 53.9
34	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	10, 226	9, 280	10, 960	5, 031	8, 798	- 19.7
38	Indian corn.....	3, 634	12, 600	5, 723	9, 423	3, 508	- 38.7
	Animals and Animal Products.....	26, 843	30, 397	46, 395	27, 151	26, 989	- 41.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	70, 232	81, 544	139, 624	81, 342	96, 972	- 30.5
7	Cotton, raw	28, 791	39, 711	59, 819	33, 261	31, 971	- 46.6
14	Cotton fabrics	16, 223	14, 833	25, 132	14, 287	22, 365	- 11.0
36	Rags and waste, textile	3, 909	5, 143	11, 091	4, 597	4, 013	- 63.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	43, 798	48, 531	63, 930	61, 700	52, 208	- 18.3
17	Paperboard, paper and products	10, 327	11, 687	16, 111	16, 647	13, 400	- 16.8
23	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	9, 452	9, 499	12, 064	12, 562	13, 347	+ 10.6
25	Logs, timber and lumber	6, 266	7, 465	12, 141	9, 793	10, 069	- 17.1
	Iron and its Products	402, 080	408, 928	594, 939	551, 905	644, 868	+ 8.4
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	100, 851	104, 133	149, 164	147, 814	158, 588	+ 6.3
2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	74, 190	79, 918	108, 203	81, 138	99, 450	- 8.1
3	Rolling mill products.....	34, 195	39, 195	57, 472	62, 837	62, 817	+ 9.3
4	Tractors and parts	61, 713	38, 386	63, 674	55, 509	70, 235	+ 10.3
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	20, 237	20, 426	28, 991	43, 084	67, 218	+ 131.9
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	29, 930	22, 547	34, 457	33, 951	41, 004	+ 19.0
18	Pipes, tubes and fittings	14, 945	14, 444	16, 882	14, 588	17, 470	+ 3.5
20	Automobiles, passenger.....	2, 104	4, 234	24, 489	5, 588	16, 681	- 31.9
27	Iron ore	2, 748	13, 223	4, 643	16, 686	5, 473	+ 17.9
30	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	5, 395	8, 794	10, 339	7, 952	6, 657	- 35.6
39	Tools	5, 028	5, 869	7, 964	6, 936	8, 368	+ 5.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	66, 604	69, 082	105, 028	87, 799	88, 070	- 16.1
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	36, 305	35, 340	53, 599	49, 962	53, 976	+ 0.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	183, 679	247, 180	204, 858	230, 998	188, 300	- 8.1
5	Coal, bituminous	51, 721	66, 794	53, 024	62, 249	46, 437	- 12.4
10	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	40, 969	52, 628	35, 785	25, 920	30, 137	- 15.8
11	Coal, anthracite	21, 938	27, 623	20, 088	27, 751	19, 834	- 1.3
13	Fuel oils	10, 445	18, 654	16, 591	23, 163	17, 730	+ 6.9
19	Gasoline	12, 168	20, 683	11, 006	19, 313	11, 189	+ 1.7
32	Coke	4, 399	6, 628	7, 976	8, 925	6, 912	- 13.3
40	Brick and tile	4, 373	5, 605	7, 148	7, 725	6, 964	- 2.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	65, 974	68, 629	88, 665	76, 396	81, 578	- 8.0
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	15, 521	15, 870	17, 983	19, 781	21, 972	+ 22.2
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	8, 186	8, 782	12, 487	8, 861	9, 572	- 23.3
29	Drugs and medicines	9, 317	7, 133	12, 045	8, 127	11, 597	- 3.7
37	Pigments	6, 424	7, 291	8, 535	6, 832	6, 640	- 22.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	60, 720	76, 184	115, 563	128, 185	163, 384	+ 41.4
12	Tourist purchases	10, 748	21, 970	16, 081	30, 701	23, 273	+ 44.7
15	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	4, 497	4, 629	13, 163	24, 971	48, 587	+ 269.1
21	Refrigerators and parts	5, 821	8, 805	21, 915	7, 761	18, 074	- 17.5
28	Parcels of small value	3, 996	5, 298	11, 232	10, 068	14, 549	+ 29.5
31	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.....	7, 649	7, 368	9, 440	8, 478	8, 908	- 5.6
33	Non-commercial items	4, 644	4, 691	6, 545	10, 104	12, 245	+ 87.1
	Total Imports From The United States	1, 004, 546	1, 125, 930	1, 471, 107	1, 341, 820	1, 457, 798	- 0.9
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	730, 983	810, 815	1, 032, 378	968, 384	1, 072, 039	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	72.8	72.0	70.2	72.2	73.5	

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June '51 to Jan.—June '52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	126,781	102,014	97,841	133,744	138,887	+ 42.0
1	Wheat	94,739	78,912	55,676	103,503	96,128	+ 72.7
4	Wheat flour	22,264	18,699	29,346	13,659	19,711	- 32.8
10	Tobacco, unmanufactured	6,079	2,241	9,355	4,136	17,098	+ 82.8
14	Barley	0	0	0	8,053	1,481	+ 1
29	Apples, fresh	2,429	1,252	1,287	613	1,581	+ 22.8
30	Rubber footwear and parts	148	245	787	1,071	57	- 92.8
	Animals and Animal Products	28,080	25,266	8,892	20,968	13,006	+ 46.3
13	Cheese	2,473	12,600	362	8,356	47	- 87.0
16	Fur skins, undressed	2,648	1,351	5,133	2,181	3,227	- 37.1
17	Fish, canned	2	4,646	328	6,214	378	+ 15.2
33	Hides and skins (except furs)	971	138	880	412	103	- 88.3
34	Leather, unmanufactured	458	400	728	526	569	- 21.8
38	Hair and bristles	108	230	671	347	315	- 53.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	478	661	633	632	606	- 4.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	12,993	27,694	55,107	86,074	97,796	+ 77.5
2	Planks and boards	4,932	15,421	37,296	41,668	54,470	+ 46.0
5	Wood pulp	5,221	7,908	11,194	26,577	24,595	+ 119.7
15	Newsprint paper	654	1,208	2,922	4,566	6,439	+ 120.4
22	Pulpwood	31	737	662	2,568	1,763	+ 166.3
23	Plywoods and veneers	13	21	854	1,781	1,603	+ 87.7
24	Posts, poles and piling	211	268	120	2,446	2,801	+ 1
25	Pulpboard and paperboard	204	0	247	2,160	2,024	+ 719.4
36	Match splints	277	32	245	937	686	+ 180.0
40	Spoolwood	345	1,236	84	847	82	- 2.4
	Iron and its Products	5,369	4,731	5,934	13,980	14,642	+ 146.7
12	Ferro-alloys	3,059	2,178	3,522	5,251	7,035	+ 99.7
21	Iron ore	44	663	179	3,617	840	+ 369.3
26	Rolling mill products	42	40	226	2,105	3,011	+ 1
31	Needles	925	647	783	716	577	- 26.3
39	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	329	208	293	694	176	- 39.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	52,549	64,852	74,519	107,116	114,550	+ 53.7
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	18,241	20,983	17,993	39,233	38,716	+ 115.2
6	Nickel	7,894	11,103	15,390	16,934	16,618	+ 8.0
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	14,740	14,535	15,556	13,027	15,324	- 1.5
8	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	4,552	7,985	9,161	18,670	23,267	+ 154.0
9	Platinum metals and scrap	4,551	7,013	7,258	8,061	9,390	+ 29.4
11	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	725	1,432	5,397	6,849	5,264	- 2.5
20	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,079	669	2,398	1,651	2,625	+ 9.5
27	Cadmium	307	525	742	1,228	1,346	+ 81.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,986	4,541	5,187	7,886	7,280	+ 40.4
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,453	2,308	2,575	3,797	3,439	+ 33.6
19	Abrasives, artificial, crude	1,606	1,855	1,617	2,672	2,527	+ 56.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,152	2,841	4,186	6,184	5,636	+ 34.6
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,246	1,116	741	1,177	477	- 35.6
35	Acids	456	435	725	458	327	- 54.9
37	Principal chemicals (except acids) n. o. p.	302	281	528	653	837	+ 58.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,529	1,394	1,225	1,354	1,575	+ 28.6
32	Non-commercial items	944	1,070	629	708	495	- 21.3
	Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom	235,917	233,993	253,523	377,938	393,976	+ 55.4
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	207,704	222,591	243,889	360,125	367,447	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.0	95.1	96.2	95.3	93.3	

1. Over 1000%.

2. Exports of fresh beef to the United Kingdom were valued at \$7,911,320 in the first half of 1952. In the preceding two years they totalled \$204.

3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan. – June '51 to Jan. – June '52
		Jan. – June	July – Dec.	Jan. – June	July – Dec.	Jan. – June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	12,661	15,299	9,227	12,089	9,275	+ 0.5
13	Whisky	2,543	4,324	3,256	4,138	2,915	- 10.5
29	Confectionery, including candy	1,676	2,877	1,226	1,870	1,622	+ 32.3
38	Cereal foods and bakery products	562	1,196	851	1,510	716	- 15.9
	Animals and Animal Products	4,359	5,363	7,413	5,365	4,163	- 43.8
20	Leather, unmanufactured	2,248	2,540	3,379	1,993	1,603	- 52.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	53,257	60,656	81,610	57,484	39,775	- 51.3
1	Wool noils and tops	10,027	15,797	25,091	11,590	4,407	- 82.4
2	Wool fabrics	14,396	13,924	18,711	13,988	13,933	- 25.5
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5,776	7,353	6,610	7,096	4,164	- 37.0
12	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	2,077	1,980	3,994	3,683	2,035	- 49.0
14	Cotton fabrics	3,744	3,873	3,954	3,249	2,250	- 43.1
15	Carpets and mats, wool	2,940	2,356	3,870	2,622	1,810	- 53.2
16	Wool, raw	1,690	2,257	3,922	2,318	1,219	- 68.9
23	Wool yarns and warps	1,423	2,142	2,606	1,875	1,108	- 57.5
25	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	1,446	1,227	2,097	1,832	1,853	- 11.6
27	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,120	1,191	1,854	1,508	352	- 81.0
33	Cloth, coated and impregnated	1,833	1,298	1,302	1,288	913	- 29.9
40	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	956	946	1,197	1,076	825	- 31.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,693	1,990	1,970	2,375	2,118	+ 7.5
	Iron and its Products	71,335	77,515	70,457	56,096	55,670	- 21.0
3	Automobiles, passenger	34,589	33,777	23,389	3,118	6,822	- 70.8
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	8,304	8,973	10,125	11,248	15,720	+ 55.3
5	Rolling mill products	4,227	9,730	9,293	10,634	6,969	- 25.0
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,325	3,412	3,371	6,342	4,745	+ 40.8
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	3,471	2,839	3,682	4,394	4,443	+ 20.7
17	Tractors and parts	6,266	1,872	4,113	2,115	2,884	- 29.9
18	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,493	2,739	3,225	2,535	1,742	- 46.0
22	Castings and forgings	812	2,254	1,316	3,899	1,622	+ 23.3
30	Wire and wire rope	1,048	1,395	1,482	1,451	1,334	- 10.0
31	Tools	652	990	1,304	1,361	1,406	+ 7.8
37	Automobiles, freight	2,014	2,811	1,747	658	706	- 59.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16,264	22,057	19,987	22,634	19,924	- 0.3
6	Platinum, palladium and iridium	9,919	11,342	9,578	7,409	9,381	- 2.1
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,536	5,749	5,936	8,733	6,698	+ 12.8
35	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	307	1,608	733	1,781	221	- 69.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13,268	16,934	15,326	17,538	12,183	- 20.5
9	Pottery and chinaware	5,476	5,763	6,836	6,794	5,782	- 15.4
21	Glass, plate and sheet	2,512	2,853	2,748	2,472	1,394	- 49.3
26	Coal, anthracite	1,692	3,011	1,056	2,342	1,496	+ 41.7
39	Lime, plaster and cement	296	1,596	730	1,598	370	- 49.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	6,182	7,865	7,572	8,616	5,547	- 26.7
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,198	1,844	1,851	2,181	996	- 46.2
32	Pigments	778	1,455	1,134	1,472	845	- 25.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	8,157	10,360	10,043	14,182	12,765	+ 27.1
19	Non-commercial items	1,203	1,851	1,764	3,773	3,658	+ 107.4
28	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	1,045	763	1,325	1,686	2,055	+ 55.1
34	Containers, n.o.p.	936	1,082	1,154	1,420	1,168	+ 1.2
36	Toys and sporting goods	805	1,502	1,112	1,372	963	- 13.4
	Total Imports From The United Kingdom	187,177	217,036	224,606	196,379	161,420	- 28.1
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	149,361	176,491	182,923	152,422	125,142	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	79.8	81.3	81.4	77.6	77.5	

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June '51 to Jan.—June '52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	22,807	56,737	46,187	131,788	87,533	+ 89.5
1	Wheat	16,980	37,923	22,193	88,489	56,049	+ 152.6
2	Barley	627	2,562	7,420	17,923	18,522	+ 149.6
7	Wheat flour	274	564	6,718	3,724	3,767	- 43.9
8	Oats	538	361	1,585	6,701	1,187	- 25.1
11	Rye	128	1,255	3,337	4,442	1,753	- 47.5
12	Flaxseed, chiefly for crushing	1,365	9,707	1,349	5,959	3,865	+ 186.5
18	Rubber tires and tubes	616	1,242	1,522	1,798	589	- 61.3
29	Whisky	672	791	381	700	668	+ 75.3
40	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p.	78	4	0	521	0	—
	Animals and Animal Products	10,850	12,832	7,158	6,539	4,741	- 33.8
13	Fish, cured	3,475	3,664	2,560	3,009	1,216	- 52.5
20	Fish, canned	881	3,609	1,922	997	1,190	- 38.1
24	Fish, seal and whale oils	698	1,904	858	1,173	827	- 3.6
36	Leather, unmanufactured	115	223	462	208	119	- 74.2
39	Sausage casings	187	225	365	191	135	- 63.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	617	1,370	1,195	705	539	- 54.9
37	Rags and waste, textile	89	193	416	231	47	- 88.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,799	2,483	9,957	25,537	16,587	+ 66.6
3	Wood pulp	794	870	6,782	17,129	13,037	+ 92.2
14	Pulpwood	0	37	212	5,330	1,056	+ 398.1
19	Planks and boards	726	849	2,232	936	447	- 80.0
26	Newsprint paper	78	333	242	1,719	1,737	+ 617.8
	Iron and its Products	5,341	4,569	6,086	10,140	13,989	+ 129.9
16	Automobiles, passenger	518	291	601	4,348	6,814	+ 1
21	Rolling mill products	701	728	1,175	1,380	2,441	+ 107.7
22	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,678	727	1,877	510	653	- 65.2
25	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,081	1,196	1,137	893	875	- 23.0
30	Automobiles, freight	0	0	0	1,066	1,553	+ 1
31	Tractors and parts	703	676	662	321	500	- 24.5
33	Iron ore	0	274	0	857	111	+ 1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	18,620	24,328	18,175	38,620	36,963	+ 103.4
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,688	5,114	5,285	13,138	12,001	+ 127.1
5	Nickel	4,545	5,412	4,955	6,845	9,364	+ 89.0
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,574	1,832	3,461	4,527	4,833	+ 39.6
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,520	4,937	1,465	6,414	4,411	+ 201.1
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,372	3,318	661	4,437	845	+ 27.8
23	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,400	1,781	1,615	565	748	- 53.7
32	Silver ore and bullion	63	115	75	839	28	- 62.7
35	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	61	729	32	808	814	+ 1
38	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	599	379	280	301	374	+ 33.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,451	4,495	5,839	6,867	7,978	+ 36.6
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,806	3,732	4,824	6,032	6,961	+ 44.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,086	8,330	10,701	18,115	11,068	+ 3.4
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,046	866	1,919	2,238	1,188	- 38.1
27	Drugs and medicines	1,052	742	639	1,025	934	+ 46.2
34	Paints and pigments	90	85	279	561	137	- 50.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,522	1,102	1,272	1,096	2,073	+ 63.0
28	Non-commercial items	826	821	840	709	1,632	+ 94.3
	Total Domestic Exports To Europe	74,182	116,246	106,572	239,405	181,471	+ 70.3
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	57,644	100,074	92,335	219,000	163,430	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	77.7	86.1	86.6	91.5	90.1	

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.–June '51 to Jan.–June '52
		Jan.–June	July – Dec.	Jan.–June	July – Dec.	Jan.–June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	5,147	8,049	6,980	7,734	6,975	- 0.1
19	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,168	1,650	1,309	883	753	- 42.5
23	Nuts	616	1,257	893	1,034	1,105	+ 23.7
25	Florist and nursery stock	356	1,072	442	1,138	565	+ 27.8
26	Wines	526	759	596	925	719	+ 20.6
	Animals and Animal Products	2,164	3,640	3,602	10,588	3,476	- 3.5
6	Butter	0	1	1	5,065	53	+ 2
14	Cheese	718	1,008	1,059	1,465	1,518	+ 43.3
30	Fish, canned	285	430	411	903	346	- 15.8
33	Hides and skins (except furs)	45	424	449	769	72	- 84.0
40	Fur skins, undressed	85	453	330	652	630	+ 90.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,608	12,112	21,689	12,670	8,737	- 59.7
4	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	846	1,382	4,473	1,730	753	- 83.2
7	Wool fabrics	1,534	1,248	3,151	1,664	978	- 69.0
8	Cotton fabrics	2,019	1,604	3,811	915	859	- 77.5
11	Lace and embroidery	1,042	1,057	1,265	1,632	1,007	- 20.4
13	Wool yarns and warps	761	1,120	2,036	578	361	- 82.3
15	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	653	634	900	1,507	958	+ 6.4
17	Carpets and mats, wool	1,017	1,135	1,513	806	771	- 49.0
20	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	591	923	906	1,180	732	- 19.2
35	Silk fabrics	330	483	457	691	266	- 41.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,412	1,982	2,570	2,859	1,861	- 27.6
16	Corkwood and products	507	851	1,029	1,296	672	- 34.7
28	Books, printed	595	598	564	835	681	+ 20.7
	Iron and its Products	5,755	12,676	20,316	34,753	27,768	+ 36.7
1	Rolling mill products	1,281	4,415	10,852	20,865	15,601	+ 43.8
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,326	2,559	4,079	5,996	5,952	+ 45.9
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2	266	610	1,390	571	- 6.4
22	Ball and roller bearings	358	522	984	949	1,277	+ 29.8
29	Tools	332	550	570	796	899	+ 57.7
36	Hardware, n.o.p.	135	122	588	531	306	- 48.0
38	Cutlery	380	363	439	562	415	- 5.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,337	7,070	6,079	6,791	6,006	- 1.2
5	Clocks, watches and parts	3,645	3,487	2,577	3,315	2,241	- 13.0
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	887	1,448	1,491	1,394	1,255	- 15.8
27	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	401	903	551	969	1,280	+132.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,724	5,628	5,848	6,544	3,799	- 35.0
9	Glass, plate and sheet	990	1,739	1,658	2,079	1,032	- 37.8
10	Diamonds, unset	1,801	1,921	2,352	1,310	1,346	- 42.8
32	Lime, plaster and cement	1	219	347	883	163	- 53.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	2,835	4,349	4,001	3,910	2,446	- 38.9
18	Dyeing and tanning materials	642	1,019	1,443	823	614	- 57.4
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	787	1,337	628	973	268	- 57.3
34	Fertilizers, chemical	871	1,051	423	776	470	+ 11.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,607	6,028	8,239	11,940	9,338	+ 13.3
3	Non-commercial items	1,091	1,292	3,494	5,847	4,903	+ 40.3
31	Containers, n.o.p.	217	484	522	771	439	- 15.9
37	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	394	457	549	462	674	+ 22.8
39	Works of art, n.o.p.	317	287	419	578	199	- 52.5
	Total Imports From Europe	41,589	61,534	79,326	97,786	70,405	- 11.2
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	29,555	42,528	60,169	76,938	53,705	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	71.1	69.1	75.9	78.7	76.3	

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000 %.

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June'51 to Jan.—June'52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	32,620	30,585	42,385	33,874	54,039	+ 27.5
1	Wheat.....	15,176	18,580	26,827	16,647	36,183	+ 34.9
4	Wheat flour.....	13,258	8,269	9,917	9,855	10,619	+ 7.0
17	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	774	697	1,782	758	2,181	+ 22.4
29	Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	520	212	243	1,337	931	+283.1
32	Rubber tires and tubes.....	232	150	252	1,171	544	+115.9
40	Whisky.....	324	222	443	397	472	+ 6.5
	Animals and Animal Products	5,106	5,451	6,341	7,474	6,399	+ 0.9
12	Fish, cured.....	1,758	1,931	1,917	1,713	2,219	+ 15.8
16	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	1,123	1,218	1,221	1,787	983	- 19.5
20	Fish, canned.....	392	848	978	1,318	1,196	+ 22.3
36	Milk preparations.....	188	214	559	561	393	- 29.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,198	2,920	3,107	6,474	3,344	+ 7.6
9	Cotton fabrics.....	1,722	2,492	2,074	4,320	2,305	+ 11.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	12,425	16,920	18,861	35,580	31,211	+ 65.5
2	Planks and boards.....	5,597	8,973	9,130	17,807	10,805	+ 18.3
5	Newsprint paper.....	3,475	4,636	2,508	10,392	9,165	+265.4
19	Pulpboard and paperboard.....	352	789	1,028	1,413	1,311	+ 27.5
22	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	79	213	736	1,358	2,249	+205.6
30	Wood pulp.....	248	394	521	1,026	2,501	+380.0
34	Wrapping paper.....	258	427	375	812	1,256	+234.9
35	Book paper.....	75	116	445	727	836	+ 87.9
	Iron and its Products	33,083	26,383	25,183	40,160	36,709	+ 45.8
3	Automobiles, passenger.....	6,900	9,579	8,986	13,639	8,644	- 3.8
6	Automobile parts (except engines).....	5,158	4,833	5,368	6,280	7,332	+ 36.6
7	Automobiles, freight.....	3,684	3,542	3,486	7,557	7,815	+124.2
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,608	2,067	1,998	3,248	3,753	+ 87.8
11	Locomotives and parts.....	8,307	3,035	853	2,884	1,293	+ 51.6
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	811	957	1,552	1,762	2,251	+ 45.0
26	Rolling mill products.....	1,129	515	530	1,326	2,126	+301.1
39	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	406	256	431	458	870	+101.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	5,304	7,567	7,884	10,476	13,405	+ 70.0
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,318	3,012	3,130	3,908	2,622	- 16.2
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,453	2,414	1,864	1,208	3,408	+ 82.8
15	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	905	932	1,351	1,718	1,517	+ 12.3
33	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	16	676	323	993	2,192	+578.6
38	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	44	85	111	802	1,319	+1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	1,672	2,496	1,781	2,811	2,488	+ 39.7
23	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	673	1,050	789	1,274	1,165	+ 47.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3,998	2,644	3,699	5,901	4,047	+ 9.4
18	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	698	862	945	1,499	1,264	+ 33.8
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	531	409	736	1,102	1,033	+ 40.4
28	Drugs and medicines.....	304	411	513	1,318	535	+ 4.3
31	Paints and pigments.....	129	194	622	848	292	- 53.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,587	2,542	4,052	5,824	6,268	+ 54.7
21	Packages.....	464	642	794	1,445	1,264	+ 59.2
24	Pens, pencils and parts.....	505	651	974	981	715	- 26.6
25	Cartridges, gun and rifle.....	2,625	38	631	1,230	2,987	+373.4
37	Non-commercial items.....	256	518	388	558	297	- 23.5
	Total Domestic Exports To Commonwealth Countries.....	100,992	97,508	113,292	148,575	157,909	+ 39.4
	Total Of Commodities Itemized.....	84,475	87,066	97,329	129,441	140,840	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	83.6	89.3	85.9	87.1	89.2	

1. Over 1,000%.

TABLE XIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June '51 to Jan.—June '52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	67,469	100,756	97,456	86,400	52,822	- 45.8
1	Sugar, unrefined	27,496	48,874	30,618	42,421	15,921	- 48.0
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	8,240	17,939	36,193	18,134	13,400	- 63.0
4	Tea, black	15,292	12,439	11,878	8,382	9,170	- 22.8
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	619	2,092	5,292	642	281	- 94.7
10	Coffee, green	1,204	2,041	2,956	2,154	2,995	+ 1.3
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	3,733	3,740	1,410	2,937	2,938	+ 108.4
14	Fruits, dried	573	4,306	342	3,454	752	+ 119.9
17	Nuts	2,368	453	2,275	786	2,384	+ 4.8
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,881	2,154	1,151	1,865	450	- 60.9
19	Molasses and syrups	898	2,135	1,036	1,827	676	- 34.7
20	Spices	1,815	1,302	1,186	1,381	1,028	- 13.3
25	Rum	627	768	763	740	946	+ 24.0
31	Wines	308	344	297	444	345	+ 16.2
32	Natural gums, resins and balsam	309	415	607	110	181	- 70.2
37	Fruit juices and syrups	1,013	655	309	181	67	- 78.3
38	Brandy	163	215	241	206	196	- 18.7
	Animals and Animal Products	2,613	4,142	5,765	10,378	7,471	+ 29.6
11	Sausage casings	1,466	1,085	710	3,858	1,768	+ 149.0
16	Butter	0	0	2,338	835	2,484	+ 6.2
22	Meats, canned	2	78	505	1,567	514	+ 1.8
24	Cheese	0	1,557	249	1,423	1,653	+ 563.9
30	Hides and skins (except furs)	557	593	341	569	18	- 94.7
33	Beef and veal, fresh	0	4	253	361	108	- 57.3
34	Fur skins, undressed	90	645	125	487	119	- 4.8
35	Mutton and lamb, fresh	0	130	298	262	297	- 0.3
39	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	0	0	273	167	24	- 91.2
40	Leather, unmanufactured	115	79	188	249	33	- 82.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	18,538	20,204	30,323	35,990	15,807	- 47.9
3	Wool, raw	8,946	10,558	17,080	23,956	7,647	- 55.2
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	6,202	6,363	6,370	7,435	4,845	- 23.9
15	Cotton fabrics	74	279	2,805	556	145	- 94.8
21	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	590	474	844	1,575	1,868	+ 121.3
23	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	733	358	1,010	699	27	- 97.3
27	Wool noils and tops	631	638	937	313	74	- 92.1
28	Carpets and mats, wool	553	559	468	750	638	+ 36.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	167	296	220	241	93	- 57.7
	Iron and its Products	53	135	124	102	225	+ 81.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	4,691	13,191	7,712	18,578	10,535	+ 36.6
6	Bauxite ore	1,277	6,096	2,791	8,292	3,497	+ 25.3
7	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,802	3,247	3,340	5,752	3,853	+ 15.4
12	Manganese oxide	1,302	2,782	869	3,501	2,406	+ 176.9
26	Chrome ore	128	939	388	976	665	+ 71.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,634	4,845	4,731	6,968	4,011	- 15.2
8	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1,731	3,639	3,611	5,201	2,388	- 33.9
29	Abrasives	238	439	488	664	897	+ 83.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	392	346	365	378	381	+ 4.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	511	576	494	665	727	+ 47.2
36	Non-commercial items	144	227	240	297	339	+ 41.3
	Total Imports From Commonwealth Countries	97,070	144,489	147,188	159,701	92,073	- 37.4
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	93,121	140,639	143,073	155,412	88,035	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	95.9	97.3	97.2	97.3	95.6	

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	Jan. - June '51 to Jan. - June '52
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	14,833	29,224	19,155	34,690	33,752	+ 76.2
1	Wheat flour	7,117	9,065	8,530	10,290	9,552	+ 12.0
2	Wheat	2,443	11,691	2,305	14,872	14,316	+ 521.1
11	Rubber tires and tubes	923	2,040	2,608	4,033	4,402	+ 68.8
17	Malt	1,051	1,886	1,496	1,610	1,787	+ 19.5
19	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	169	331	840	1,304	910	+ 8.3
22	Whisky	1,246	1,579	1,217	452	383	- 68.5
29	Potatoes, certified seed	193	910	316	705	773	+ 144.6
33	Oats	235	212	410	372	344	- 16.1
39	Linseed and flaxseed oil	453	649	327	233	245	- 25.1
	Animals and Animal Products	6,542	6,606	5,994	7,527	7,376	+ 23.1
12	Fish, cured	3,005	2,692	3,039	3,334	3,345	+ 10.1
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	871	1,529	1,389	2,604	2,230	+ 60.5
38	Leather, unmanufactured	781	487	395	221	303	- 23.3
40	Meats, canned	714	240	227	299	245	+ 7.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	943	1,125	1,369	1,125	983	- 28.2
32	Cotton fabrics	146	414	568	223	288	- 49.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4,809	9,194	9,765	15,369	16,914	+ 73.2
4	Newsprint paper	3,777	6,630	5,558	7,958	9,737	+ 75.2
9	Wood pulp	470	875	2,598	5,584	5,107	+ 96.6
	Iron and its Products	9,477	14,597	16,814	40,368	52,852	+ 214.3
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,935	5,507	7,935	8,892	9,290	+ 17.1
5	Automobiles, freight	345	176	73	11,641	21,522	+ 1
6	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,961	3,601	3,863	6,908	3,551	- 8.1
10	Automobiles, passenger	448	887	953	7,207	11,874	+ 1
20	Rolling mill products	255	535	715	1,395	1,464	+ 104.8
26	Tractors and parts	210	470	470	923	1,731	+ 268.3
31	Pipes, tubes and fittings	436	327	465	446	401	- 13.8
34	Needles	253	411	462	289	266	- 42.4
35	Ferro-alloys	243	412	418	291	317	- 24.2
37	Automobile parts (except engines)	159	121	80	570	690	+ 762.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,642	8,198	13,037	17,280	22,639	+ 73.7
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,139	2,797	4,543	4,845	8,012	+ 76.4
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,532	1,842	4,199	4,037	3,557	- 15.3
16	Copper wire and copper manufactures	569	1,164	853	2,784	4,595	+ 438.7
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	90	397	1,016	2,065	469	- 53.8
24	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	244	166	617	923	1,811	+ 193.5
25	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1,595	1,182	796	732	2,108	+ 164.8
28	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	100	173	192	896	358	+ 86.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,560	2,769	3,318	3,740	3,401	+ 2.5
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,561	1,787	2,044	2,353	2,200	+ 7.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	2,215	3,119	4,013	4,329	3,308	- 17.6
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	553	609	1,001	846	1,138	+ 13.7
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	86	543	789	818	307	- 61.1
27	Drugs and medicines	499	560	562	547	511	- 9.1
36	Paints and pigments	94	183	219	469	348	+ 58.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	12,802	7,771	6,285	3,845	7,101	+ 13.0
13	Ships sold	11,710	6,235	4,561	1,803	4,077	- 10.6
30	Films, motion picture	366	389	443	517	360	- 18.7
	Total Domestic Exports To Latin America	60,824	82,603	79,750	128,274	148,327	+ 86.0
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	52,977	71,706	69,092	116,294	134,926	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.1	86.8	86.6	90.7	91.0	

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	1950		1951		1952	Percentage Change Jan.—June '51 to Jan.—June '52
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	33,418	43,524	50,218	43,053	49,766	- 0.9
2	Coffee, green	15,044	21,570	21,617	20,718	22,043	+ 2.0
3	Bananas, fresh	9,187	10,242	9,282	10,289	9,648	+ 3.9
6	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	786	3,329	8,392	1,904	311	- 96.3
8	Nuts	2,167	1,126	2,554	2,589	2,858	+ 11.9
9	Sugar, unrefined	414	414	387	3,667	7,326	+ 1
11	Vegetables, fresh	1,791	113	3,069	241	2,896	- 5.6
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,065	1,154	1,605	597	557	- 65.3
16	Rice	0	522	1,019	898	563	- 44.7
22	Fruits, canned and preserved	39	1,119	265	647	128	- 51.7
25	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	522	1,174	304	487	861	+183.2
26	Tobacco, unmanufactured	332	423	379	368	375	- 1.1
28	Pineapples, fresh	573	46	594	34	581	- 2.2
32	Citrus fruits, fresh	1,101	423	190	102	61	- 67.9
33	Whisky	0	0	0	275	320	+ 1
40	Fruit juices and syrups	0	238	104	51	0	- 100.0
	Animals and Animal Products	2,159	4,473	4,540	2,338	1,854	- 59.2
10	Meats, canned	661	2,249	2,145	1,618	1,187	- 44.7
15	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,038	1,413	1,607	473	193	- 88.0
31	Fur skins, undressed	162	282	226	79	174	- 23.0
36	Meat extracts	81	184	222	0	33	- 85.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,669	19,176	9,555	7,404	12,559	+ 31.4
4	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,927	3,130	5,937	5,139	6,654	+ 12.1
17	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	511	678	757	883	906	+ 19.7
18	Wool noils and tops	191	232	1,157	146	75	- 93.5
19	Cotton, raw	6,098	13,365	173	924	4,417	+ 1
23	Wool, raw	461	1,257	830	1	5	- 99.4
30	Cloth, coated and impregnated	81	199	415	140	264	- 36.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	64	105	437	246	364	- 16.7
29	Logs, timber and lumber	57	80	375	223	336	- 10.4
	Iron and its Products	98	652	207	890	643	+210.6
20	Iron ore	89	641	179	885	638	+256.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,966	4,969	7,834	3,602	8,227	+ 5.0
7	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	3,765	4,488	5,988	3,292	7,397	+ 23.5
24	Silver, unmanufactured	2	263	803	0	0	- 100.0
27	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	0	675	0	0	- 100.0
35	Chrome ore	0	108	113	141	296	+161.9
37	Manganese oxide	30	13	212	0	286	+ 34.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	37,853	48,790	58,783	80,505	61,243	+ 4.2
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	37,824	42,550	53,972	71,973	56,466	+ 4.6
5	Fuel oils	0	6,064	3,957	6,478	3,618	- 8.6
12	Silex and crystallized quartz	0	73	774	1,690	975	+ 26.0
34	Sulphur	0	0	0	263	0	-
	Chemicals and Allied Products	626	596	704	574	870	+ 23.6
21	Dyeing and tanning materials	534	431	605	425	238	- 60.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,200	1,210	1,535	1,267	1,305	- 15.0
14	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,010	921	1,345	771	1,028	- 23.6
38	Ships, foreign built	0	0	0	210	19	+ 1
39	Non-commercial items	91	121	78	122	89	+ 14.1
	Total Imports From Latin America	90,054	123,494	133,814	139,878	136,830	+ 2.3
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	88,633	119,637	132,304	138,747	133,820	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	98.4	96.9	98.9	99.2	97.8	

1. Over 1000%.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952

Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1951				1952	
	1949	1950	1951	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Domestic Exports	103.3	108.3	122.5	117.5	122.1	124.8	125.5	124.4	121.3
Agricultural and Animal Products	103.4	105.6	113.5	111.4	116.4	114.6	113.2	113.0	105.9
Barley	102.8	109.1	93.7	93.0	104.2	89.5	92.3	102.1	95.1
Oats	92.1	103.0	102.1	116.9 ₂	107.1	98.0	99.7	113.5 ₃	89.9
Wheat	115.6	111.7	103.9	102.8	103.9	103.4	105.0	110.6	102.8
Wheat flour	99.6	92.0	93.3	89.6	93.4	97.0	94.4	89.8	87.3
Whisky	108.8	121.5	121.1	114.5	119.2	125.4	124.6	118.6	119.9
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	107.7	96.5	110.1	110.9	106.4	107.2	113.8	114.9	110.1
Cattle.....	103.9	122.8	171.5	162.2	179.7	177.3	165.8	163.9	150.3
Fish and fish products	92.5	100.9	106.0	112.9	105.8	106.0	110.0	109.3	103.0
Fur skins, undressed.....	72.5	91.7	108.4	115.0	114.9	94.5	94.2	85.0	70.7
Hides and skins, cattle.....	100.0	115.2	153.1	167.9	186.0	154.3	130.1	91.2	70.2
Leather, unmanufactured.....	94.1	118.1	143.8	156.6	153.4	141.9	121.9	110.0	106.3
Beef and veal, fresh	102.7	136.8	183.2	165.7	189.0	182.7	180.2	171.7	154.6
Bacon and hams (not canned).....	105.4	105.5	115.5	111.3	115.3	124.1	117.9	117.4	117.2
Cheese	102.1	86.8	110.4	139.7	118.0 ₄	108.2 ₄	108.8 ₄	133.2	140.6
Milk, processed	91.7	87.1	97.4	90.3	100.0	98.6	96.0	99.1	100.9
Eggs in the shell	104.0	90.8	104.0	95.4	122.6	128.5	111.2	88.0	73.7
Fibres and Textiles.....	103.4	112.8	139.8	143.9	148.5	136.6	132.6	125.4	119.5
Wood Products and Paper	97.9	105.0	122.4	114.6	120.5	125.8	127.5	123.4	123.0
Planks and boards	93.6	103.6	116.6	116.1	119.2	115.7	116.2	112.8	116.4
Shingles, red cedar	81.9	117.0	111.5	118.7	122.0	102.1	100.3	93.1	98.1
Plywood	93.6	110.5	125.4	130.7	132.5	118.4	121.1	121.1	132.5
Pulpwood.....	103.1	104.9	122.2	102.3	115.6	130.6	132.6	117.4 ₅	138.1
Wood pulp	91.1	93.0	135.6	118.1	135.2	142.2	144.5	139.8	130.8
Newsprint paper	104.1	111.1	118.5	112.4	113.1	122.8	124.6	121.7	120.8
Iron and Steel and Products	111.4	113.7	125.9	122.3	124.7	127.2	129.1	131.2	131.8
Iron ore	111.9	120.8	116.4	120.8	124.0	114.1	114.9	123.2	122.8
Ferro-alloys	106.5	100.8	117.7	105.0	113.0	121.5	128.6	128.8	136.2
Farm implements and machinery	111.0	115.8	131.2	128.8	131.3	132.2	132.6	137.1	137.7
Machinery (non-farm)	106.9	113.6	120.8	118.1	122.7	121.7	120.5	117.2	114.7
Automobiles and trucks.....	117.8	116.8	123.8	122.9	122.9	123.7	125.5	126.4	125.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105.8	115.1	138.3	130.4	132.3	142.4	146.2	145.0	141.2
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	104.4	105.8	116.2	116.2	115.0	114.8	117.9	115.7	112.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	99.9	105.4	130.6	118.4	121.9	136.8	143.5	142.2	135.9
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	102.4	89.3	114.6	106.4	109.1	120.8	122.0	118.4	111.0
Nickel	129.7	154.5	186.0	171.9	175.3	197.3	197.1	192.5	192.0
Platinum metals	104.5	91.9	109.8	109.4	111.0	110.3	108.5	109.7	102.3
Silver	100.0	107.4	122.2	120.4	123.0	124.3	120.4	117.0	111.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	103.6	114.1	155.6	143.3	144.9	156.8	171.7	180.3	173.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	112.4	120.4	131.7	128.5	131.3	132.9	133.2	137.3	147.2
Asbestos, unmanufactured	116.0	125.7	142.9	139.3	144.3	145.3	141.5	147.4	159.7
Coal	104.2	103.7	107.5	104.8	106.6	109.1	109.5	117.6	125.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude	108.4	117.9	118.2	116.1	112.8	115.8	127.8	123.3	127.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	104.9	104.2	116.7	112.8	115.8	118.5	117.8	121.5	119.4
Fertilizers, chemical.....	108.1	111.2	120.3	115.1	116.4	122.4	123.6	129.5	129.2
Paints and pigments	100.7	102.7	117.2	114.0	117.2	117.5	120.2	118.5	115.2
Sodium and compounds	99.3	101.3	97.4	97.0	97.7	99.3	95.1	115.1	113.2
Miscellaneous.....	103.7	112.0	132.3	123.7	131.9	136.1	136.5	136.4	128.8
Rubber products	101.5	127.1	172.2	156.8	175.7	176.8	175.8	180.2	153.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	104.2	107.1	120.9	114.0	119.6	124.4	125.5	124.6	121.4

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1951*, Ch. V, P. 41.

3. Mostly seed grain in the first quarter.

4. Affected by lower contract price for bulk shipments to the United Kingdom.

5. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining reliable export valuations for pulpwood in the period immediately following the abolition of exchange control.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1951				1952	
	1949	1950	1951	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Domestic Exports	94.2	93.6	103.9	89.5	99.2	108.8	117.1	103.2	118.2
Agricultural and Animal Products	100.4	89.7	102.2	81.5	92.5	106.5	126.9	82.7	124.1
Barley	91.9	79.7	233.0	71.1	133.8	196.0	533.3	162.3	303.0
Oats	89.1	71.4	234.0	81.7	214.3	384.4	254.8	174.4	382.9
Wheat	154.9	120.0	175.8	96.7	139.8	211.3	255.0	137.5	273.5
Wheat flour	78.4	81.5	97.5	110.6	122.3	76.9	80.5	87.6	119.9
Whisky	111.5	127.2	165.6	161.6	139.8	160.7	199.6	149.7	136.4
Tobacco, flue cured	95.5	132.8	190.9	385.5	140.6	106.4	131.7	594.9	276.8
Cattle	80.1	87.2	49.7	62.0	56.6	40.3	40.8	13.4	0.4
Fish and fish products	119.2	131.4	130.3	117.6	111.2	129.2	150.2	119.7	119.4
Fur skins, undressed	133.7	111.6	112.3	195.8	90.3	78.4	89.0	152.0	164.4
Hides and skins, cattle	110.6	83.2	57.9	53.5	31.6	64.0	82.6	40.9	14.0
Leather, unmanufactured	50.8	55.3	52.8	61.6	57.3	48.6	41.3	44.3	45.6
Beef and veal, fresh	81.5	68.3	76.0	31.4	126.7	98.8	47.3	7.3	42.1
Bacon and hams (not canned)	32.8	38.4	4.5	8.0	4.8	1.8	3.5	3.6	1.6
Cheese	132.2	158.3	77.0	14.4	16.2	135.2	141.8	3.4	3.3
Milk, processed	80.5	69.3	60.9	25.0	59.9	75.5	83.8	52.4	66.0
Eggs in the shell	61.5	16.3	13.6	29.6	2.8	2.8	19.0	13.2	23.2
Fibres and Textiles	53.6	57.5	57.9	47.7	58.1	59.2	66.2	63.6	62.8
Wood Products and Paper	93.8	111.1	119.9	111.4	117.8	127.6	122.8	117.6	118.8
Planks and boards	87.4	143.2	136.6	126.1	135.0	146.5	138.0	121.5	150.5
Shingles, red cedar	91.5	123.9	110.3	125.4	113.7	104.5	97.5	89.8	107.7
Plywood	44.4	51.9	68.8	71.7	66.6	62.3	74.1	80.2	69.3
Pulpwood	69.7	76.1	127.9	111.8	95.8	160.3	143.8	134.7	81.0
Wood pulp	88.6	106.0	127.3	116.5	126.6	134.9	131.3	126.8	111.5
Newsprint paper	108.7	114.1	118.1	111.3	118.8	124.8	118.2	120.0	124.3
Iron and Steel and Products	82.6	66.2	76.6	57.1	76.1	73.6	99.0	111.3	83.5
Iron ore	238.0	207.9	301.4	0.5	245.1	513.8	446.1	39.1	247.3
Ferro-alloys	74.8	70.4	110.7	103.2	104.2	120.4	115.8	120.4	88.1
Farm implements and machinery	113.0	102.8	110.0	118.0	131.7	94.4	96.2	142.0	126.4
Machinery (non-farm)	73.4	55.7	82.2	69.3	80.1	69.7	110.0	101.5	100.0
Automobiles and trucks	59.8	62.5	116.0	44.3	83.5	121.2	213.2	285.4	136.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	101.8	100.3	104.0	96.5	98.1	110.6	111.3	112.6	140.4
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	94.1	105.2	112.1	102.8	102.0	147.8	97.4	90.6	174.3
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	111.9	104.7	83.2	69.0	95.2	75.2	93.2	81.0	101.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	119.1	124.3	115.2	111.2	112.4	99.4	136.7	122.8	125.6
Nickel	96.5	92.4	99.6	95.1	90.5	102.7	109.7	105.4	115.8
Platinum metals	102.6	137.1	164.3	190.5	150.4	170.1	146.1	180.4	170.1
Silver	117.2	135.8	208.8	230.3	179.5	226.1	200.3	250.1	249.5
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	127.0	121.6	127.0	100.6	120.8	143.4	143.7	154.0	151.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	69.1	90.7	105.2	94.8	106.9	109.4	110.2	96.3	116.2
Asbestos, unmanufactured	76.9	120.6	135.8	130.5	142.5	137.3	133.8	119.3	145.3
Coal	29.6	26.7	28.1	11.1	23.3	29.5	47.9	23.0	19.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	79.1	93.6	135.2	136.7	132.5	136.4	135.2	123.1	111.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	84.4	120.8	141.3	120.4	144.0	150.0	152.4	137.0	131.7
Fertilizers, chemical	100.2	96.1	81.6	80.8	98.6	75.1	75.4	92.0	89.6
Paints and pigments	57.7	63.5	110.4	66.1	109.6	140.0	124.0	61.9	59.1
Sodium and compounds	86.8	112.1	205.3	196.7	211.5	213.0	201.1	180.5	130.9
Miscellaneous	101.1	46.6	63.7	52.5	62.3	69.3	70.3	89.4	108.6
Rubber products	50.4	38.0	67.6	56.6	52.0	85.2	76.7	78.1	56.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	61.0	43.3	55.9	51.1	67.1	63.6	42.1	46.5	44.1

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1951				1952	
	1949	1950	1951	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Imports	102.6	110.3	126.0	122.4	129.1	127.7	122.1	117.4	110.0
Agricultural and Animal Products	98.7	108.2	121.0	120.2	123.4	120.3	120.3	112.4	102.8
Bananas, fresh	118.9	128.0	124.6	125.0	123.9	124.5	125.1	125.7	125.7
Citrus fruits, fresh	143.0	161.3	147.5	150.8	149.7	137.4	149.1	134.6	121.0
Fruits, dried	105.1	115.1	130.2	144.9	141.0	134.3	121.4	105.5	116.7
Nuts	105.6	78.4	83.8	76.2	85.9	87.3	92.1	87.4	81.4
Vegetables, fresh	94.1	77.2	106.6	143.8	95.0	88.8	141.6	120.0	120.6
Indian corn	75.6	90.2	103.1	97.9	105.2	102.1	103.1	118.1 ³	104.7
Sugar, raw	104.9	119.4	139.7	129.1	130.8	145.1	149.6	124.1	102.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	66.0	71.4	96.3	100.2	101.8	92.6	89.9	91.7	85.5
Coffee, green	107.4	188.4	205.2	204.5	207.1	205.2	203.4	199.6	194.8
Tea, black	101.4	105.6	100.3	103.5	110.6	95.3	92.4	87.3	85.5
Whisky	100.4	99.5	96.4	97.9	94.4	94.2	97.1	95.9	91.7
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	48.5	44.1	123.3	106.1	135.9	120.8	102.0	96.5	78.6
Fur skins, undressed	74.6	75.3	86.8	93.1	92.2	81.8	66.9	69.3	66.1
Hides and skins (except furs)	93.3	100.7	127.9	145.1	158.4	104.9	84.0	84.2	61.4
Butter	101.4	64.3	67.5	68.5	77.9	66.8	67.2	79.3	69.8
Fibres and Textiles	100.3	109.3	158.6	143.9	167.8	170.9	136.8	129.6	110.9
Cotton, raw	97.0	117.6	139.5	140.4	148.6	138.6	128.6	129.2	122.5
Cotton fabrics	81.8	87.2	96.4	95.0	95.6	101.7	95.4	91.7	78.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	93.3	94.0	141.1	116.6	139.7	172.2	127.2	127.8	101.3
Wool, raw	104.4	136.6	323.7	255.9	372.1	378.1	177.3	149.6	135.7
Wool tops	108.2	128.4	214.9	194.8	235.1	232.1	169.4	132.8	97.8
Worsted and serges	109.4	94.9	121.7	110.5	118.5	130.2	138.5	138.5	100.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	109.5	95.7	149.3	105.7	146.1	180.0	167.5	154.6	153.1
Wood Products and Paper	105.7	111.6	118.4	112.6	116.9	118.1	118.9	115.2	116.9
Paperboard, paper and products	104.3	112.0	114.2	110.2	115.9	115.5	115.2	108.1	104.8
Newspapers and periodicals	106.8	110.7	119.2	114.4	117.7	120.8	123.8	125.1	132.3
Iron and Steel and Products	107.0	116.1	122.5	119.4	124.1	123.8	122.5	118.8	117.8
Iron ore	132.7	149.8	164.0	152.3	162.6	163.7	164.8	170.6	167.3
Rolling mill products	107.7	119.8	139.3	132.1	138.5	142.4	144.1	135.6	139.6
Farm implements and machinery	108.0	116.6	123.1	120.2	124.9	124.7	122.6	118.4	117.1
Machinery (non-farm)	105.7	113.6	120.8	118.1	122.7	121.7	120.5	117.2	114.7
Automobiles and trucks	105.9	113.8	114.8	111.2	115.6	116.1	116.3	114.5	115.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105.4	106.9	123.2	120.7	125.4	121.6	125.7	125.1	119.9
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	96.7	97.0	145.3	170.2	171.5	141.4	118.9	125.2	122.6
Electrical apparatus and machinery	104.7	104.6	115.3	111.8	115.1	115.3	123.7	124.6	121.9
Manganese oxide	115.7	131.4	145.7	132.1	149.3	147.1	151.4	149.3	155.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	101.6	104.4	108.5	107.4	109.4	108.8	108.5	105.3	101.5
Bricks and tiles	104.5	115.1	121.4	120.6	123.4	122.4	119.5	114.9	112.7
China tableware	109.2	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Coal, anthracite	107.2	116.9	123.7	120.3	123.7	123.9	126.4	122.2	114.7
Coal, bituminous	103.2	104.7	100.4	101.4	99.8	101.2	99.0	98.6	94.9
Glass, plate and sheet	105.1	120.2	137.6	137.2	139.1	138.2	136.0	130.8	128.4
Crude petroleum for refining	100.6	100.2	109.0	108.2	110.6	108.9	108.8	104.9	100.7
Gasoline	81.0	104.3	104.8	101.8	105.6	105.5	105.8	101.9	101.2
Portland cement	84.3	76.6	89.6	80.0	89.7	89.8	94.2	88.9	88.9
Sulphur	119.2	126.9	144.9	130.8	146.2	141.0	156.4	127.2	130.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	100.0	102.8	117.2	113.0	119.9	118.8	116.2	112.2	108.5
Fertilizer	102.4	108.1	105.3	101.9	103.4	107.9	105.5	107.8	102.4
Paints and pigments	98.2	95.3	105.7	102.1	109.6	107.1	104.1	102.7	99.3
Chemicals, industrial	97.1	104.0	121.4	117.7	123.8	123.2	121.4	116.0	111.1
Miscellaneous	97.6	121.5	166.0	167.4	177.6	161.5	148.8	141.4	125.4
Rubber and products	85.8	158.5	297.3	310.3	334.9	275.5	236.0	222.2	172.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	98.6	103.3	110.3	107.1	112.0	112.0	110.5	105.9	102.5

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1951*, Ch. V, P. 41.

3. Mostly seed grain in this quarter.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1951				1952	
	1949	1950	1951	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Imports	102.0	109.2	122.9	117.1	136.1	123.3	116.8	118.0	140.9
Agricultural and Animal Products	106.2	119.9	119.7	113.7	133.3	114.0	117.2	103.8	130.2
Bananas, fresh	83.3	88.3	91.4	61.7	112.1	118.0	74.2	65.8	112.9
Citrus fruits, fresh	75.2	80.7	96.1	103.6	100.3	80.6	100.4	108.2	117.8
Fruits, dried	88.4	99.5	94.4	67.1	53.6	115.9	134.4	81.0	65.9
Nuts	70.7	92.0	87.6	109.4	107.8	58.0	73.4	58.5	110.1
Vegetables, fresh	286.6	440.2	360.3	288.2	720.2	146.3	217.6	542.3	821.3
Indian corn	102.6	113.6	92.8	61.6	80.1	70.0	161.6	28.4	52.6
Sugar, raw	100.7	103.0	86.9	33.8	114.7	131.4	67.6	36.4	100.2
Cocoa beans, not roasted	104.2	101.5	66.7	71.5	73.6	94.0	26.1	106.1	117.4
Coffee, green	113.6	94.4	100.8	113.6	95.0	84.2	110.8	124.5	96.9
Tea, black	118.9	152.9	118.6	133.6	126.0	88.7	123.1	132.5	118.4
Whisky	132.9	114.2	126.3	124.4	103.5	105.5	173.0	112.6	122.6
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	237.7	386.8	157.7	217.9	267.8	84.7	79.0	138.7	120.4
Fur skins, undressed	99.3	113.4	91.6	167.5	86.1	49.1	63.8	139.8	127.2
Hides and skins (except furs)	158.9	157.6	133.1	168.0	142.6	118.7	103.1	81.5	102.9
Butter	7.9	0.5	121.3	137.1	0.1	18.6	329.5	125.9	1.0
Fibres and Textiles	94.7	95.2	86.6	105.4	104.0	76.3	67.7	81.3	85.6
Cotton, raw	121.9	135.5	121.7	150.9	148.1	57.1	130.8	129.2	78.0
Cotton fabrics	121.9	99.7	108.0	156.9	128.6	74.0	72.5	107.7	122.2
Jute fabrics, unbleached	70.1	90.7	74.1	68.9	84.5	84.5	58.6	65.3	85.2
Wool, raw	76.3	83.0	71.1	70.6	75.0	107.2	30.8	41.5	71.8
Wool tops	70.0	91.5	77.2	100.8	111.7	65.0	31.5	24.8	45.0
Worsted and serges	99.2	83.5	82.3	101.7	103.0	77.5	46.9	61.7	67.1
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	52.3	78.0	112.3	112.9	113.9	101.1	120.8	170.2	111.3
Wood Products and Paper	110.6	121.8	158.4	159.5	171.0	157.9	155.2	155.8	137.9
Paperboard, paper and products	111.8	121.5	177.2	180.7	170.1	164.4	193.9	163.3	149.3
Newspapers and periodicals	102.0	121.9	157.3	156.2	157.5	158.4	157.4	168.3	149.6
Iron and Steel and Products	106.1	107.5	138.4	127.8	158.7	137.3	129.1	144.5	171.0
Iron ore	58.6	72.3	89.1	0.9	77.2	176.2	102.9	5.9	88.5
Rolling mill products	108.5	93.2	148.1	115.4	158.4	170.1	146.4	166.2	137.3
Farm implements and machinery	117.2	99.1	113.2	100.1	138.8	120.4	92.5	117.1	161.6
Machinery (non-farm)	94.2	91.7	125.3	113.0	136.8	128.3	123.2	130.9	156.1
Automobiles and trucks	119.2	167.0	180.1	215.5	240.4	143.0	123.5	158.6	197.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	107.9	131.4	154.3	150.0	163.3	153.0	146.0	134.9	151.5
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	102.9	134.9	170.6	146.2	139.2	142.3	254.4	139.4	103.3
Electrical apparatus and machinery	107.4	127.1	167.6	159.2	183.1	172.1	150.5	80.2	163.6
Manganese oxide	60.0	58.9	96.6	73.5	60.1	131.1	121.1	123.6	106.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	86.7	96.6	104.1	84.6	106.6	120.1	104.7	83.5	99.0
Bricks and tiles	101.7	102.2	143.1	125.7	143.7	162.2	139.9	131.9	146.6
China tableware	98.0	102.5	122.8	102.5	141.7	133.1	113.8	94.8	115.9
Coal, anthracite	75.6	82.5	73.6	66.9	56.4	77.2	93.5	62.1	66.0
Coal, bituminous	70.9	88.8	89.9	67.9	97.5	100.9	93.9	68.2	82.5
Glass, plate and sheet	86.5	83.8	81.8	74.1	97.0	91.0	64.6	54.7	66.7
Crude petroleum for refining	98.0	104.2	110.4	95.7	111.4	127.1	106.8	97.5	99.7
Gasoline	109.4	72.1	57.6	44.9	46.9	75.6	62.8	35.7	53.5
Portland cement	204.3	123.8	208.0	66.3	251.7	393.7	120.5	22.4	180.5
Sulphur	79.1	110.2	111.9	51.6	119.6	173.4	103.2	67.3	130.0
Chemicals and Fertilizer	110.9	129.6	137.2	142.9	147.5	132.4	126.9	133.0	142.8
Fertilizer	123.5	121.6	138.4	87.3	140.0	170.0	156.8	91.3	123.5
Paints and pigments	98.9	133.9	138.2	154.3	148.5	122.9	126.8	109.7	132.9
Chemicals, industrial	112.5	131.3	142.3	126.6	148.1	146.0	147.4	149.7	166.9
Miscellaneous	132.0	125.6	155.1	140.1	164.4	169.8	153.7	175.7	260.0
Rubber and products	107.0	97.2	89.9	118.6	94.4	81.3	68.5	86.9	86.0
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	281.8	380.7	544.0	459.2	645.9	594.9	469.1	349.2	853.9

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ²
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948—January	235,384	104,998	64,948	19,171	26,497	7,879	7,958
February	208,269	94,816	51,660	15,711	25,915	9,528	8,129
March	228,369	112,519	59,182	17,520	19,952	8,753	7,438
April	212,337	109,219	44,353	21,303	17,875	8,891	6,775
May	282,283	114,711	85,058	25,561	30,695	13,226	7,864
June	233,476	109,785	54,169	25,610	23,022	10,921	4,967
July	250,864	118,930	56,340	21,952	33,417	11,152	4,020
August	224,143	113,953	52,519	22,516	17,490	6,790	6,561
September	283,024	162,004	47,928	19,794	27,645	10,946	7,501
October	306,964	148,911	65,573	26,265	38,037	11,214	12,516
November	293,905	163,307	56,670	30,215	17,682	8,055	13,160
December	316,419	147,832	48,515	39,770	38,604	16,394	19,626
1949—January	237,030	116,023	55,813	27,893	16,567	7,953	9,462
February	204,994	106,709	44,124	17,527	17,330	8,710	8,190
March	216,787	122,418	39,498	22,760	9,206	9,779	9,620
April	237,792	110,654	63,049	27,114	18,949	10,151	7,875
May	272,948	121,199	72,403	32,896	24,982	11,852	9,616
June	255,066	113,856	60,718	30,412	27,280	14,627	8,173
July	241,309	104,391	70,555	30,086	22,150	7,225	6,902
August	251,659	115,353	62,882	24,816	17,819	13,346	17,443
September	228,441	113,701	56,948	20,752	17,847	8,707	10,486
October	269,108	148,056	72,276	17,479	11,901	9,645	9,751
November	292,278	171,333	56,807	22,311	19,654	9,221	12,952
December	285,550	159,766	49,884	26,794	24,324	14,405	10,377
1950—January	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951—January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952—January	322,701	187,871	43,265	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	309,686	168,727	43,613	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March	353,816	185,250	67,757	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April	346,811	181,104	71,020	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May	380,816	198,873	85,589	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June	374,794	191,483	82,732	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.
2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ²
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 – January	206,077	149,976	21,589	11,480	3,845	15,496	2,377
February	182,167	136,847	17,872	7,520	2,918	14,130	2,593
March	197,051	138,299	21,601	10,635	4,051	19,137	3,056
April	226,690	159,461	24,641	14,664	4,277	20,077	3,348
May	225,093	144,966	27,424	22,548	7,199	18,549	4,104
June	232,997	154,918	26,003	21,837	5,768	19,683	3,819
July	225,099	149,499	29,377	16,196	5,310	21,316	2,100
August	206,490	136,061	24,685	17,378	4,661	20,373	1,736
September	221,678	152,707	24,100	16,653	5,290	18,506	3,378
October	243,438	160,211	29,257	21,432	7,509	20,528	3,332
November	238,172	163,423	28,319	18,047	7,782	16,578	2,202
December	231,993	159,395	24,633	15,080	12,772	16,887	2,433
1949 – January	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950 – January	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951 – January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952 – January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,718	18,692	3,778
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports

Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
DOMESTIC EXPORTS							
PRICE INDEXES							
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	115.9	125.0
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	117.8	124.7
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.3	123.9
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.2	122.1
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	121.9	121.0
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.0	120.7
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	123.8	
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	125.5	
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.0	
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.5	
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.0	
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	125.8	
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	122.5	
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES							
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	96.0	101.0
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.5	96.9
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.9	111.5
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	95.0	110.8
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.5	122.8
June	80.9	113.7	92.4	95.9	105.4	99.1	121.1
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.4	118.0	
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.8	91.1	108.8	
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.9	
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.4	
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.5	
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.6	
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.9	
IMPORTS							
PRICE INDEXES							
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.3	117.6
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.6	115.2
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.1	113.2
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.5	110.8
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.5
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.6	
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.2	
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.2	
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.2	
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.7	121.6	
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.0	
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES							
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	102.1	108.8
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.2	128.5
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.7	130.0
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.2	157.7
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.2
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	103.4	130.2	
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.4	
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	112.1	
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.7	
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	103.9	101.9	
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.9	

TABLE XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Canadian cents per unit									
January	100.25	100.25	110.25	105.17	100.48	403.00	403.00	308.00	294.46	279.52
February	100.25	100.25	110.25	104.92	100.11	403.00	403.00	308.00	293.82	278.43
March	100.25	100.25	110.25	104.73	99.00	403.00	403.00	308.00	293.29	278.60
April	100.25	100.25	110.25	105.99	98.09	403.00	403.00	308.00	296.74	275.43
May	100.25	100.25	110.25	106.37	98.38	403.00	403.00	308.00	297.89	275.50
June	100.25	100.25	110.25	106.94	97.91	403.00	403.00	308.00	299.41	272.64
July	100.25	100.25	110.25	106.05		403.00	403.00	308.00	296.90	
August	100.25	100.25	110.25	105.56		403.00	403.00	308.00	295.46	
September	100.25	104.75	110.25	105.56		403.00	360.25	308.00	295.46	
October	100.25	110.25	105.34	105.08		403.00	308.00	294.90	294.11	
November	100.25	110.25	104.03	104.35		403.00	308.00	291.23	292.06	
December	100.25	110.25	105.31	102.56		403.00	308.00	294.86	286.49	
Annual Average	100.25	103.08	108.93	105.28		403.00	376.13	304.47	294.68	

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

TABLE XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export

(Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	\$'000,000							
January	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3
February	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0
March	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0
April	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2
May	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5
June	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6
July	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.6	13.4	
August	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	
September	10.9	6.8	18.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	
October	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	
November	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	
December	10.9	7.7	11.8	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	
Total	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	75.6

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1953



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1953

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The continued rapid growth in the volume of imports was the most striking feature of Canada's foreign trade in the first half of 1953. Imports in the first quarter were 17% greater in volume than in the corresponding period of 1952, and in the second quarter their gain was even greater at 20%. The present import expansion seems to have begun in the first quarter of 1952, following a sharp decline in the last half of 1951. This decline had resulted largely from the collapse of the Korean war price boom, which induced reductions in high-priced inventories of some imported goods and led to postponements of purchases of many. After these forces were spent, imports began to recover in the first half of 1952, although until mid-year their growth in volume was largely concealed by still-falling average prices.

Import prices stabilized in the third quarter of 1952. In each of the three following calendar quarters the value and the volume of imports were greater than in any corresponding post-war periods. Although import prices in the first half of 1953 were lower than in the first half of 1951 or 1952,

the value of imports reached \$2,217 million, 5.4% above the previous record set in the first half of 1951.

Exports were moderately lower in the first half of 1953 than in the corresponding period of 1952. Export prices have declined slowly but steadily since the third quarter of 1952, and during the first half of 1953 averaged some 3.6% lower than a year earlier. Lower prices were the chief influence on the decline in export values. The volume of goods exported was only about 1.3% below that of the first half of 1952.

A sizable import balance resulted from trade in the first half-year, in sharp contrast to the export balance of the previous year. Gold production available for export increased, but on trade and gold together the change from 1952 results totalled almost \$359 million. However, a steady inflow of investment capital into Canada, largely from the United States, together with a reduction in the outflow of short term funds from this country, prevented the balance from exercising an undue pressure on the high exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Value of Trade:								
Total Exports ¹	1,001.8	1,119.9	1,069.2	1,165.0	913.9	1,105.8	- 8.8	- 1.3
Domestic Exports ¹	989.0	1,107.6	1,053.9	1,150.5	900.6	1,093.0	- 8.9	- 1.3
Re-Exports ¹	12.8	12.3	15.3	14.5	13.3	12.8	+ 4.0	+ 3.7
Imports.....	916.1	1,034.2	995.2	1,084.9	998.0	1,218.6	+ 8.9	+17.8
Total Trade.....	1,917.9	2,154.2	2,064.4	2,250.0	1,911.9	2,324.4	- 0.3	+ 7.9
Trade Balance.....	+ 85.7	+ 85.7	+ 74.0	+ 80.1	- 84.1	- 112.8	-	-
Price Indexes²:	1948 = 100							
Domestic Exports.....	124.8	122.2	120.7	119.9	119.2	118.8	- 4.5	- 2.8
Imports.....	117.2	111.0	107.1	108.1	108.5	109.3	- 7.4	- 1.5
Terms of Trade ³	106.5	110.1	112.7	110.9	109.9	108.7	+ 3.2	- 1.3
Volume Indexes²:	1948 = 100							
Domestic Exports.....	103.0	117.9	113.6	124.8	98.3	119.7	- 4.6	+ 1.5
Imports.....	118.2	140.8	140.6	151.4	138.7	168.5	+17.3	+19.7

1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act.

2. Direct quarterly computation.

3. Export price index divided by import price index.

The basic influences affecting imports have showed little change during the past three years. Domestic investment and consumer expenditure in Canada have continued to increase to new record levels. Superimposed upon the expansion of the domestic economy is a record peacetime defence budget, and deliveries of defence equipment in the first half of 1953 seem to have been at least as great as in any other peacetime period. The greater rate of growth of the Canadian economy than of most foreign economies has been the basic cause of the prevailing import balances on foreign trade in the past few years. While export capacity is being increased by the investment programme, large quantities of imports are generally required before investment projects are brought to a sufficiently advanced stage to contribute to production.

The tendency towards an import balance was accentuated by several influences affecting exports in the first half of 1953. During the first half of 1952 most members of the sterling area intensified their import restrictions in an endeavour to strengthen the exchange reserves of the area, and these restrictions were largely still in force in 1953. In addition, some other important export markets, notably Brazil, were faced with balance of payments problems during 1952 which necessitated further import restrictions on their part. World supplies of wood pulp and paper were in much better balance with demand than in 1951 and the first half of 1952, and Canadian exporters were faced with greatly intensified competition from foreign producers. Demand for several base metals has weakened, and again competition has increased. And the long strike of grain handlers on the Pacific

coast, which lasted from mid-February until early May, exercised an important restraining influence on exports, especially during the first quarter of the year.

The exchange value of the United States dollar in Canada increased during the first half of 1953. From a January average of \$0.9705 it rose to a June figure of \$0.9944. The United Kingdom pound showed the same trend. This increase of some 2.5% in the price of foreign currency in Canada must be considered in assessing the movement of export and import prices in the half-year. From January to June, import prices increased by some 1.7%, while export prices declined by 0.5%. The increase in import prices was slightly less than could have been caused by the change in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. In terms of United States dollars these prices therefore showed little net change. The change in export prices was in the opposite direction to that which would have resulted from the change in the exchange rate alone. In foreign currency terms, therefore, Canadian exports were some 3% cheaper in June than in January.

Although the terms of trade deteriorated during the first half of 1953, they nevertheless remained very strong for Canada. In the half-year they averaged about 1% higher than in the first half of 1952, and the lowest monthly ratio in the six months was 108.2% of the 1948 average, well above the average for the whole first quarter of 1952. While price movements were an important cause of the lower value of exports, they were thus not an important influence on the change from an active to a passive trade balance. This change was due entirely to the contrasting movements in export and import volume.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:							
United States	63.3	66.3	63.9	54.8	53.4	54.5	59.9
United Kingdom	16.4	13.8	14.4	17.3	19.0	15.6	15.6
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	7.0	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.5	5.7	6.3
Europe	5.2	6.8	6.1	10.9	8.6	13.1	8.4
Latin America	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.9	7.0	5.6	5.0
Others	3.7	2.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.5	4.8
Imports:							
United States	69.1	65.4	70.0	67.7	74.8	73.0	75.5
United Kingdom	12.9	12.6	10.7	9.9	8.3	9.5	9.9
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.7	8.4	7.0	8.1	4.7	4.5	3.5
Europe	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.6
Latin America	6.2	7.2	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2
Others	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.3
Total Trade:							
United States	66.2	65.9	67.2	60.9	63.6	63.4	68.0
United Kingdom	14.6	13.2	12.4	13.8	13.9	12.7	12.7
Other Commonwealth and Ireland	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.4	6.2	5.1	4.8
Europe	4.0	5.2	4.8	8.1	6.2	8.7	5.9
Latin America	5.3	6.0	5.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	5.6
Others	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.0

Direction of Trade

Changes in the direction of Canada's trade, and especially of exports, were also quite pronounced in the first half of 1953. Generally these tended to bring Canada's trade into better bilateral balance than existed in 1952. This was not the case with all areas, however, and the imbalance of trade remained much more pronounced than in 1950.

The United States took almost 60% of Canada's exports in the first half of 1953, a higher proportion than in the 1952 period but lower than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. The other principal trading areas each took a smaller share of Canada's exports than in the first half of 1952, and exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom were lower than in any post-war first half-year. Sales to the residual "others" group, in which our chief market is Japan, formed a slightly larger proportion of exports. Imports from Latin America and the Commonwealth were a lower proportion of the total than in the 1952 period, but the decline in their shares of imports was less than in their shares of exports. The shares of the United States and the United Kingdom in imports

increased, the latter showing the largest gain, while that of other European countries was almost unchanged.

Changes in these proportions reveal two significant facts. Trade with the United States formed a higher proportion of the total during the first half of 1953 than in any earlier post-war period. And trade with Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom formed a smaller part of the total. Exports to the Commonwealth have been especially hard hit by these countries' import restrictions in recent years, while imports from these countries are limited by supply shortages in some cases, by lack of demand in others. Canadian exporters barred from overseas markets have increasingly turned to the United States. And ample supplies of most goods, lower prices than competitors can meet, and strategic considerations affecting defence purchases have all tended to increase the share of the United States in Canadian imports. An additional influence on the greater share of exports directed to the United States in the first half of 1953 was the ending of that country's attempts to control prices of some imported goods, notably copper. Higher overseas prices had diverted much Canadian copper elsewhere in 1951 and 1952.

Principal Commodity Changes

Certain commodities were especially affected by these changes in the volume and direction of trade. In exports those in the important wood products, iron and steel products, and non-ferrous metals groups showed the most significant changes. In imports the most important were in fibres and textiles, and iron and steel products.

Exports of pulp and paper were especially affected by sharp Scandinavian competition in overseas markets. Except for newsprint paper, prices of most of these items were lower than in the first half of 1952, and the volume of sales was also less. A greater proportion of Canada's exports in this category was directed to the United States market, where proximity gives Canadian producers a competitive advantage. Overseas shipments of lumber were also limited by greater competition, but again the United States market absorbed the major part of the Canadian supply thus made available.

A similar movement affected some non-ferrous metals. Non-dollar supplies were more readily available than in 1952. And the decline in international tension in the past year has again made economics the dominant influence on purchasing policy. Two chief effects resulted: there was a sharp drop in the prices of some metals, a moderate decline in other cases; and overseas shipments of some were reduced, while those to the United States increased. Lead and zinc showed the sharpest price declines. European users took advantage of the low prices and made large purchases of lead. But the

United States market took sharply higher proportions of Canada's zinc, copper and aluminum exports. During 1952 a marked shortage of aluminum developed in the United States as a result of power shortages. By mutual agreement Canadian aluminum previously contracted for by the United Kingdom was therefore diverted to the United States.

Overseas exports of iron and steel products were especially affected by trade controls. Sales of most important manufactured items in this group were reduced. The United States buys iron ore and primary iron from Canada, and sales of these items (except for ferro-alloys) increased. But even the United States purchased less Canadian farm machinery than in the first half of 1952, due chiefly to lower farm incomes in that country.

Export price declines were most significant in the agricultural and animal products, wood products and paper, and non-ferrous metals groups. The lower prices reflected greater supplies of most of these commodities than have recently been available. Livestock, meats, hides, cheese, wood pulp, lead and zinc showed the most important declines in export prices. Although prices of cattle and beef were much lower than in the first quarter of 1952, before trade with the United States was interrupted by the embargo resulting from the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country, livestock and meat prices in the United States have declined even more since that time. As a result no significant exports developed after the removal of the embargo in March, 1953.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1952

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total Trade		
Country	1951	1952	Country	1951	1952	Country	1951	1952
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S.\$'000,000	
World Total¹	76,935	74,137	World Total¹	81,456	79,825	World Total¹	158,391	153,962
1. United States	15,041	15,170	1. United States	11,946	11,633	1. United States ..	26,987	26,803
2. United Kingdom..	7,596	7,630	2. United Kingdom..	10,942	9,747	2. United Kingdom	18,538	17,377
3. Canada.....	4,042	4,760	3. Canada	4,195	4,479	3. Canada	8,237	9,239
4. Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,461	3,990	4. France	4,554	4,431	4. France	8,732	8,327
5. France	4,178	3,896	5. Germany, Federal Republic....	3,494	3,818	5. Germany, Federal Republic	6,955	7,808
6. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,649	2,426	6. Belgium and Luxembourg	2,535	2,424	6. Belgium and Luxembourg	5,184	4,850
7. Netherlands	1,978	2,130	7. Italy	2,167	2,314	7. Netherlands.....	4,545	4,381
8. Australia	2,043	1,690	8. Netherlands	2,567	2,251	8. Italy	3,814	3,697
9. Sweden	1,782	1,562	9. Japan.....	1,995	2,028	9. Australia	4,466	3,669
10. Venezuela	1,455	1,552	10. Brazil	2,011	2,010	10. Brazil	3,768	3,419
11. Brazil	1,757	1,409	11. Australia	2,423	1,979	11. Japan	3,350	3,301
12. Italy	1,647	1,383	12. Sweden	1,776	1,730	12. Sweden	3,558	3,292
13. India	1,610	1,296	13. India	1,777	1,677	13. India	3,387	2,973
14. Malaya and Singapore	1,984	1,280	14. Union of South Africa	1,448	1,294	14. Malaya and Singapore	3,538	2,545
15. Japan	1,355	1,273	15. Malaya and Singapore	1,554	1,265	15. Venezuela	2,174	2,361

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1953.

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

Iron and steel products accounted for more than 37% of total imports in the first half of 1953. Throughout this group imports of manufactured goods generally showed greater gains than did those of primary or semi-fabricated commodities. The most significant decline here affected rolling mill products. Imports from overseas countries took the sharpest cuts, as overseas steel is generally more expensive than the North American product. Increased overseas sales of manufactures to Canada did little more than offset the effects of lower purchases of semi-fabricated steel.

Textiles were one category of goods seriously affected in late 1951 and early 1952 by a recession in Canadian demand. In the last half of that year demand began to recover, and in the first half of 1953 the volume of imports of fibres and textiles was considerably greater than in any other post-war period except the first half of 1947. The United

Kingdom and Western Europe were the chief beneficiaries of this sharp recovery in Canadian demand. A low and relatively stable level of prices for these goods encouraged buying throughout the period. Imports of fabrics and textile products generally increased more in volume than did those of textile fibres.

Besides textiles, import prices of many agricultural and animal products were sharply lower than in the first half of 1952. Sugar, fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, cocoa and vegetable oils were among the commodities in this group showing the greatest price declines. Crude rubber showed an especially sharp drop in price. Lower prices depressed the value of agricultural and vegetable products imports below their 1952 level, although the quantity of these goods imported increased substantially. Prices in most other groups showed moderate and mixed changes.

Canada's Rank in World Trade

In most years since the war Canada has conducted a larger foreign trade than any country other than the United States and the United Kingdom. Statistics for the first half of 1953 indicate that this position has been maintained. Canada's exports and imports in this period were surpassed only by those of these two nations. France and the Federal Republic of Germany continued to rank fourth and fifth respectively in total trade, although German exports surpassed those of France in this period.

Substantially complete data for 1952 confirm that these same five countries ranked in the same order in world trade in that year. The value of world trade in United States dollars was less in 1952 than in 1951 by some 3%, the decline in exports recorded in the period being somewhat greater than that in recorded imports. Of the fifteen leading world exporters listed in Table 3, only six increased the value of their exports in the year. The increase in the value of Canada's exports was greater than

TABLE 4. Leading Countries¹ in Per Capita Trade, 1952

Exports Per Capita (f.o.b.)			Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.)			Total Trade Per Capita		
Country	1951	1952	Country	1951	1952	Country	1951	1952
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. New Zealand	356	337	1. New Zealand	306	370	1. New Zealand	662	707
2. Canada	289	330	2. Hong Kong	422	332	2. Canada	588	640
3. Venezuela	287	294	3. Canada	299	310	3. Hong Kong	806	587
4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	295	269	4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	282	269	4. Belgium and Lux- embourg	577	538
5. Hong Kong	384	255	5. Norway	266	262	5. Switzerland	515	477
6. Sarawak ²	291	247	6. Switzerland	287	249	6. Sarawak ²	510	462
7. Switzerland	228	228	7. Sweden	251	243	7. Sweden	503	462
8. Sweden	252	219	8. Australia	287	229	8. Venezuela	429	447
9. Netherlands	193	205	9. Denmark	235	222	9. Norway	454	432
10. Trinidad and To- bago	193	202	10. Netherlands	250	217	10. Australia	530	425
11. Denmark	195	196	11. Sarawak ²	219	216	11. Netherlands	443	422
12. Australia	242	196	12. Trinidad and To- bago	197	211	12. Denmark	430	418
13. Malaya and Sing- apore	311	194	13. Finland	167	194	13. Trinidad and To- bago	390	413
14. Finland	214	175	14. Malaya and Sing- apore	244	192	14. Malaya and Sing- apore	554	386
15. United Kingdom..	150	150	15. United Kingdom..	216	192	15. Finland	381	369

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1953; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3.

1. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Netherlands Antilles, Canary Islands, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1952 were excluded.

2. Not separately listed until July, 1953.

that recorded by any other of these countries. It also appears that the increase in the volume of this country's sales was greater than that achieved by any other major trading country except India. The decline in India's export prices in the year was approximately 30%, which more than offset the increase of almost 15% in the quantity of goods shipped by that country.

Only four of the fifteen leading world importers increased the value of their imports in 1952. The value of Canada's imports increased by less than did those of Germany and Italy in the year, but in total they remained substantially greater than those of either of these countries. The growth in the volume of Canada's imports was probably greater than in the case of Italy, though less than that for Germany.

Canadians derive a much larger income from international trade than do citizens of most other countries, and also spend more for foreign goods than do most other nationals. The statistics of per

capita trade presented in Table 4 indicate that in 1952 Canada's exports and total trade per capita were greater than those of any major trading nation except New Zealand, but that in imports per capita Canada still ranked below both Hong Kong and New Zealand. Only a minority of the countries in the table increased their per capita trade in the year, and Canada was among the very few to increase both exports per capita and imports per capita.

Canada's high rank in value of trade and in trade per capita indicate the great importance of foreign trade to this country's economy. Alone they do not indicate the proportionate importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy; a third measure, trade as a proportion of national income, is required for this purpose. Unfortunately sufficiently uniform national income statistics are not available for most important trading countries to permit an accurate comparison of this type. What data is available does indicate that in this respect as well foreign trade is more important to the Canadian economy than to most other major national economies.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

During the first half of 1953 the United States accounted for a greater share of Canada's trade than in any corresponding post-war period. Neither in export nor import trade was the share of the United States a record proportion, but never before has that country's share in both export and import trade been so high at one time.

The United Kingdom continued as Canada's second most important trading partner, but accounted for less than a fifth as much trade as did the United States. In the inter-war period the United Kingdom's total trade with Canada was more than half as great as that of the United States, but wartime and post-

war developments have led to a steady reduction in the proportionate importance of trade with the United Kingdom.

The number of countries accounting for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports has increased in the past few years. In the first half of 1953 nine countries in addition to the United States and the United Kingdom took at least 1% of our exports, and one other country provided at least 1% of imports. The Federal Republic of Germany took 1.6% of Canada's exports, a larger share than any other of these countries, and Venezuela provided 3.2% of Canada's imports. The increase in the number of countries accounting for a moderate share of Canada's trade has not yet arrested the increase in the overall concentration of trade.

Trade with the United States

Canada's trade with the United States continued to expand in the first half of 1953. The value of exports was almost 7% greater than in the first half of 1952, and their volume increase approximated ten to eleven per cent as the average prices of these exports showed about the same change as affected exports to all countries. The value of imports increased by almost 15%, and as the prices of imports from the United States averaged about the same as in the first half of 1952, their volume gain also approximated 15%.

The more rapid increase of imports than of exports raised the passive balance on trade with the United States to \$463 million in the half-year. This figure has been surpassed only by the 1947 half-year balance of \$488 million. But while in the earlier period the balance amounted to 33% of total trade between the two countries, in the first half of 1953 the proportion was notably lower at 16%.

In addition, investment capital inflows from the United States in the 1953 period were very much greater than in 1947. Although the premium of the Canadian dollar over the United States dollar declined in the half-year, at no time did the premium disappear.

United States' purchases of most important Canadian exports remained high in the half-year, although the market for some commodities was not strong. Business in that country was generally active in the period, and income continued to expand in most sectors. Canada's investment boom continued unabated, and with growing consumers' incomes and heavy defence spending maintained an increasing demand for goods. In some lines active United States competition with domestic and other foreign suppliers increased that country's share of the Canadian market.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	541.8	571.5	556.3	637.3	564.3	624.1	+ 4.1	+ 9.2
Re-Exports	9.8	9.0	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.5	—	—
Imports	694.0	763.8	714.5	804.6	763.1	909.4	+ 10.2	+ 19.1
Total Trade	1,245.7	1,344.2	1,282.7	1,453.4	1,338.0	1,544.0	+ 7.4	+ 14.9
Trade Balance	- 142.3	- 183.4	- 146.3	- 155.9	- 188.1	- 274.7	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

The proportion of Canada's domestic exports directed to the United States increased to 59.6% in the first half of 1953. This trend was shown by each of the main commodity groups except agricultural and vegetable products as well as by the total. The value of exports in seven groups was higher than in the preceding year, but those of agricultural and vegetable products and fibres and textiles declined. The relative importance of the various main groups in exports showed some change, especially in the increase of non-ferrous metals to 18.6% of the total from 15.0% in the first half of the preceding year.

Wood products remained the chief group in these exports, accounting for 44.7% of the half-year export total. The price of newsprint averaged higher than in the first half of the preceding year, and the value of these exports rose although their quantity eased. U.S. consumers' stocks of newsprint were considerably reduced in the half-year. Prices of wood pulp averaged well below those of the preceding year, and the quantity of these exports also fell some 4%. The decline in wood pulp sales to the United States was less than that to overseas countries, and towards mid-year the market firmed. Aided by a higher level of house building in the United States, lumber exports rose sharply. The number of board feet exported rose almost 18%, and the value of these sales by 20%, the decline in prices being obscured by greater sales of the relatively higher priced species. Exports of wood products to the United States were well maintained, and did much to offset the effects of severe declines in sales to other markets.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

Imports from the United States²

There was a small increase in the proportion of Canada's imports drawn from the United States in the first half of 1953, but this gain was concentrated in the non-ferrous metals group. Only in the agricultural products group did the value of imports from the United States fail to increase, but in most groups their increase was less sharp than that in imports from overseas sources. Defence purchases played an important role in the especially rapid rise in non-ferrous metals imports; the bulk of the gain was in radio and wireless equipment imports, chiefly for military use.

Iron and steel products continued to account for almost half of Canada's imports from the United States. In this group the most noteworthy gain was

2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

The same was true in the non-ferrous metals field. The quantities of aluminum, copper and zinc shipped to the United States market increased by 2.1 times, 2.4 times and 1.5 times respectively, in the latter case in spite of the re-imposition of duties on zinc in July, 1952. The quantity of lead exported declined only slightly, in spite of the re-imposition of duties on this metal in June, 1952, and the quantity of nickel exports was little changed. Prices of lead and zinc were very low throughout the half-year, which caused a sharp fall in the value of lead exports and prevented much rise in the value of zinc exports. Prices of the other principal metals were well maintained.

Shipments of agricultural and vegetable products to the United States declined in the first half of 1953, and those of animal products remained low. Generally adequate supplies of feeds in that country reduced its need for imported low-grade wheat, oats and other fodders. The removal of the United States embargo on imports of Canadian cattle and fresh meats at the beginning of March caused no rush of exports—high Canadian beef consumption kept Canadian prices of these commodities slightly above those prevailing in the United States.

Changes in exports of iron products were mixed. Sales of farm implements and tractors were affected by somewhat lower farm incomes and poorer prices for farm products in the United States than had prevailed in most recent years. But exports of non-farm machinery increased slightly. Sales of iron ore and of iron and steel billets and ingots increased sharply, but exports of ferro-alloys continued to decline. In the miscellaneous products group defence shipments of aircraft and parts to the United States were reduced by one-quarter, but the value of exports in this group was maintained by large deliveries of ammunition.

in imports of passenger automobiles and automobile parts. High production in Canada increased the need for parts, and sales of those types of American cars not made in Canada also increased. Imports of steel pipe for pipe lines were high in the year ending June, and well above the level of the 1952 half-year. The only important declines in the group were in imports of aircraft engines, due to the displacement of imports by Canadian-made engines, and in iron and steel rolling mill products. In the case of this latter commodity the share of the United States in Canadian imports increased very sharply.

An extremely sharp increase in imports of refrigerators and freezers from the United States moved the miscellaneous commodities group into second place in these imports. The share of the Canadian market supplied by imported refrigerators has increased in the past few years. Tourist

purchases and imports of aircraft parts also gained substantially. The continuing downtrend of fuels imports from the United States has steadily reduced the importance of the non-metallic minerals group in these imports. Coal tends to be displaced by oil, and United States oil by Canadian oil (or to some extent by overseas oil). Imports of refinery products continue to increase because demand has grown faster than refining capacity in this country.

Imports of textiles from the United States increased sharply, although less so than did those from overseas countries. The average prices of textile imports were some fifteen to twenty per cent lower than in the first half of 1952, and some thirty to thirty-five per cent below those of the first half of 1951. The volume of these imports in 1953 was

therefore substantially greater than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods accounted for the bulk of the increase, raw materials for a smaller proportion of the group total.

The decline in imports of agricultural products from the United States was caused by lower average prices for some commodities than prevailed in the first half of 1952. Prices of fresh vegetables averaged some 30% lower, those of citrus fruits some 7% lower. The declines in imports of soya beans and vegetable oils were more in quantity than in price. Oilseeds are becoming increasingly important as a crop to Canadian farmers, and as Canadian production rises the need for imports tends to be reduced.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1953 continued to recover from the low level of late 1951 and early 1952. In value they were 36% above the level of the first half of the preceding year, and the gain seems to have been entirely due to an increase in the volume of goods taken by Canada. Exports, on the other hand, declined almost 22% in value from the high level of the preceding year, but remained greater than in 1950 and 1951. While somewhat lower prices influenced this decline it was caused chiefly by a change in the volume of goods shipped to the United Kingdom.

As a result of these contrasting developments the export balance on trade with the United Kingdom

was only two-fifths as great as in the first half of 1952. This sharp reduction reflects that country's efforts to improve the balance of its trade with the dollar world. During 1952 and 1953 scarcities of many important commodities have been overcome, and the United Kingdom has found it increasingly possible to obtain goods from non-dollar sources at prices competitive with those of dollar countries. And in the case of Canada at least, the credit controls and other anti-inflationary restrictions which together with a lull in consumer demand restricted the market for imports in the first half of 1952 have now disappeared.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	156.4	244.5	185.6	159.3	123.9	190.3	- 20.8	- 22.2
Re-Exports	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	-	-
Imports	68.2	93.2	98.0	100.4	95.3	124.3	+ 39.6	+ 33.4
Total Trade	225.7	333.9	285.2	261.0	219.9	315.4	- 2.6	- 6.9
Trade Balance	+ 39.2	+ 152.6	+ 39.2	+ 60.3	+ 29.4	+ 66.8	-	-

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

The proportion of Canada's domestic exports directed to the United Kingdom declined to 15.8% in the first half of 1953 from 19.1% in the corresponding period of 1952. A major proportion of the decline was concentrated in the wood products and non-ferrous metals groups. Exports in these groups were much higher in 1951 and 1952 than in the preceding years. Supplies from other sources were much more readily available in 1953.

Planks and boards, wood pulp and pit props showed the largest declines among major wood products exported to the United Kingdom. Supplies of all three became readily available from European sources in 1952, and in 1953 the United Kingdom bought an increased proportion of her requirements from soft currency suppliers. Newsprint paper was the only major wood product to show an increase in exports in the half-year; this resulted from less rigid restrictions on the use of newsprint in the United Kingdom.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

Exports of aluminum, copper and zinc to the United Kingdom declined in value in the first half of 1953. The first decline was caused by the mutually agreed transfer to the United States of some Canadian aluminum for which the United Kingdom had contracted; the quantity of these exports declined by 30%. Northern Rhodesia supplied a sharply increased proportion of the United Kingdom's copper requirements in the half-year, but Canada's exports declined only 19% in quantity. In the case of zinc the quantity decline of 38% was accentuated by a sharp drop in price, and the value of these exports was almost 70% below the 1952 half-year level. Exports of nickel and lead increased in quantity, those of the latter metal being 2.6 times as great as in the 1952 period, but lower prices kept its value gain to a relatively modest 32%. Exports of most other major items in the group declined, but

there was a substantial increase in shipments of radio and wireless equipment for defence use in the United Kingdom.

Exports of foodstuffs showed less decline than did those of other commodities. Wheat exports were only slightly less in quantity than in the first half of 1952 in spite of the effect on exports of the long strike of grain handlers on the Pacific coast. Flour exports also showed only a small decrease, and exports of barley rose. However, shipments of tobacco and flaxseed were well below their 1952 level and there were no sales of apples to the United Kingdom in this period. Sales of canned salmon to the United Kingdom reached \$4.2 million, the first substantial export of this commodity since the latter part of 1951. But shipments of beef under the intergovernmental beef exchange fell off; these were of a non-recurring type.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

After declining in the last quarter of 1951 and the first half of 1952, Canada's imports from the United Kingdom began to recover, and their recovery continued in the first half of 1953. This recovery was more rapid than the increase in total imports, and the proportion of Canada's imports drawn from the United Kingdom increased steadily from the trough of 8.3% in the 1952 half-year to 9.9% in the first half of 1953. In six of the main groups imports from the United Kingdom increased more rapidly than those from all countries, and only in the unimportant wood products group was the rate of increase significantly below the all countries' average.

Imports of iron and steel products also rose, although here the changes were less uniform. Passenger automobiles made the largest gain, but this is qualified by the fact that some of the increase went into dealers' stocks. There seems to have been no sharp increase in sales of British cars to Canadians in the first half of 1953. Imports of aircraft engines and machinery also made especially large gains, but imports of some important products declined, including rolling mill products, pipes and tubes, and castings and forgings. In the case of rolling mill products the decline was less sharp than that affecting imports of this commodity from all countries.

Important gains were made in most of the other groups as well. Purchases of British electrical apparatus set a post-war record, the gains being chiefly in steam generators and radio wireless equipment. Imports of glass from the United Kingdom recovered some of the ground lost in 1951. Purchases of pigments rose sharply, especially those of titanium dioxide. And imports of aircraft parts from the United Kingdom, as from the United States, showed a marked gain. British leather and leather goods increased their share of the Canadian market. Throughout the list of leading imports from the United Kingdom increases far outweighed the few declines that occurred. While the gain in the second quarter was slightly less pronounced than in the first, nevertheless it remained very great.

Imports of textiles from the United Kingdom showed an especially marked increase. Their value was 48% above that for the first half of 1952 (although still only 72% of the 1951 half-year total), and their volume seems to have been some three-quarters greater than in the 1952 half-year and possibly more than 10% greater even than in the 1951 period. The only value declines among major commodities in this group affected raw wool and lines, cords and netting, and even in these cases the quantity of goods imported increased.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

VENEZUELA ranked third among the countries with which Canada traded in the first half of 1953. Imports from that country, at \$71.1 million, were 18.2% above their 1952 level, and most of this total, \$67.8 million, was spent on crude petroleum for the eastern Canadian market. Imports of fuel oils declined from \$3.6 million to \$2.2 million, but purchases of coffee, at \$1.0 million, were almost four times as great as in 1952.

Exports to Venezuela declined 9.2% to \$17.6 million. Sales of machinery, aluminum and copper manufactures, and rubber tires accounted for most of this decrease. In the latter case the revocation of a Venezuelan tariff concession originally negotiated with the United States was important. Venezuela took this action to aid a newly-established domestic industry. Shipments of freight automobiles declined, but those of passenger auto-

mobiles showed a more than equivalent increase. The sale of a ship was also recorded in this period. Exports of wheat flour were moderately lower at \$3.6 million, but remained the principal export to this market. Sales of processed milk also fell off. Competition from other exporters in the Venezuelan market is intense, since this country is one of the most prosperous in South America and since its currency is readily convertible into any other.

Exports to the **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** have increased rapidly and steadily from their low point in 1950. Grains have formed the bulk of these exports throughout the period and have accounted for most of the increase. Exports of wheat in the first half of 1953 were valued at \$15.8 million, up from \$4.4 million in the 1952 half-year, and exports of barley rose from the same figure to \$10.1 million. Aluminum, lead and asbestos were other major exports to show sizable gains. Because Scandinavian supplies were more readily available at reasonable prices, sales of Canadian wood pulp dropped from \$2.7 million to \$0.4 million, and those of newsprint were eliminated. There were also no exports of brass and zinc in the 1953 half-year, while sales of copper were reduced by one-third.

Imports from Germany again began to increase in 1953 after a slump in 1952. Machinery was the largest category in these imports, rising from \$1.6 million to \$2.7 million, with metal-working machinery leading the advance. Imports of passenger automobiles reached \$0.7 million (there were no such imports in the 1952 period), and those of commercial vehicles reached \$0.2 million. Imports of textiles and products increased from \$0.4 million to \$1.4 million, with cotton fabrics and synthetic fibre fabrics leading this advance. The only major decrease was in imports of iron and steel rolling mill products, which fell from \$1.4 million to only \$0.1 million. The increase in imports from Germany, although rapid, has been much less than that in exports to that country, and in the first half-year the export balance increased to no less than 41% of total trade between the two countries.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG ranked fifth in the list of Canada's principal trading partners in the first half of 1953. Both exports and imports were lower than in the 1952 period, and the export balance on this trade, while still large, was also reduced. In exports the chief declines were in shipments of barley, which fell from \$9.4 million to \$3.8 million, of oats from \$1.0 million to \$0.3 million, of flaxseed from \$3.3 million to \$1.3 million, of wood pulp from \$1.8 million to \$0.1 million, and of zinc from \$1.3 million to \$0.3 million. The reduction in exports was especially sharp in the first quarter. Increased sales of rye, of canned fish and of passenger automobiles only partly offset these declines. In part the decrease in exports to Belgium and the increase in exports to Germany, especially in the case of grains, may be due to a reduction in the amount of Canadian grain sold to Germany through Belgian merchants, but this could not account for a major share of the change.

The only important commodity to show a sharp decline in imports from Belgium was iron and steel rolling mill products, which fell from \$11.9 million in the 1952 half-year to \$3.3 million in the 1953 period. Most other important imports increased. Imports of textiles and products rose from \$1.9 million to \$3.7 million, with wool carpets and mats accounting for some 40% of these imports in both periods. Purchases of cut diamonds, of plate and sheet glass, and of tin also showed large increases. Although Belgium is a small country her exporters have consistently done better in the Canadian market since the war than those of most other European nations.

Exports to **JAPAN** were moderately lower than in the first half of 1952, and imports slightly greater, but the export balance with that country still amounted to 73% of total trade. Wheat exports were much lower than in the first half of 1952, falling from \$24.1 million to \$11.8 million, and exports of barley also showed some decline. More readily available supplies of rice contributed to these reductions. The strike of grain handlers on the west coast may also have been a factor. Most other major exports increased. Sales of wood pulp rose from \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million, those of iron ore from \$1.6 million to \$3.2 million, those of wheat flour from \$0.4 million to \$1.6 million, and those of copper from only \$18,000 to \$1.4 million.

Imports from Japan continued to consist of relatively small shipments of a wide range of commodities. Purchases of textiles and products gained from \$0.8 million to \$1.4 million, with manufactured items forming the bulk of the increase. Imports of fish oil, cutlery, machinery (especially sewing machines) and toys and sporting goods also gained sharply. But all these increases did little more than offset the sharp drop in imports of rolling mill products from Japan; these fell from \$2.1 million to only \$0.1 million.

BRAZIL was Canada's principal market and second largest supplier in Latin America in the first half of 1953. Exports to Brazil were little more than half as great as in the 1952 period due to the severe exchange shortage from which that country has suffered since the latter part of 1952. The largest declines affected motor vehicles; exports of passenger automobiles dropped from \$7.9 million to \$1.3 million, and those of freight automobiles from \$14.6 million to \$0.4 million. There were also substantial declines in sales of wood pulp, rolling mill products, aluminum, copper and electrical apparatus. The only sizable increase was in exports of wheat, which rose from \$2.3 million to \$10.3 million, but a better Argentine crop in 1953 makes the continuation of large wheat exports to Brazil unlikely.

There was little change in imports of coffee from Brazil; their value remained at \$10.4 million, a slight increase in price offsetting a small decline in quantity. Imports of hard fibres dropped from \$3.0 million to only \$0.2 million, however, and most

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, By Quarters

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	8.0	11.4	8.9	7.6	7.5	10.1	- 6.7	- 11.0
Imports	29.8	30.4	38.7	36.9	34.9	36.2	+ 17.2	+ 19.2
Trade Balance	- 21.7	- 19.0	- 29.9	- 29.3	- 27.4	- 26.1	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic:								
Total Exports	6.0	11.7	41.8	35.5	7.4	26.8	+ 24.1	+129.6
Imports	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.9	5.6	8.6	+ 16.3	+ 77.4
Trade Balance	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	+ 35.7	+ 28.6	+ 1.9	+ 18.2	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	21.3	19.6	30.6	33.2	12.5	19.4	- 41.5	- 1.1
Imports	8.2	9.8	7.4	7.8	5.4	9.0	- 34.2	- 8.2
Trade Balance	+ 13.1	+ 9.8	+ 23.1	+ 25.4	+ 7.1	+ 10.4	—	—
Japan:								
Total Exports	18.6	22.8	22.7	38.7	20.1	17.3	+ 8.2	- 24.4
Imports	2.3	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.9	+ 25.0	- 12.3
Trade Balance	+ 16.3	+ 19.6	+ 19.2	+ 34.6	+ 17.2	+ 14.4	—	—
Brazil:								
Total Exports	31.7	18.4	8.8	22.9	12.9	12.7	- 59.4	- 31.2
Imports	10.3	8.7	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.3	- 27.6	- 16.3
Trade Balance	+ 21.4	+ 9.7	+ 0.9	+ 14.7	+ 5.4	+ 5.4	—	—
India:								
Total Exports	17.1	13.8	19.3	5.8	13.0	11.1	- 23.9	- 19.5
Imports	5.9	8.0	5.5	7.4	5.6	8.5	- 5.9	+ 6.3
Trade Balance	+ 11.2	+ 5.8	+ 13.8	- 1.6	+ 7.4	+ 2.6	—	—
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	5.6	7.1	14.0	15.0	5.0	16.2	- 9.4	+127.9
Imports	2.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	3.2	7.0	+ 26.8	+ 71.1
Trade Balance	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 9.1	+ 10.0	+ 1.9	+ 9.2	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	15.4	15.4	10.4	6.8	7.9	16.0	- 49.0	+ 3.9
Imports	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	+ 12.3	+ 28.7
Trade Balance	+ 14.5	+ 14.4	+ 9.2	+ 5.7	+ 6.8	+ 14.7	—	—
Pakistan:								
Total Exports	5.0	4.2	1.7	6.5	12.4	9.1	+146.1	+117.5
Imports	1	0.1	1	1	1	0.2	- 7.1	+142.4
Trade Balance	+ 5.0	+ 4.1	+ 1.6	+ 6.4	+ 12.3	+ 8.9	—	—
Norway:								
Total Exports	9.0	11.1	9.9	9.1	9.6	10.8	+ 6.7	- 2.7
Imports	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	- 36.2	- 46.3
Trade Balance	+ 8.3	+ 10.1	+ 8.9	+ 7.9	+ 9.1	+ 10.2	—	—

1. Less than \$50,000.

other important imports were moderately lower than in the first half of 1952. The export balance on trade with Brazil fell from \$31.2 million in the first half of 1952 to \$10.8 million in the 1953 period, but it still amounted to almost 27% of trade between the two countries.

INDIA reduced her imports of Canadian goods in the first half of 1953. The bulk of the decrease was in exports of Canadian wheat, which fell from \$21.5

million to \$16.6 million. Much of the wheat shipped to India in the previous year was financed by Canada's contributions to the Colombo plan. There were no exports of primary forms of copper and zinc to India in the first half of 1953; in the 1952 period sales of each amounted to more than a million dollars. Shipments of wood pulp also fell sharply. The largest commodity increase was in exports of freight automobiles, which rose from \$0.4 million to \$2.1 million. These were largely purchased under

the Colombo plan. Shipments of primary aluminum, electrical apparatus and ammunition also showed substantial gains.

An increase in the quantity of Canada's imports from India was offset by lower prices than prevailed in the first half of 1952, and the value of these shipments was almost unchanged. Imports of tea and of cotton and jute fabrics showed the largest gains, but in all cases prices were below the 1952 level and the value of imports of jute fabrics actually declined in spite of a 50% increase in quantity. Shortages limited India's shipments of peanuts to Canada, but shipments of cashew nuts rose quite substantially. The export balance on trade with India was reduced considerably from its high 1952 level, but still remained equal to 26% of total trade.

Exports to the **NETHERLANDS** have risen sharply in the past two years, and imports also gained considerably in the first half of 1953. Nevertheless the trade balance increased to 35% of total trade in the period. Wheat was the chief export in both the 1952 and 1953 periods, accounting for just over half of total exports in each. Exports of barley reached \$2.8 million in the 1953 half-year, and those of rye were also significantly large. Aluminum and electrical apparatus were other major exports, both showing important increases. But several declines also occurred, the largest affecting flaxseed, brass, wood pulp and fish oils. In imports the largest gain was in tin, which moved up from \$0.5 million to \$1.3 million. Increases were also shown by most of the other important Netherlands exports to Canada, especially florist and nursery stock, textiles and electrical apparatus.

Exports to the **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA** declined in the last half of 1952 and the first half of 1953 chiefly under the influence of that country's dollar-saving import controls. The largest declines affected cotton fabrics, newsprint paper, rolling

mill products, farm implements and freight automobiles. Exports of wheat were a little lower at \$7.0 million than in the first half of 1952 when they were valued at \$7.6 million. Increases occurred in exports of lumber, and of passenger automobiles for assembly in the Union, but these were almost the only major gains in the export list. Imports from the Union were moderately above the low level of early 1952, but changes affecting major commodities were mixed. Industrial diamonds and raw wool remained the principal commodities; the value of these diamond imports was moderately lower than in the first half of 1952, while that of wool imports doubled, slightly more than offsetting this decline.

PAKISTAN was shipped large quantities of Canadian wheat in the first half of 1953, partly financed under the Colombo plan. Wheat accounted for almost 94% of domestic exports to that country. Drought and crop failures have temporarily destroyed Pakistan's usual self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The need to import food, together with low world prices for her own products, has upset Pakistan's balance of payments, and exports of all the important commodities normally sold to that country fell sharply in the first half of 1953. Canada obtained only a little raw jute and raw wool from Pakistan in this period, the second year in which imports from that country have been abnormally low.

Exports to **NORWAY** were slightly greater than in the first half of 1953, while imports were considerably reduced. Exports of barley were lower than in 1952, but those of wheat increased, and there were also substantial shipments of rye and flaxseed. More than half of Canada's exports to Norway in both years consisted of nickel in matte and copper in ore for refining there and re-export to the United States and Europe. Canned fish was Canada's principal import from Norway in the first half of 1953, the sizable shipments of ferro-silicon received in the first half of 1952 did not recur.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe, to the Commonwealth and to Latin America all declined in value in the first half of 1953. The declines were substantial, ranging from 33% in the case of Latin America to almost 7% in the case of Europe. Lower export prices were the major factor reducing the value of sales to Europe, although there was some contraction in the volume of goods shipped. In the cases of the Commonwealth and of Latin America declines in the quantity of goods exported were the prime influence on the lowered values.

Imports from the Commonwealth were also lower in value than in the first half of 1952, but those from Europe and Latin America increased. In the case of all three areas imports in the second quarter were better than in the first. The prices of imports from all three areas averaged below their 1952 level, and the drop in prices affecting imports from the Commonwealth seems to have been especially pronounced. It is probable that price alone accounted for the lower value of imports from the Common-

wealth, and that those from Latin America increased moderately and those from Europe quite substantially in volume.

As a result of these changes, the shares of all three areas in Canada's trade were lower than in the first half of 1952. Europe's share in exports was reduced only slightly, and her share in imports not at all. Those of Latin America and the Commonwealth were markedly lower in both exports and imports.

Exports were affected in this period by dollar-saving import controls, especially in several Commonwealth and Latin American markets. Greater competition was met from other exporters of wood products and manufactured goods. Demand for some metals was weaker than in the first half of 1952. And grains were becoming less scarce in soft-currency countries. The Canadian market for most imports remained strong, as consumer expenditure continued to increase and as the investment boom further swelled demand. Defence requirements do not seem to have had a major influence on imports from these areas in this period.

Trade with Europe¹

As in other recent periods, Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1953 was almost entirely conducted with countries other than the Soviet Union and her close allies. Exports to communist countries other than Yugoslavia totalled only \$340,000, and imports from these countries only \$2,138,000. Canada's controls on exports of strategic materials prevent these countries from obtaining here the goods which they most desire, and their exportable surpluses of goods which Canada requires are not great. The anti-dumping provisions of the Customs Act have been used in 1953 to prevent the unloading of some eastern European goods in Canada at prices lower than their apparent cost of production.

Although exports to Europe as a whole declined, those to a majority of European countries outside the iron curtain increased. However large declines in sales to Belgium, France and Italy in particular outweighed the more widespread but smaller increases. In the case of these countries, smaller exports of wheat and other grains played a major role in the export decline. The wheat crop in all three countries was considerably better in 1952 than in 1951, and supplies from North Africa were also much greater. The French and Belgian barley

crops also improved. Belgium normally imports a major part of her grain requirements from France, while southern France and Italy are normal markets for North African production.

In spite of the reduced shipments to these countries, exports of grains to Europe were greater than in the first half of 1952. Sharply increased purchases of wheat and barley by the Federal Republic of Germany played a major part in these gains, and the Netherlands and Switzerland also took wheat in much greater quantities. Sales of wheat flour declined, the reduction being chiefly in sales to Italy. Those of other principal agricultural foodstuffs showed little net change. Sales of both canned and cured fish were greater than in the first half of 1952, but remained below the level of many earlier years. In the case of cured fish there has been some shortage in Canada of the types most suitable for specific European markets.

Exports of wood products and minerals to Europe showed pronounced drops. The Scandinavian countries are major exporters of wood products. During 1951 and the early part of 1952 their export prices were much higher than those of Canadian firms, but in late 1952 and early 1953 their prices subsided to or below the Canadian level. This was the major cause of the sharp drop in sales of wood pulp, pulpwood and newsprint to European countries. Lumber exports improved, due especially to greater

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	80.1	101.4	143.9	148.5	57.2	111.9	- 28.6	+ 10.4
Re-Exports	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	—	—
Imports	32.6	37.8	37.1	43.8	30.9	49.1	- 5.1	+ 29.8
Total Trade	113.1	139.7	181.4	192.9	88.8	161.4	- 21.5	+ 15.5
Trade Balance	+ 47.9	+ 64.1	+ 107.2	+ 105.3	+ 26.9	+ 63.2	—	—

sales of douglas fir lumber to Belgium, but Europe remains a minor market for Canadian lumber. Sales of copper, brass and zinc to European countries dropped sharply as non-dollar supplies become more readily available and demand moderated. Shipments of asbestos declined moderately. Exports of lead and aluminum were greater than in the first half of 1952, but sharply lower lead prices reduced the increase in value of these exports to less than half the increase in their quantity.

Exports of manufactured products to Europe showed mixed changes. Shipments of electrical apparatus increased sharply in value, with sales of radio equipment to the Netherlands, Italy, Denmark and Norway being especially heavy. There were large sales of passenger automobiles to Belgium and Switzerland; in this period Europe was Canada's largest export market for these vehicles. But sales of freight automobiles, tractors and both farm and non-farm machinery fell off considerably.

The increase in imports from Europe was spread over all main groups except iron and steel products. Purchases of European rolling mill products fell off sharply as more moderately priced Canadian and United States steel was in better supply in the half-year. This was almost the only important import commodity to show a sharp decline in value and quantity. Imports of machinery and tools from Europe continued their steady increase of recent years with the largest supplies coming from the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy. Imports of steel pipe again increased

with the increase in pipeline construction in Canada. Clocks and watches, electrical apparatus and toys were other industrial products to show important value gains.

Textile imports from Europe rose especially sharply. As in the case of the United Kingdom, the volume of imports of each of the major commodities in this category was greater than in the first half of 1952. The only commodity to show a decrease in value was flax, hemp and jute fabrics, where the decline in price since the first half of 1952 has been especially pronounced. The overall increase in the value of imports of fibres, textiles and products was 57%, and the increase in their volume was possibly half again as great. Almost every major western European nation increased its shipments of textiles to Canada.

Imports of most other important European products also gained. The overall gain in agricultural commodities was moderate, but purchases of nuts, especially walnuts from France and Italy, and those of preserved fruits, especially Spanish olives and Italian cherries, were much greater than in the first half of 1952. Imports of Swiss and Italian types of cheese were lower than in the preceding year, but those of Dutch cheese increased. The Netherlands also sold a large quantity of animal bristles to Canada. Imports of cut unset diamonds rose almost to the value of the first half of 1951, and those of glass surpassed the high value for that period. Imports of tin from European smelters also reached a new peak.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The decline in exports to the Commonwealth which began in the last half of 1952 continued in the first half of 1953, although it moderated in the second quarter. The decrease was general; it affected sales to Commonwealth countries in all parts of the globe. In large part it was caused by the trade restrictions imposed by many sterling

area countries during the first half of 1952 in an endeavour to rebuild their exchange reserves. The decline was least severe in shipments to Asian members of the Commonwealth, largely because an important part of these exports was financed through Canada's contribution to the Colombo plan.

The sharpest export declines affected metals and metal products and wood and paper products. Shipments of primary and semi-fabricated copper, brass and zinc were negligible in the first half of

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII, and XIII.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	84.5	73.5	67.0	59.8	57.8	67.6	- 31.6	- 7.9
Re-Exports.....	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	—	—
Imports	42.0	50.1	50.7	42.4	29.4	47.3	- 29.9	- 5.7
Total Trade	127.6	124.1	118.3	102.8	88.0	115.3	- 31.0	- 7.1
Trade Balance.....	+ 43.6	+ 23.9	+ 16.9	+ 18.0	+ 29.1	+ 20.8	—	—

1953, and those of copper products were reduced by more than one-third. In 1952 these goods had found markets in many countries, especially India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand. Exports of all the principal iron and steel products declined very substantially. Sales of these goods in almost every Commonwealth market were lower than in the first half of 1952. Exports of every principal wood and paper product also declined, under the twin influences of much sharper competition and increased controls. Of the principal products in this latter group, exports of only two were more than one-quarter as great as in the first half of 1952.

Even in the foodstuffs category only two important commodities showed export increases. Exports of wheat were more than a third greater than in the first half of 1952, heavy shipments to Pakistan more than offsetting decreased shipments to most other Commonwealth markets. And sales of cured fish showed a moderate gain. The British West Indies and British Guiana were the only important Commonwealth markets for cured fish. Exports of other farm products and foods were much lower, the declines affecting linseed oil and canned fish being especially sharp.

While smaller shipments were the chief cause of the fall in export values, lower prices seem to have been solely responsible for the decline in import values. To illustrate this fact the following statement shows, for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1953, the value of trade in the 1952 half-year, the quantity of goods received in 1953 valued at 1952 prices, and the value of goods received in the 1953 half-year. Changes from column 1 to column 2 of the statement reflect equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined ..	15.9	17.5	12.7
Tea, black	9.2	10.1	9.7
Rubber, crude, etc.	13.4	14.6	9.2
Wool, raw	7.6	8.9	8.9
Jute fabrics, etc., ..	4.8	7.3	4.2
Bauxite ore	3.5	2.7	3.3
Vegetable oils	0.3	2.7	2.9
Cocoa beans	2.9	2.4	2.8
Nuts	2.4	2.8	2.6
Tin blocks, etc. ..	3.9	2.5	2.4
Total	63.9	71.5	58.6

Only four of these commodities were purchased at higher prices than in the first half of 1952, and the increases in these cases were relatively moderate. The weighted average price decrease for the ten was 18%. In seven cases the quantity of goods imported was greater than in the 1952 period, and the weighted average quantity increase was almost 12%. The method of commodity selection used in this sample tends to the selection of goods having a higher than average price or quantity increase, but even if the average price decrease over the whole range of commodities imported from the Commonwealth is assumed to be the same as in the case of this sample, the volume of these imports increased by almost 2%. In fact this increase may well have been somewhat greater.

Fibres and textiles again showed the largest proportionate increase in volume of the major commodity groups in these imports. The value of these imports was slightly greater than in the 1952 period, and only in the case of hard fibres was the quantity of a major import commodity lower than at that time. Imports from Australia, New Zealand, India, Hong Kong and the Union of South Africa were

especially affected by the increase in Canadian purchases of most fibres and textiles, while those from British East Africa were reduced by the cut in hard fibre imports.

Agricultural products remained the largest group in imports from the Commonwealth. Lower prices reduced the value of raw sugar imports from the British West Indies and of rubber from Malaya. The quantity of rubber received from Ceylon also declined. The quantity of Indian tea imported was reduced, but tea from Ceylon increased. In recent years Ceylon tea has generally been of higher quality than Indian tea. Imports of coffee from British East Africa were much lower than in the first half of 1952, almost the whole of Canada's supplies coming from Latin America this year.

Purchases of vegetable oils from Commonwealth countries, and especially of cocoanut oil from Ceylon, were greatly increased.

In the other major import groups declines outweighed increases. Imports of bauxite ore from British Guiana and of tin from Malaya decreased in quantity. In the latter case greater purchases from European smelters were responsible. Imports of manganese oxide from the Gold Coast were sharply lower than in the first half of 1952, and those of petroleum from the British East Indies did not recur, although Trinidad continued to ship some crude to Canada. Butter and cheese from New Zealand were no longer required in Canada, directly competitive Canadian products being in better supply than in the first half of 1952.

Trade with Latin America¹

The decrease in exports to and increase in imports from Latin America affected individual countries very unevenly. Exports to fifteen of the twenty republics were lower than in the first half of 1952, but those to Brazil, Mexico and Cuba fell especially sharply. Brazil has suffered from a severe exchange shortage since the latter part of 1952, and Cuba has been seriously affected by very low sugar prices. Imports from ten of the republics increased and from ten decreased. The sharpest increases were in purchases from Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina, while declines were especially marked in imports from Brazil, Mexico, Cuba and Peru.

In spite of a better Argentine crop last winter, sales of Canadian wheat to Latin America increased in the first half of 1953. This increase is unlikely to continue into the second half-year, as Argentina is the normal source of wheat for many Latin American countries. Exports of most other major agricultural and animal products decreased, with especially sharp cuts in sales of rubber tires to

Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela, and of wheat flour to Cuba. Tire exports to Venezuela were affected by domestic competition and by the elimination of a duty reduction during the United States-Venezuela trade negotiations of 1952. Canada enjoyed the benefit of this concession under a most-favoured-nation agreement with Venezuela, but lost it when the original concession was cancelled.

Wood products and metals and metal products were the categories of exports where declines were most widespread and severe. All the major wood and paper items declined sharply, and the near-elimination of wood pulp sales through lower shipments to Brazil and Mexico was especially noteworthy. In the iron and steel products group the only large increases were in shipments of locomotives to Brazil and tractors to Argentina. All other major items declined, with the cuts being especially severe in exports of motor vehicles to Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay. Exports of electrical apparatus to Brazil also fell off sharply, and Latin American countries reduced their purchases of the major non-ferrous metals and their manufactures.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV, and XV.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1952				1953		Percentage Change	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q '52 to 1Q '53	2Q '52 to 2Q '53
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	78.5	69.8	53.9	70.2	47.9	51.7	- 39.0	- 26.0
Re-Exports	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—
Imports	65.2	71.7	73.7	73.7	64.1	73.6	- 1.7	+ 2.7
Total Trade	143.9	142.0	127.8	144.1	112.1	125.4	- 22.1	- 11.7
Trade Balance	+ 13.5	- 1.4	- 19.6	- 3.3	- 16.1	- 21.9	—	—

The decline affecting the prices of imports from Latin America was slightly greater than that affecting total imports. The following statement illustrates this movement for the ten chief imports from Latin America in the first half of 1953 for which meaningful unit values could be obtained. As in the preceding statement, changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

Commodity	First Half-Year		
	'52 Quantity	'53 Quantity	'53 Quantity
	at '52 Prices	at '52 Prices	at '53 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude	56.5	70.7	67.8
Coffee, green	22.0	25.9	25.5
Bananas, fresh	9.6	11.0	10.8
Sugar, unrefined ..	7.3	-5.6	4.5
Wool, raw	0.0	3.1 ¹	3.2
Nuts	2.9	3.3	3.2
Vegetables, fresh	2.9	3.3	2.6
Cotton, raw	4.4	2.7	2.3
Fuel oils	3.6	2.2	2.2
Manila, sisal etc.	6.7	3.6	1.8
Total	115.9	131.3	123.9

1. Partly valued at average price for wool imports from all countries.

Price declines occurred in the cases of eight of the ten commodities, but most were relatively moderate. The weighted average price decline for these ten commodities was 5.6%; for the nine other than

crude petroleum, 7.4%. For all imports from Latin America the total price decline was probably about 6%. Imports of six of these commodities increased in volume. The weighted average quantity increase was 13.2%; excluding petroleum, 1.9%. For all imports from Latin America, assuming a price decrease of about 6%, the increase in the volume of imports was some 7%.

An increased need for crude petroleum to supply the growing eastern Canadian market played the major role in increasing Canada's imports from Latin America in the first half of 1953. Venezuela is Canada's only supplier of crude petroleum in this group of countries. Imports of most other minerals were lower, including the quantity of non-ferrous ores imported for refining in Canada and re-export.

Latin America did not increase its sales of fibres and textiles to Canada in the first half of 1953. Hard tropical fibres were not in strong demand in this country, and imports of these dropped sharply. A slight change in the relation between United States and Mexican cotton prices led to a sharp cut in cotton imports from the latter country. However purchases of synthetic tire cord from Cuba and of wool from Argentina and Uruguay rose considerably.

Agricultural products rank second in importance only to petroleum in imports from Latin America. Purchases of most of these goods increased moderately in quantity and value in the first half of 1953. The chief commodities to exhibit value declines were raw sugar and fresh vegetables, but in both cases the quantity of goods imported was greater than in the first half of 1952.

CHAPTER IV

SEASONAL INFLUENCES ON CANADIAN TRADE

Seasonal factors exert a considerable influence on Canada's trade, and their existence complicates the analysis of trade over short periods. When trade statistics aggregates are studied a major concern of the observer is normally to discover the trend of trade, whether exports or imports are rising or falling. But for periods shorter than one year it is often difficult to answer this type of question with certainty. What appears to be a change in trend is very likely to be no more than a fluctuation related rather to change in the time of year than to any change in economic considerations.

Numerous factors contribute to the marked seasonal variation of Canada's trade. Among the more important is the key position of agriculture in the economic world. Almost all foods, and most textile fibres, as well as many important industrial materials, are produced on farms or plantations. And most individual agricultural products are obtained, in any given climate, not in regular amounts each month but rather in a short harvest period which occurs only once or twice a year. So far as is possible most must be moved into marketing channels when produced. And they tend to bulk largest in international trade either at the end of the production season or, in some cases, at the beginning of the season of greatest consumption.

The economic importance of agriculture is readily illustrated. Even today, after the expansion and diversification of the Canadian economy which has proceeded throughout the century, approximately a fifth of the value of commodity production in Canada comes from the agricultural industry. Approximately one-quarter of national income originating in commodity-producing sectors of the Canadian economy is derived from agriculture, and

even in the United States this proportion is about one-fifth. Products of farm origin normally account for some 30% of Canada's exports, and some 25% of Canada's imports. The important role of agriculture in trade is a basic cause of the strong seasonal variation found in the trade pattern.

Another cause of particular importance to Canada is this country's special transportation problem. Many of Canada's exports and imports are heavy or bulky commodities. Such commodities are most economically transported, whenever possible, by water rather than by rail or road. As a result such commodities tend to move most heavily in trade at those times of year when water transportation is available. Of particular importance in this connection is the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes navigation season which normally runs from the beginning of May to the middle of December. Traffic on this system is especially heavy at the opening of the season and at the close of the season, at the time when a winter's accumulation of goods must be moved or the next winter's supplies stockpiled. Both export and import seasonal patterns show the influence of this factor, although the statistical method used to record Canada's imports obscures its influence there (discussed below).

A third influential factor is the seasonal nature of demand for some commodities. Consumer buying tends to be greatest at certain well-defined times of the year, especially at Christmas time, about Easter, and in the early autumn. Demand for many industrial materials follows a seasonal pattern related to these peaks of consumer buying. Throughout most of Canada a major part of construction activity can progress only in the frost-free months, and this also has an important influence on the demand for many commodities.

The Measurement of Seasonality

Two requirements must be met if a valid indication of seasonality is to be derived for an economic series such as the trade statistics. First, the data for the period under review must be reasonably homogeneous. Second, the period under study must be sufficiently long that erratic and random factors affecting the series in particular years or particular months do not have an undue influence on the results of the study. Both requirements complicate the study of the seasonal pattern of Canadian trade.

Throughout the post-war period the requirement of homogeneity can reasonably be considered to be met. However it does not seem reasonable to use a longer period. Trade during the war years was quite different from peacetime trade, both in the

nature of the goods shipped and in the overriding importance of non-economic considerations at that time. And the structure of Canadian trade in the inter-war years was sufficiently different from its structure today to render invalid an indicator based on the combination of inter-war and post-war data. In this study, therefore, only statistics for the period July, 1945, to June, 1953, could be used, and the data for 1945 and 1946 had to be adjusted to remove some large shipments of Canadian-owned war material back to Canada, and a few other transactions of an atypical nature.

Because only eight years' data were available for use, the statistical methods employed were kept as simple and mechanical as possible. Refinements which would allow the results to be noticeably

affected by the statistician's judgment were avoided as unnecessary in this instance. And for the present no attempt was made to produce seasonal indicators for anything more detailed than the export and import totals. Random influences at any time will distort the totals less than they will some statistical detail, and random influences could well determine the results of a study on a less macroscopic plane.

To prevent the pronounced trend shown by Canada's trade in the post-war period from distorting the calculations, a twelve-months moving average centered on the individual months was first calculated. Data for individual months were then expressed as percentages of the moving average values for corresponding months. A moving average was preferred to a mathematical trend line because of the numerous interruptions to the trend of trade in this period. The choice of a moving average reduced to seven the number of observations that could be obtained for each month.

Of the seven values thus obtained for each calendar month, the highest and the lowest were eliminated to reduce the influence of erratic and random factors on the seasonal index. While this did not remove all cases in which such influences were strongly operative, it did not seem desirable to further reduce the number of observations used. The five remaining values for each month were then averaged. Quarterly values were also derived from the mid-five observations for each month in each quarter.

Table 11 presents the results of these calculations. A strong seasonal pattern is evident in the movement of export and import value and volume. While there appears to be some tendency for export and import prices to show a slight seasonal variation this movement is relatively insignificant and could easily be a statistical illusion. In the case of several months the variation among the five price values averaged to obtain the index for the months was as great or greater than the variation among the averages for different months. Until more data is available the case for seasonality in these price movements should be regarded as not proven.

TABLE 11. Seasonal Patterns of Change in Export and Import Value, Price¹ and Volume

Period	Value		Price		Volume	
	Domestic Exports	Imports	Domestic Exports	Imports	Domestic Exports	Imports
	%	%	%	%	%	%
First Quarter	89.9	93.7	100.5	100.7	89.4	92.8
Second Quarter	100.8	107.3	100.0	101.0	100.9	106.2
Third Quarter	98.7	97.7	99.5	98.7	99.2	99.0
Fourth Quarter	110.6	101.3	100.0	99.6	110.5	102.0
Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January	94.2	95.6	100.5	100.5	93.5	94.8
February	81.9	85.5	100.8	100.7	81.1	84.4
March	93.6	100.0	100.3	100.9	93.5	99.3
April	91.1	105.0	100.5	101.5	90.4	103.7
May	109.1	111.7	99.8	101.1	109.7	110.2
June	102.2	105.2	99.9	100.3	102.8	104.6
July	100.3	101.4	99.6	99.0	101.1	102.8
August	99.7	95.1	99.3	98.6	99.7	96.4
September	96.3	96.5	99.4	98.5	96.7	97.8
October	109.4	106.9	99.7	99.0	109.6	108.3
November	111.9	105.0	100.1	99.3	111.1	105.4
December	110.3	92.1	100.1	100.6	110.8	92.3
Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. The variability among observations for the same month of different years is sufficient to make doubtful the hypothesis that seasonal variation in price exists.

CHART I
VALUES OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

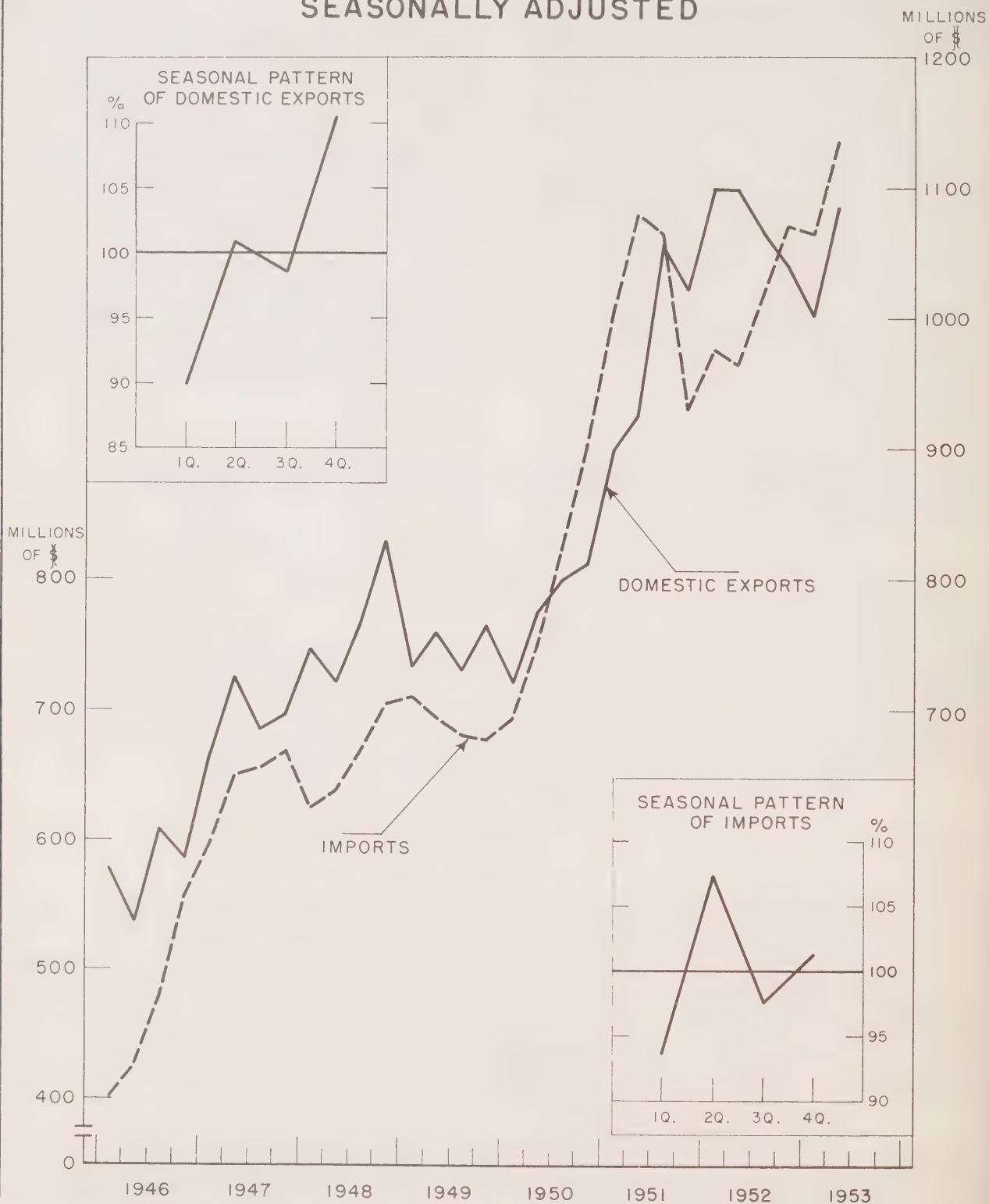
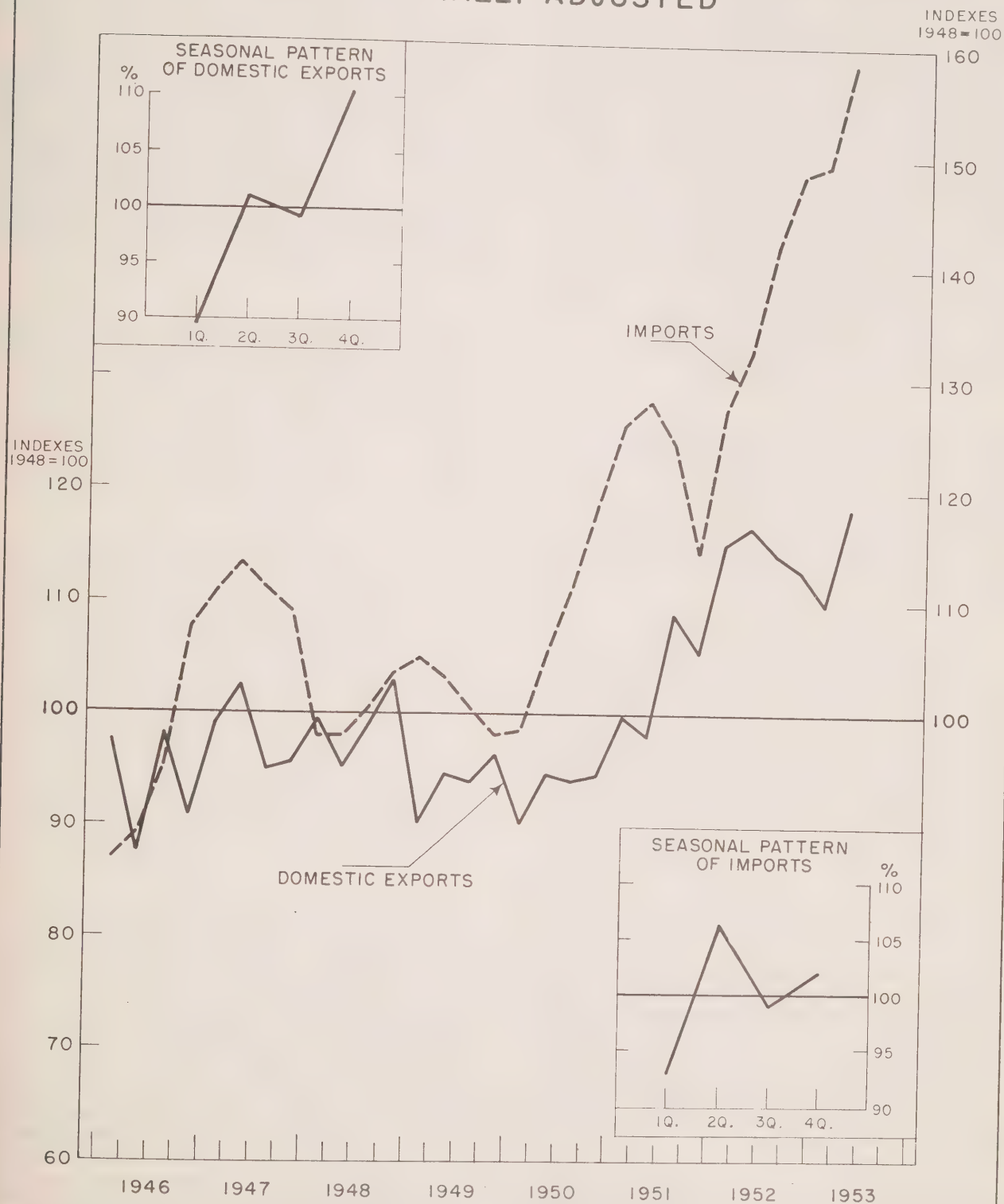


CHART II
VOLUMES OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Seasonal Movements and Trade Trends

The normal seasonal pattern of export and import trade differs considerably. Exports are especially low in the first quarter of the year, less than 22.5% of the annual total moving in this period. At that time the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system is closed, and the movement of such heavy and bulky commodities as grain, iron ore, newsprint and wood pulp is reduced. In the second quarter, when navigation opens in central Canada, there is a sharp increase in the movement of this type of commodity to clear stocks which have built up at Canadian ports and replenish stocks held by foreign consumers. In this quarter slightly more than 25% of the annual export total normally moves. The third quarter normally sees some slackening of exports, influenced especially by the fact that the bulk of grain from the preceding crop-year has been moved, and grain from the new crops is not yet moving in peak volume. Somewhat less than a quarter of the year's exports normally move at this time.

In the fourth quarter exports reach their peak, with about 27.6% of the annual total moving. Grain and livestock movements tend to be especially high then, and in addition foreign consumers tend to increase their stocks of those commodities which are more expensive to move in the winter. Some special seasonal demands, such as that for Christmas trees, also swell the export total in the last quarter of the year.

As in the case of exports, imports are low in the first quarter, when only slightly over 23% of the annual total is recorded. In part this is due to transportation problems, but the influence of these is not fully reflected by Canada's "special trade" import statistics. Canada records as imports in this period goods brought into the country some months previously but only cleared through customs as they are needed; coal is the most important commodity so handled in volume. The seasonal decline in demand for goods is another important cause of the low first quarter value of imports.

In the second quarter transportation is easier and demand reaches its peak. Besides the spring increase in consumer buying, this period of the year sees a strong demand for early vegetables and fruits in advance of the Canadian production season, and these form an especially important part of the import increase. More than 26.5% of the year's imports normally move in this quarter. Imports tend to fall off in the third quarter and again increase in the fourth, but the lesser importance of grains and meats in imports keeps their fourth quarter peak well below that for exports.

The differences in the seasonal pattern of exports and imports tend to produce a strong seasonal fluctuation in the trade balance, which should not

be overlooked in interpreting monthly and quarterly trade values. If exports and imports were running evenly at an annual rate of \$4,000 million each, the trade deficit for the first quarter would be \$38 million, for the second quarter \$65 million, and at the end of July the cumulative deficit would reach a peak of about \$107 million. The third quarter surplus would be about \$10 million, that for the fourth quarter \$93 million. But although the year's trade was in balance, every cumulative period until the end of the year would show an apparent import surplus. Only rarely do the export and import totals approach a balance on an annual basis, but a knowledge of the seasonal trend of the trade balance assists greatly in evaluating its significance for any given short period.

It is possible to use the seasonal indicators to remove the normal seasonal change component from the trade statistics. This facilitates the study of trade trends and assists in the evaluation of the effects which erratic and random factors (as, for example, the grain handlers' strike in the spring of 1953) may have had on the trade totals. Charts I and II present quarterly data on the value and volume of trade adjusted to remove the regular seasonal change component.

Comparison of the trends illustrated in the two charts gives a clear summary of trade developments since the war. The volume of exports showed relatively little change from 1946 to 1950. Those of 1947 and 1948 were above those of 1946, but the ground gained was lost again in 1949 and 1950. Import volume, on the other hand, rose rapidly in 1946 and the first half of 1947, was cut sharply in 1948 by the emergency exchange conservation controls, rose again in the latter part of that year, then fell off in 1949, in response partly to the lower level of exports, partly to the retardation of Canadian expansion at that time. Throughout the 1946-48 period rapidly rising prices caused a sharp increase in the value of both export and import trade.

The volume of imports began to rise rapidly early in 1950, chiefly under the influence of an increase in consumer demand. The abolition of most of the emergency exchange conservation controls at the end of 1949 facilitated this increase. Exports also began to rise late in that year under the influence of war-created demand, and facilitated by the growth in Canadian productive capacity since the war. Rising prices accentuated the volume changes. In the latter part of 1951 imports fell off while large, high-priced inventories were reduced and consumers recovered from their buying spree. The increase in import volume was renewed in 1952, and continued through the first half of 1953. Exports rose fairly steadily until the middle of 1952 and declined thereafter, although the grain handlers'

strike in 1953 accentuated the decline in the first quarter of the year, and the apparent recovery in the second quarter. Since late in 1951 the change in the volume of imports has had relatively little effect on trade values due to the mask of falling prices, and the decline in exports has been accentuated by this factor.

It is interesting to note that the residual irregularity of the deseasonalized export series is much greater than that of the import series. The interaction of Canadian demand and world supply is relatively smooth, partly because Canadian demand is such a small part of the world total. Canadian supply is much more variable than world supply, and in the case of most commodities is small in relation to the total. Erratic and random

influences such as crop variations, strikes, and unseasonal weather can therefore exert much greater influence on the export totals.

No attempt has been made in the above discussion to assess the effects of seasonality on the movement of specific commodities. The quarterly volume indexes in Tables XVII and XIX do show strong seasonality in many cases. Grains, fish, lumber, wood pulp, newsprint paper, farm machinery, and some metals and minerals are among the export commodities showing seasonal variations in the volume of shipments. Fruits, vegetables, grains, farm implements, coal, petroleum and fertilizer are import commodities which appear to be affected by this factor. As yet no attempt has been made to measure seasonal variability for individual commodities in the post-war period.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.

- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other changes.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value

at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payments for the goods are made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. However, in recent months some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland have been found to be invoiced at values below those required by section 35 of the Customs Act, and these goods have been appraised under section 38 of the Act at a much higher value (up to 50%). In these cases the customs and statistical value of the goods does not correspond to the amount actually paid to the exporting country.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced

in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.
- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** There has been a change in the treatment of improvement and repair trade in Canadian statistics. In the past the practice was to attempt to include this trade in the statistics at added value only. Thus if a machine was returned to the United States for repairs then brought back into Canada, no entry would appear in the export statistics and the import statistics would record only the cost of the repair work done. Or if ore was exported from Canada for refining and the refined metal returned, the only entry would be in the import statistics, and would equal the difference in value between the ore and the refined metal. While it is relatively easy to trace the international movement of articles in the repair trade, it is extremely difficult to apply the added value principle to improvement trade on the basis of data available to customs officers. As a result the greater part of Canada's improvement trade actually had to be recorded in the statistics at full value.

From January 1, 1953, all improvement trade has been recorded in the statistics at its full value. Thus ore exported from Canada for refining is now included in the export statistics at its actual value and when the metal is returned to Canada it is entered in the import statistics at its actual value. Parallel treatment is given to goods imported for processing and later re-exported. This change is in keeping with a suggestion made by the United Nations Statistical Office. However repair trade continues to be recorded in Canadian statistics at added value only.

Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade¹

The external trade of Canada is recorded both in Canadian statistics and in the statistics of our trading partners. However, these reciprocal records are rarely identical, and often differ widely. Table 12 compares Canadian records of trade with some of our leading trading partners with the statistics of those countries. In no cases do the records match exactly, and in one case the discrepancy is no less than 300%.

Persistent discrepancies in reciprocal records of trade arise from three chief causes: from differences in the system of valuing trade used by trading partners; from various aspects of the classification of trade; and from deviant definitions of trade content. Short-period discrepancies can also be caused by the time required for goods exported from one trading country to reach the partner country and be recorded there. These discrepancies can lead to an extremely confused and erroneous picture

of trade, and the problems they pose have often been discussed at international conferences. The adoption by trading countries of uniform systems of valuation and classification and of uniform definitions of trade content could do much to remove these anomalies, and the United Nations Statistical Office has worked towards these ends throughout the post-war period. The following explanation of the operation of some of these factors may assist in evaluating the data now published by Canada and other countries.

1. See especially the following publications of the United Nations' Statistical Office: *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*; *Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, 1948 and 1950 editions; *Direction of International Trade*, quarterly issues; *Commodity Trade Statistics*. A recent private publication containing valuable information on trade statistics is *International Trade Statistics*, R.G.D. Allen and J.E. Ely, eds., John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1953.

TABLE 12. Canadian and Foreign Statistics of Canada's Trade

Trade With	Statistics of	Canadian Exports		Canadian Imports	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
		U.S. \$'000,000			
United States	Canada.....	2, 198. 3	2, 374. 3	2, 673. 9	3, 048. 7
	United States	2, 274. 5	2, 334. 9	2, 588. 2	2, 784. 9
United Kingdom.....	Canada.....	599. 9	762. 0	399. 0	368. 2
	United Kingdom	730. 2	394. 4	392. 3	364. 2
Belgium-Luxembourg	Canada.....	89. 8	106. 8	37. 0	33. 9
	Belgium-Luxembourg	81. 9	88. 5	35. 8	31. 2
Germany, Federal Republic.....	Canada.....	35. 3 ¹	97. 8	29. 3 ¹	23. 1
	Germany, Federal Republic.....	51. 4	124. 6	24. 7	22. 3
Australia	Canada.....	46. 6	50. 6	43. 7	20. 8
	Australia	44. 5	51. 2	36. 6	19. 1
France	Canada.....	44. 2	49. 1	22. 7	19. 5
	France	51. 2	76. 6	22. 0	19. 0
Mexico	Canada.....	28. 4	40. 4	17. 1	24. 4
	Mexico	13. 2	16. 1	5. 3	6. 1

Source: United Nations Statistical Office, *Direction of International Trade*, Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. III, No. 12., and *Trade of Canada, Imports*, December, 1952.

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1951.

Problems of Valuation

Differences in valuation methods are probably the most important cause of discrepancies in reciprocal records of trade. Most countries follow the practice of using for statistical purposes values determined for customs duty purposes, and in a majority of countries the special problems of customs administration have led to some unique features in valuation practice. The chief differences are in the treatment of such cost items as freight, insurance, commissions, and export and import taxes; most countries base their valuation on the commercial value of the goods, and may include in their statistical value any or all of the above items as well. However, some countries still use arbitrary rather than invoice values either for ease of administration or for purposes of revenue or protection. And many countries occasionally use arbitrary values to prevent the "dumping" of foreign merchandise in their market at below cost prices to the detriment of home industry.

Most important trading nations use one or both of two basic valuation systems. The first of these is to value goods f.o.b., that is at the commercial value of the goods without additions for freight, insurance, commissions and taxes. F.O.B. values are usually taken at the frontier of the exporting country, "free on board" the ship or other means of international transport. But some countries, including Canada, reckon their f.o.b. values at the interior point from which the goods are first consigned for export, rather than at the frontier. F.O.B. values are generally used in export statistics, and many countries, especially those of North and South America, also use this system to value imports.

The chief alternative valuation system is to include together with the commercial value of the goods the freight, insurance and similar costs

incurred in carrying the goods between countries. Such values are known as c.i.f. values, because they include "cost, insurance and freight". This system of valuation is widely used only in connection with imports, and chiefly by countries in Europe and Asia.

When comparing the statistics of different countries, or studying the trade of more than one country, it is obviously necessary to discover the type of values with which one has to deal. Several United Nations publications carry information on this topic, and most national trade statistics publications carry notes descriptive of their statistical practices.

A good illustration of the effect which different recording principles can have on the apparent value of trade is provided by a comparison of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom with United Kingdom imports from Canada. As is shown by Table 13, the records of the two countries are in reasonably close agreement as to the quantity of goods shipped by Canada to the United Kingdom, but the values in the U.K. statistics, compiled on the c.i.f. principle, consistently exceed those in the Canadian statistics, compiled on the f.o.b. principle. This one factor is sufficient to explain the annual value discrepancy of some 15%-20% shown by the two records, and it is also the major cause of the difference between the records of Canadian exports to Germany and France, and these countries' imports from Canada.

The treatment of export and import duties and subsidies can also be important. France includes in her statistical values both government subsidies on essential imports and duties on exports (though not excise or internal taxes). Export duties are frequently included in export values, but import duties are almost never included in import values.

TABLE 13. Statistics of Five Leading Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity and Unit	1950		1951		1952	
	Canadian Statistics	U.K. Statistics ¹	Canadian Statistics	U.K. Statistics ¹	Canadian Statistics	U.K. Statistics ¹
'000,000 omitted						
Wheat bush.	87.0	91.9	85.7	84.0	103.5	103.4
Can. \$	173.7	217.1	159.2	205.7	189.6	235.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated cwt.	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.2
Can. \$	39.2	41.4	57.2	60.7	90.5	97.9
Planks and boards bd. ft.	275.4	251.5	895.2	753.1	850.5	901.9
Can. \$	20.4	25.5	79.0	105.7	82.0	121.5
Wheat flour brl.	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7
Can. \$	41.0	42.4	43.0	51.1	39.3	44.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated cwt. ²	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.3
Can. \$	12.5	13.4	27.8	31.3	36.5	38.2

1. U.K. Board of Trade: *Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom*, December, 1952. Conversion of £ to \$ at annual average exchange rates.

2. British figure for ore and concentrates consistently in excess of Canadian, for refined metal almost the same as Canadian.

Another factor affecting reciprocal values is the choice of exchange rates used for converting foreign currency invoice values to the domestic currency. This latter factor is particularly important in trade with countries using multiple exchange rates, as do many Latin American countries, or at a time of widespread changes in exchange rates, as in the autumn of 1949.

Problems of Classification

Three very important sources of statistical discrepancies fall into this category. They arise from the necessity to classify the wide range of commodities traded under a limited number of statistical headings, from alternative systems of crediting trade by countries, and from the necessity to define countries for statistical purposes.

As the need for trade statistics grew, each trading country developed records giving information on those commodities of greatest interest or im-

portance to it. The type of information needed differed widely from country to country, and as a result the records of all countries do not present the same information in distinguishable form. The "planks and boards" heading in Table 13 is a subtotal of two United Kingdom statistical "commodities", and of eleven Canadian statistical "commodities"—it is not possible to obtain a United Kingdom figure corresponding to each of the Canadian items in question. And main group totals of different national classifications often bear no similarity to one another.

The United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification represents an attempt to simplify the problem of comparing trade statistics. Most important trading countries are now converting their national trade statistics to this form for international comparisons. Unfortunately their national classifications often do not permit accurate conversion to the S.I.T.C. Table 14 summarizes Canadian and German statistics of mutual trade on the basis of

TABLE 14. Canadian Trade with Germany¹, by Principal Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification

Section Title	Statistics of	Canadian Exports		Canadian Imports	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
U.S. \$'000					
0 Food	Canada	12,564	77,034	48	132
	Germany	26,800	97,857	171	163
1 Beverages and Tobacco	Canada	698	1,282	12	27
	Germany	16	65	27	34
2 Crude Materials, Inedible	Canada	12,715	11,890	3,899	469
	Germany	18,604	21,463	3,172	566
5 Chemicals	Canada	3,752	1,953	2,255	1,973
	Germany	569	184	2,039	1,763
6 Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	Canada	3,946	4,225	13,441	7,823
	Germany	4,037	3,564	13,039	8,702
7 Machinery and Transport Equipment	Canada	138	58	3,558	5,657
	Germany	—	—	2,426	5,853
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	Canada	138	209	3,946	4,364
	Germany	149	215	3,590	5,116
9 Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	Canada	229	313	2,070	2,528
	Germany	—	—	—	—
Total	Canada	35,122	96,964	29,255	22,997
	Germany	51,377	123,403	24,464	22,268

Source: United Nations' Statistical Office: *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, No. 10 and Vol II No. 4.

1. Federal Republic of Germany (including Western Zones of Berlin).

the S.I.T.C.—even on this broad group level it has not been possible to avoid important discrepancies caused by insufficiently comparable statistical detail. In particular, the apparent sharp difference between Canadian and German statistics of Canadian exports to Germany under Sections 2 and 5 is caused by the lack of sufficient detail in Canada's export statistical classification to permit accurate conversion to the S.I.T.C.

Differences between Canada and Germany in the matter of crediting trade by countries also account for some discrepancies. Canada credits exports to the country to which they are consigned, imports to the country whence they were consigned to Canada. Germany, on the other hand, credits imports to the country where the goods were produced, and attempts to credit exports to the country where they will be consumed. To some extent the apparent discrepancy between Canadian and German statistics of Canadian exports of food to Germany is due to this cause. A significant quantity of Canadian grain consigned to ports in Belgium and the Netherlands is re-shipped from these countries to Germany, and while Canada records these exports as to the Low Countries, Germany records this grain as received from Canada. In the case of wheat alone Canada exported more than 900,000 bushels to Germany via such indirect routes in 1951, and more than 500,000 bushels in 1952.

This same factor explains most of the difference between the Canadian and Mexican records of reciprocal trade appearing in Table 12. Mexico seems to credit her exports according to country of first shipment, imports according to the last country through which they passed. As most Canadian trade with Mexico moves through the United States the greater part of this trade is credited in Mexican statistics to the United States.

A third source of discrepancy lies in the geographical classification of countries in trade statistics. In the statistics of the United States is recorded not only the trade of the continental United States, but also that of most of its dependencies, notably Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In the statistics of many other countries, including Canada and the United Kingdom, trade with all or some of these dependencies is recorded separately. This largely accounts for the higher value in United States statistics of Canadian exports to the United States than appears in the Canadian records, and the same influence operates on imports, although here it is outweighed by differences in the content of the statistics.

Problems of Trade Content¹

Decisions by individual countries as to what is international trade for statistical purposes can also cause discrepancies in their reciprocal records.

1. See also *Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics*, in *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half-Year 1952, p. 34.

These causes can be divided into two categories: the different systems on which trade statistics can be compiled, and variations in the treatment of specific commodities.

The United Nations' Statistical Office has defined two basic systems of collecting trade statistics, and most countries' records closely approximate one or the other of these systems. Under the "General Trade" system all commodities are recorded in the statistics at the time when they enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports). Under the "Special Trade" system those imports are recorded which are cleared by customs officials for domestic use, and those exports are recorded which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared by customs for domestic use. The two types of record thus differ in coverage and in timing. Of the countries listed in Table 12, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and Mexico maintain General Trade records, and Belgium, Germany and France keep Special Trade records. Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, and the United States maintains a second record of her trade on this basis.

The difference in the coverage of statistics compiled on these two systems lies in their treatment of entrepôt trade. Goods imported into a country and later re-exported without having at any time been cleared for domestic use are recorded in General Trade statistics as imports and re-exports. They do not enter Special Trade records at all. For a country like Canada, where entrepôt trade is only about 0.2% of total trade it makes little difference from the coverage standpoint which type of record is chosen. For a country like the United Kingdom or Belgium where entrepôt trade is traditionally an important part of total trade, the type of record chosen is much more significant. It is possible to achieve a much closer reconciliation between Canadian and United Kingdom statistics of mutual trade than between Canadian and Belgian statistics, since the United Kingdom records all goods received from Canada even if re-exported, while Belgium records only those cleared for domestic use.

The difference in timing is of less importance in the case of most commodities, except in very short period studies. Most of Canada's imported coal enters the country during the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes navigation season, and is recorded then in the statistics of the exporting countries. However, it is recorded in Canadian statistics when withdrawn from customs supervision for domestic consumption, to a great extent in the winter months. Over periods of two or three years the statistics of the exporting countries compare closely with Canadian data, although over periods of a few months there are marked discrepancies.

The other aspect of the trade content problem is the special statistical treatment given to some commodity movements by various countries. Gold

is now excluded from the trade statistics of most countries because of the monetary aspects of many gold movements. But for gold-producing countries such as the Union of South Africa and Canada many gold movements are actually commodity transactions, and the trade statistics of these countries, by excluding gold, understate their actual commodity exports and distort their balance of trade position. There is less international uniformity in the treatment of silver bullion, some countries recording its movement while others do not. Ships are frequently excluded from the commodities recorded in trade statistics. Numerous movements of goods with special financial aspects such as donations and gifts, settlers' effects, tourist purchases, parcel post, mutual aid transactions, and government trade (especially in military stores and equipment) are excluded from many countries' statistics.

Some of the discrepancies illustrated in Tables 12 to 14 are due to such causes. Canada's recorded imports from the United States in recent years have been greater than that country's recorded exports to Canada because of the United States' practice of not crediting by country certain exports of a strategic nature (10% and 17% of United States exports in 1951 and 1952 respectively). The United Kingdom consistently records a larger quantity of imports of zinc ore and concentrates from Canada than Canada exports to that country because of the United Kingdom's practice of recording the full weight of the imported ore in her statistics. Canada records only the weight of metal contained in the

ore. Canada's exports of whisky to Germany are much greater than German imports from Canada (Table 14, Section 1) because most of these exports are consigned to the occupation armies, and Germany does not include such shipments in her statistics. And German statistics do not include settlers' effects, which form most of the trade with Germany recorded by Canada under Section 9 of the S.I.T.C.

The only certain method of locating this type of statistical discrepancy is by a careful examination of the records of individual countries. However, a great deal of specific information on this subject is contained in the references listed at the beginning of this note.

Other sources of statistical discrepancies exist. Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. These will be recorded in different periods by Canada and the other country involved, but to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one period to the next. Only in single commodity comparisons, or where a single goods shipment accounts for a large part of the total value of trade between two countries, is this factor likely to be important. Smuggling also affects trade records. A commodity legally traded in one country may not be legally traded in another, and either the exporting or the importing parties may have to evade the customs authorities. But this factor is likewise of minor importance in most countries' statistics.

Notes Included in Preceding Issues

- Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36)
- Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 43)
- Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1952, p. 44)
- Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 45)
- Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. (Calendar Year 1952, p. 46)
- "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 46)
- The Index of Concentration, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 47)
- Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics, (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
- Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	—	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	—	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1949 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	—	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	—	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	—	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	—	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	—	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	—	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	—	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	—	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
Total Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	—	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1949 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	—	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	—	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	—	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	—	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	—	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	—	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	—	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,728	—	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953 - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	—	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1949 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,540	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	—	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	—	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	—	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	—	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	—	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	—	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	—	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	—	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	—	47,286	49,086	73,630	14,927
Trade Balance								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811	+ 8,636	+ 116,181	+ 145,236	- 65,653	+ 82,870
1950	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	—	- 41,577	+ 88,710	- 66,930	+ 14,308
1951	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	—	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	—	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1949 1Q	- 553	- 132,772	+ 63,194	+ 8,636	+ 30,685	+ 23,298	- 15,235	+ 21,641
2Q	+ 29,606	- 175,501	+ 110,962	—	+ 37,046	+ 47,080	- 7,730	+ 17,748
3Q	+ 64,022	- 123,419	+ 114,290	—	+ 28,750	+ 39,283	- 19,379	+ 24,496
4Q	+ 168,172	+ 3,856	+ 113,365	—	+ 19,700	+ 35,575	- 23,309	+ 18,985
1950 1Q	+ 7,531	- 38,068	+ 25,657	—	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	- 19,772	+ 16,915
2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	—	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	—	- 22,733	+ 21,406	- 24,257	- 2,392
4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	—	- 23,269	+ 33,981	- 16,154	- 4,710
1951 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	—	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+ 12,590
2Q	- 215,517	- 204,706	+ 8,124	—	- 25,460	+ 14,324	- 29,029	+ 21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	—	- 37,358	+ 63,720	- 16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+ 202,323	- 49,257	+ 102,546	—	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
1952 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	—	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	—	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	—	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	—	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	—	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,594
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	—	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	904,949	1,116,038	1,109,846	1,187,829	1,113,307	1,193,648	1,188,420
Alaska	436	523	446	1,818	554	695	364
St. Pierre and Miquelon	498	563	534	652	633	646	643
Greenland	23	111	78	128	96	207	64
Total, North America	905,907	1,117,235	1,110,905	1,190,425	1,114,590	1,195,197	1,189,491
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	1,455	1,536	1,798	1,895	1,486	1,672	1,404
British Honduras	204	287	240	332	177	204	138
Bahamas	1,013	924	1,081	1,055	1,218	1,135	1,115
Barbados	1,698	1,276	2,140	2,444	2,048	1,864	1,459
Jamaica	3,734	3,761	4,486	5,727	6,036	4,555	5,414
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,630	1,583	1,999	2,230	2,211	2,065	1,791
Trinidad and Tobago	3,810	3,666	4,562	5,388	5,897	5,137	4,308
American Virgin Islands	69	87	105	76	87	80	103
Costa Rica	1,078	1,234	988	1,187	1,360	1,252	1,050
Cuba	7,881	10,124	9,356	11,068	13,630	10,551	7,954
Dominican Republic	1,292	1,662	1,849	2,211	2,604	2,039	1,960
El Salvador	620	847	945	1,057	1,421	809	921
French West Indies	7	32	19	21	26	21	15
Guatemala	1,173	1,228	1,223	1,142	1,090	806	824
Haiti	1,138	1,375	1,121	1,467	2,114	1,303	1,135
Honduras	227	386	3,168	407	513	1,223	243
Mexico	7,064	10,560	11,557	18,323	20,624	19,017	12,511
Netherlands Antilles	3,397	1,067	1,000	834	955	586	628
Nicaragua	414	342	533	564	690	495	587
Panama	3,881	5,138	3,245	2,716	5,370	5,989	3,009
Puerto Rico	4,282	3,361	3,889	4,231	3,655	3,673	4,152
Commonwealth Countries	13,545	13,032	16,305	19,073	19,072	16,632	15,628
Other Countries	32,524	37,443	38,999	45,303	54,137	47,846	35,099
Total, Central America and Antilles	46,069	50,475	55,304	64,376	73,210	64,478	50,727
South America:							
British Guiana	2,132	1,920	2,292	3,016	2,843	3,513	2,211
Falkland Islands	1	1	1	2	1	31	655
Argentina	8,614	4,746	2,654	6,229	3,819	4,408	4,892
Bolivia	264	2,003	1,656	1,828	3,966	2,432	2,489
Brazil	4,724	11,082	14,082	39,602	49,934	31,433	25,564
Chile	994	5,870	2,367	11,384	4,098	5,992	1,064
Colombia	6,259	8,547	6,852	5,459	6,217	7,539	6,617
Ecuador	464	968	1,418	1,295	1,097	933	1,323
French Guiana	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
Paraguay	29	81	56	111	60	52	206
Peru	1,517	2,227	2,403	2,651	8,260	8,145	9,094
Surinam	505	358	553	381	634	463	349
Uruguay	607	1,311	2,273	4,595	2,166	3,263	499
Venezuela	12,585	12,872	12,002	14,980	19,297	16,386	17,586
Commonwealth Countries	2,132	1,921	2,292	3,018	2,843	3,544	2,212
Other Countries	36,564	50,066	46,319	88,516	99,549	81,048	69,684
Total, South America	38,696	51,987	48,611	91,534	102,392	84,592	71,896

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	235,917	233,993	253,523	377,938	400,976	344,869	314,234
Austria	1,472	897	1,007	1,159	2,726	2,490	1,537
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	20,233	46,118	33,443	61,014	40,809	63,567	31,774
Denmark	498	425	1,254	4,333	3,851	6,030	4,680
France	9,745	8,658	13,390	33,148	30,879	17,385	14,350
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,411	5,462	8,560	28,468	17,642	77,221	33,909
Iceland	395	452	319	381	544	289	1,414
Ireland	6,222	7,099	8,033	12,888	10,492	12,566	5,755
Netherlands	5,085	3,532	4,598	21,593	12,623	28,885	21,055
Norway	7,157	11,767	11,706	20,492	20,013	18,989	20,327
Sweden	1,860	2,390	1,706	10,419	6,751	5,447	2,818
Switzerland	8,320	18,115	8,714	16,631	10,855	16,063	14,152
Commonwealth Countries.....	235,917	233,993	253,523	377,938	400,976	344,869	314,234
Other Countries.....	64,398	104,914	92,730	210,525	157,186	248,933	151,773
Total, North-Western Europe.....	300,315	338,907	346,253	588,463	558,162	593,802	466,007
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	96	233	312	336	249	104	274
Malta	1,881	2,799	144	2,006	1,594	1,517	1,666
Greece	941	892	1,951	752	1,588	2,827	806
Italy	4,847	10,629	15,448	33,315	25,914	26,731	14,585
Portugal	3,035	2,606	2,243	2,422	1,702	2,324	3,431
Azores and Madeira	100	110	110	149	132	92	111
Spain.....	3,609	2,033	474	268	2,309	1,270	1,450
Commonwealth Countries.....	1,978	3,031	455	2,343	1,842	1,622	1,940
Other Countries.....	12,533	16,269	20,226	36,906	31,645	33,243	20,383
Total, Southern Europe	14,511	19,300	20,681	39,249	33,487	34,865	22,323
Eastern Europe :							
Albania.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	146	69	7	1	1	2	1
Czechoslovakia.....	876	1,303	290	202	178	189	72
Estonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	386	214	610	2,519	1,712	982	581
Germany, Eastern	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Hungary	62	24	24	6	58	23	48
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1,202	230	83	11	8	61	126
Roumania	86	36	3	8	43	2	93
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	117	65	7	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	598	220	625	2,114	1,130	21,483	1,813
Total, Eastern Europe	3,473	2,162	1,649	4,861	3,132	22,741	2,734
Middle East:							
Aden	7	24	17	8	119	8	22
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	57	18	23	11	91	13	4
Arabia.....	503	372	712	702	1,085	1,064	1,720
Egypt.....	2,839	877	773	1,693	2,140	17,223	9,546
Ethiopia	27	27	60	138	37	17	32
Iran	585	408	582	418	409	176	525
Iraq	46	24	242	820	238	75	305
Israel	7,370	4,756	5,697	6,119	6,969	4,971	3,641
Italian Africa.....	0	184	1	3	6	1	1
Jordan.....	43	3	75	996	12	93	25
Libya	372	2	191	1,838	443	411	647
Lebanon.....	526	936	2,149	4,887	2,817	6,538	4,112
Syria	319	261	380	25	210	21	25
Turkey	1,534	2,210	1,766	1,196	2,116	2,675	1,146
Commonwealth Countries.....	64	41	40	19	210	21	25
Other Countries.....	13,845	9,799	12,246	18,812	16,591	33,504	22,079
Total, Middle East.....	13,909	9,840	12,286	18,831	16,802	33,524	22,105

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,852	501	1,636	1,834	4,117	1,708	2,610
India	14,629	16,891	22,262	13,475	30,566	24,857	23,808
Pakistan	6,363	2,318	2,876	1,610	8,302	7,714	20,975
Malaya and Singapore	2,657	1,440	4,420	6,376	5,166	1,901	1,371
Hong Kong	3,764	4,240	4,220	7,813	5,377	4,205	4,278
Other British East Indies	24	8	1	1	5	8	1
Afghanistan	49	3	16	81	91	181	140
Burma	6	24	37	242	547	476	313
China, except Taiwan	1,517	540	90	277	727	429	0
Taiwan							702
French East Indies	24	45	130	93	156	171	258
Indonesia	1,868	1,184	2,641	2,586	5,204	1,046	1,203
Japan	11,475	9,058	35,729	37,247	41,334	61,269	37,282
Korea	1,103	40	94	119	157	178	9,930
Philippines	6,209	4,620	8,107	7,491	7,151	8,894	7,169
Portuguese Asia	54	49	30	77	170	112	105
Thailand	735	465	852	1,526	810	1,166	703
Commonwealth Countries	31,287	25,400	35,414	31,108	53,533	40,393	53,044
Other Countries	23,041	16,028	47,728	49,736	56,346	73,924	57,805
Total, Other Asia	54,328	41,428	83,142	80,844	109,879	114,317	110,848
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	335	514	529	915	558	473	153
Northern Rhodesia	120	275	109	172	325	142	225
Southern Rhodesia	484	718	948	1,721	1,787	408	869
Union of South Africa	22,863	19,698	23,182	29,554	30,659	17,193	23,788
Other British South Africa	3	2	1	26	1	11	2
Gambia	10	2	14	12	5	4	3
Gold Coast	286	295	494	486	169	85	438
Nigeria	105	142	236	560	365	500	169
Sierra Leone	131	88	113	87	107	52	101
Other British West Africa	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgian Congo	721	1,750	1,831	2,487	4,066	1,834	1,538
French Africa	1,174	753	1,273	5,475	2,650	576	818
Liberia	50	59	1,239	134	147	56	1,424
Madagascar	75	42	21	81	51	46	42
Morocco	930	770	837	2,544	3,329	1,301	2,280
Portuguese Africa	1,095	1,607	1,630	1,197	1,028	1,060	793
Canary Islands	66	171	8	99	5	820	10
Spanish Africa	55	7	66	9	33	31	26
Commonwealth Countries	24,336	21,735	25,626	33,533	33,976	18,868	25,748
Other Countries	4,167	5,156	6,906	12,025	11,309	5,724	6,928
Total, Other Africa	28,503	26,891	32,532	45,558	45,285	24,593	32,677
Oceania:							
Australia	16,431	19,015	19,423	29,656	24,882	24,815	17,893
New Zealand	4,839	6,144	5,389	16,368	10,911	7,933	2,941
Fiji	155	79	237	565	76	443	201
Other British Oceania	3	12	77	5	70	1	62
French Oceania	519	218	318	308	260	164	302
Hawaii	2,848	3,982	3,354	3,064	3,380	2,900	3,257
United States Oceania	116	89	87	104	105	93	128
Commonwealth Countries	21,428	25,250	25,127	46,593	35,940	33,191	21,097
Other Countries	3,484	4,287	3,758	3,477	3,744	3,158	3,687
Total, Oceania	24,912	29,537	28,885	50,070	39,684	36,349	24,784
Total, Commonwealth Countries	330,687	324,402	358,783	513,624	548,393	459,140	433,929
Total, United States and Dependencies	912,701	1,124,079	1,117,727	1,197,121	1,121,087	1,201,090	1,196,430
Total, All Countries	1,430,624	1,687,763	1,740,248	2,174,212	2,096,622	2,204,439	1,993,592

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	1,004,546	1,125,930	1,471,107	1,341,820	1,457,798	1,519,164	1,672,413
Alaska	550	426	502	981	1,125	1,208	1,336
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7	10	7	18	25	23	18
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total, North America	1,005,103	1,126,367	1,471,617	1,342,819	1,458,948	1,520,396	1,673,769
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	26	61	44	38	168	149	55
British Honduras	29	416	403	55	9	17	57
Bahamas	259	273	162	184	284	122	118
Barbados	3,914	6,143	7,175	6,234	3,832	4,834	1,030
Jamaica	6,676	12,404	7,769	10,272	4,302	4,902	6,388
Leeward and Windward Islands	171	224	425	531	100	116	194
Trinidad and Tobago	7,270	7,935	7,508	7,574	4,599	5,061	3,138
American Virgin Islands	8	4	164	2	0	0	0
Costa Rica	1,400	1,978	4,032	4,753	4,488	4,252	4,342
Cuba	1,944	2,190	2,777	5,556	10,193	8,422	6,210
Dominican Republic	656	524	686	440	1,718	4,282	2,641
El Salvador	341	507	875	308	647	124	1,259
French West Indies	<u>1</u>	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	2,472	3,309	2,913	1,705	1,428	652	1,521
Haiti	857	912	1,737	1,283	1,293	635	337
Honduras	2,654	2,967	2,125	1,902	1,975	2,668	1,937
Mexico	13,576	19,398	10,956	7,057	14,327	9,610	10,326
Netherlands Antilles	4,884	12,452	5,522	5,287	4,460	7,287	2,033
Nicaragua	200	139	350	246	244	257	134
Panama	3,174	2,304	1,414	2,078	1,746	2,379	1,875
Puerto Rico	112	819	488	788	464	382	361
Commonwealth Countries	18,346	27,456	23,486	24,888	13,294	15,201	10,980
Other Countries	32,277	47,504	34,039	31,405	42,982	40,954	32,976
Total, Central America and Antilles	50,623	74,960	57,525	56,293	56,276	56,155	43,955
South America:							
British Guiana	7,117	14,618	7,482	17,543	8,687	14,973	7,813
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,946	7,967	10,566	3,389	1,752	2,622	4,457
Bolivia	1,197	1,245	1,082	766	2,075	1,276	715
Brazil	11,405	16,773	20,134	20,493	19,032	16,071	14,772
Chile	229	1,124	1,346	807	1,680	1,602	749
Colombia	5,311	8,031	6,198	6,865	8,225	9,779	11,280
Ecuador	577	896	1,010	1,428	1,109	1,642	1,178
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	186	164	243	100	111	235	180
Peru	2,086	1,875	3,599	1,989	4,235	3,815	853
Surinam	0	228	363	778	237	291	502
Uruguay	682	2,088	3,317	451	424	1,439	1,870
Venezuela	38,161	49,103	58,455	78,263	60,130	75,628	71,095
Commonwealth Countries	7,117	14,618	7,482	17,543	8,687	14,973	7,813
Other Countries	62,780	89,494	106,297	115,328	99,009	114,404	107,652
Total, South America	69,897	104,112	113,795	132,871	107,696	129,377	115,465

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	187,177	217,036	224,606	196,379	161,420	198,337	219,590
Austria	318	646	2,437	754	803	2,114	1,514
Belgium and Luxembourg	9,222	13,573	17,323	21,772	18,020	15,195	14,414
Denmark	417	989	930	2,800	876	1,291	997
France	5,323	9,346	10,379	13,595	9,398	9,719	11,324
Germany, Federal Republic	4,172	6,854	12,643	18,293	9,652	12,977	14,186
Iceland	11	222	3	23	14	36	68
Ireland	60	88	388	397	308	154	239
Netherlands	2,863	6,033	6,292	7,718	6,588	9,907	10,169
Norway	533	872	889	2,088	1,663	2,194	958
Sweden	1,896	3,249	3,994	7,814	4,539	4,072	4,598
Switzerland	6,810	7,654	7,202	9,196	7,387	9,009	9,439
Commonwealth Countries	187,177	217,036	224,606	196,379	161,420	198,337	219,590
Other Countries	31,625	49,524	62,479	84,452	59,249	66,669	67,907
Total, North-Western Europe	218,802	266,560	287,085	280,831	220,669	265,006	287,497
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	4	16	19	28	17	34	30
Greece	99	104	113	61	96	101	105
Italy	3,918	5,455	7,274	6,943	5,495	6,240	6,533
Portugal	672	1,026	864	1,116	892	906	796
Azores and Madeira	210	177	212	198	153	132	100
Spain	1,646	1,912	4,660	2,454	1,920	2,340	2,433
Commonwealth Countries	4	18	19	28	17	34	30
Other Countries	6,545	8,673	13,123	10,773	8,555	9,720	9,966
Total, Southern Europe	6,549	8,691	13,142	10,801	8,572	9,754	9,996
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	4	2	2	2	0	0
Czechoslovakia	3,123	2,913	2,941	1,727	1,522	2,037	1,411
Estonia	2	28	83	33	28	3	6
Finland	170	47	68	90	99	135	201
Germany, Eastern	1	1	1	1	109	383	281
Hungary	15	21	70	51	158	121	43
Latvia	2	1	17	16	31	5	5
Lithuania	0	0	6	6	14	2	1
Poland	115	242	761	669	385	171	120
Roumania	2	19	10	12	10	3	1
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	5	75	37	321	481	1,753	270
Yugoslavia	46	76	117	32	70	31	58
Total, Eastern Europe	3,478	3,425	4,111	2,959	2,909	4,644	2,397
Middle East:							
Aden	0	12	22	0	7	0	10
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	17	36	28	30	42	34	20
Arabia	11,779	16,336	11,923	10,736	4,257	3,302	2,185
Egypt	157	502	462	249	430	32	1,305
Ethiopia	12	19	26	5	21	0	26
Iran	85	107	305	216	391	777	619
Iraq	38	1,163	1,007	1,125	520	404	110
Israel	278	212	534	395	523	638	631
Italian Africa	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	29	33	5,735	10,646	4,971	10,200	8,078
Syria	481	799	903	854	60	12	29
Turkey	17	49	50	30	1,669	1,050	485
Commonwealth Countries	12,861	19,172	20,899	24,225	12,842	16,414	13,467
Other Countries	12,878	19,221	20,949	24,255	12,890	16,448	13,497
Total, Middle East	12,878	19,221	20,949	24,255	12,890	16,448	13,497

1. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	1950		1951		1952		1953
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	8,032	9,572	11,326	5,070	6,651	5,841	8,261
India.....	20,440	16,822	23,732	16,485	13,939	12,883	14,090
Pakistan.....	927	779	1,466	767	111	80	216
Malaya and Singapore.....	9,450	19,402	34,974	23,000	15,454	10,019	11,469
Hong Kong.....	1,002	1,201	1,473	1,528	1,637	2,074	2,410
Other British East Indies.....	15	32	1,916	2,707	1,115	657	172
Afghanistan.....	16	93	32	19	10	0	2
Burma.....	0	0	2	2	0	4	2
China, except Taiwan.....							694
Taiwan.....	3,325	1,974	1,362	567	1,083	203	15
French East Indies.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Indonesia.....	239	489	512	540	458	435	388
Japan.....	4,988	7,099	6,170	6,407	5,558	7,604	5,727
Korea.....	17	18	0	1	4	4	1
Philippines.....	3,232	3,193	5,961	2,993	2,458	2,965	706
Portuguese Asia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Thailand.....	940	241	1,281	657	451	353	239
Commonwealth Countries.....	39,865	47,808	74,888	49,561	38,908	31,552	36,618
Other Countries.....	12,757	13,106	15,322	11,183	9,991	11,568	7,782
Total, Other Asia.....	52,622	60,914	90,210	60,744	48,898	43,120	44,399
Other Africa:							
British East Africa.....	5,920	9,147	5,713	5,151	5,090	4,503	1,705
Northern Rhodesia.....	32	19	5	4	10	5	4
Southern Rhodesia.....	103	298	386	1,110	805	654	335
Union of South Africa.....	2,282	2,682	3,044	2,328	1,907	2,258	2,303
Other British South Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gambia.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	3,346	5,653	1,738	5,374	3,809	1,714	1,692
Nigeria.....	884	602	298	600	767	997	708
Sierra Leone.....	15	279	34	15	6	0	0
Other British West Africa.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgian Congo.....	426	1,005	1,878	1,174	410	580	993
French Africa.....	101	442	145	253	37	367	1,134
Liberia.....	0	0	0	183	29	0	0
Madagascar.....	8	0	22	7	1	1	8
Morocco.....	153	551	460	611	508	541	265
Portuguese Africa.....	109	0	10	188	254	322	62
Canary Islands.....	4	2	6	10	11	11	13
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	12,584	18,677	11,218	14,583	12,392	10,133	6,748
Other Countries.....	300	2,051	2,523	2,424	1,250	1,820	2,476
Total, Other Africa.....	13,384	20,728	13,741	17,007	13,642	11,953	9,224
Oceania:							
Australia.....	9,595	23,208	18,587	27,641	6,020	12,692	6,314
New Zealand.....	4,622	7,233	8,556	21,551	10,388	3,843	5,862
Fiji.....	4,861	5,333	2,515	3,478	2,010	4,477	2,063
Other British Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania.....	438	38	12	348	0	1	0
Hawaii.....	197	298	542	872	1,220	2,253	2,126
United States Oceania.....	0	115	0	0	210	0	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	19,078	35,775	29,658	52,670	18,418	21,013	14,239
Other Countries.....	635	450	554	1,220	1,430	2,253	2,126
Total, Oceania.....	19,713	36,225	30,212	53,890	19,848	23,266	16,364
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	284,187	361,438	371,407	355,682	253,185	291,277	296,047
Total, United States and Dependencies.....	1,005,413	1,127,592	1,472,804	1,344,461	1,460,816	1,523,008	1,676,236
Total, All Countries.....	1,453,051	1,721,202	2,102,387	1,982,469	1,950,349	2,080,119	2,216,563

1. Less than \$500.00.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan.—June '52 to Jan.—June '53
		Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	355,937	538,273	489,916	693,580	488,943	- 0.2
1	Wheat	148,631	292,042	263,244	358,048	271,529	+ 3.1
7	Barley	13,847	44,975	30,576	115,108	49,466	+ 61.8
8	Wheat flour	66,742	47,112	57,381	58,674	52,236	- 9.0
13	Oats	18,330	35,569	25,472	42,768	18,252	- 28.3
15	Whisky	23,698	30,341	22,989	31,265	26,374	+ 14.7
27	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,863	13,456	13,679	15,804	11,852	- 13.4
32	Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,263	5,150	19,322	2,899	7,298	- 62.2
	Animals and Animal Products	174,874	173,159	111,498	126,444	122,911	+ 10.2
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	22,777	30,586	23,579	29,273	22,401	- 5.0
26	Beef and veal, fresh	26,657	24,308	9,101	21,222	4,597	- 49.5
28	Fish, cured	12,761	14,827	11,754	13,784	11,141	- 5.2
30	Fur skins, undressed	19,132	9,184	14,269	9,238	12,677	- 11.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	17,648	19,210	17,623	10,074	11,295	- 35.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	643,123	755,953	694,210	672,577	617,960	- 11.0
2	Newsprint, paper	248,502	287,870	283,825	307,965	295,901	+ 4.3
3	Planks and boards	150,605	161,593	153,020	142,929	139,580	- 8.8
4	Wood pulp	163,360	201,773	170,853	121,010	119,165	- 30.3
14	Pulpwood	24,534	43,569	29,398	35,422	17,642	- 40.0
34	Posts, poles and piling	1,400	4,617	4,615	16,231	3,172	- 31.3
35	Shingles	16,037	11,446	10,537	9,465	10,375	- 1.5
39	Plywoods and veneers	9,616	8,430	9,794	8,861	10,267	+ 4.8
	Iron and its Products	143,418	198,881	228,326	178,620	192,859	- 15.5
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts....	54,715	42,158	61,975	33,717	48,889	- 21.1
18	Automobiles, freight	3,670	21,203	33,516	15,316	13,166	- 60.7
19	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	18,250	22,021	23,691	23,687	19,492	- 17.7
20	Automobiles, passenger	11,339	27,151	30,094	13,540	20,174	- 33.0
25	Ferro-alloys	13,596	17,751	16,545	13,835	12,409	- 25.0
29	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	4,807	9,626	9,721	15,311	17,226	+ 77.2
31	Iron ore	4,036	14,540	4,663	17,670	9,050	+ 94.1
36	Rolling mill products	5,015	6,791	9,942	8,902	12,020	+ 20.9
40	Automobile parts (except engines)	6,622	9,141	9,616	8,933	7,808	- 18.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	252,966	316,904	364,785	341,947	365,322	+ 0.1
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	54,888	65,965	76,887	78,219	85,141	+ 10.7
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	59,410	77,279	78,435	72,547	81,641	+ 4.1
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	37,198	44,493	47,585	53,221	65,785	+ 38.2
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	33,771	49,898	57,158	39,125	35,580	- 37.8
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	20,671	24,619	24,442	25,234	21,187	- 13.3
23	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,219	9,510	16,798	17,094	27,456	+ 63.4
24	Platinum metals and scrap	15,794	14,565	15,652	14,975	14,238	- 9.0
33	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	829	3,230	1,022	20,114	4,019	+ 293.2
38	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,758	3,739	9,827	8,858	4,142	- 57.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	62,194	69,335	71,970	71,504	70,581	- 1.9
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	40,091	40,242	42,227	44,283	41,698	- 1.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	60,403	71,287	64,603	59,962	69,521	+ 7.6
21	Fertilizers, chemical	18,897	16,837	21,427	20,866	23,497	+ 9.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	29,686	31,209	53,690	49,751	54,200	+ 0.9
22	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	3,058	4,466	22,228	15,275	17,032	- 23.4
37	Non-commercial items	7,816	9,562	8,521	10,199	8,828	+ 3.6
	Total Domestic Exports To All Countries	1,740,248	2,174,212	2,096,622	2,204,458	1,993,592	- 4.9
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,414,206	1,802,007	1,775,379	1,910,886	1,674,402	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.3	82.9	84.7	86.7	84.0	

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan. - June '52 to Jan. - June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	288,941	253,700	235,755	253,437	230,095	- 2.4
14	Sugar, unrefined.....	31,011	46,089	23,247	36,299	17,123	- 26.3
17	Coffee, green	25,122	23,316	25,609	25,166	26,922	+ 5.1
24	Vegetables, fresh	18,802	7,493	28,086	9,883	20,626	- 26.6
28	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	43,627	21,346	17,285	12,002	13,738	- 20.5
30	Citrus fruits, fresh	14,431	12,268	13,575	13,137	13,320	- 1.9
38	Nuts.....	13,609	9,171	10,919	10,158	10,352	- 5.2
39	Bananas, fresh	9,288	10,310	9,658	11,281	10,818	+ 12.0
	Animals and Animal Products	68,621	56,941	44,500	41,040	45,516	+ 2.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	285,997	197,523	175,543	183,897	215,677	+ 22.9
12	Cotton, raw.....	59,980	34,335	36,431	29,525	33,153	- 9.0
16	Cotton fabrics	35,907	19,077	25,770	27,478	33,596	+ 30.4
26	Wool fabrics	22,499	16,068	15,273	16,940	21,066	+ 37.9
32	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	12,477	12,523	10,645	15,446	17,569	+ 65.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	69,345	67,702	62,817	71,737	78,267	+ 24.6
27	Paperboard, paper and products	17,049	17,782	14,330	15,591	18,563	+ 29.5
29	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	12,329	12,804	13,664	14,721	16,656	+ 21.9
40	Logs, timber and lumber.....	12,891	10,319	10,551	10,247	12,285	+ 16.4
	Iron and its Products	687,024	645,227	731,564	675,063	830,603	+ 13.5
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	163,482	165,259	180,357	180,612	205,882	+ 14.2
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	111,471	83,706	101,208	89,129	128,519	+ 27.0
4	Rolling mill products	78,030	95,097	87,496	55,637	61,205	- 30.0
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	37,336	42,978	71,816	54,516	57,537	- 19.9
7	Tractors and parts.....	67,826	57,736	73,184	46,069	81,119	+ 10.8
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	34,995	34,534	41,557	36,487	48,039	+ 15.6
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	20,864	22,319	22,790	34,471	35,563	+ 56.0
19	Automobiles, passenger	47,412	9,220	23,505	25,979	55,538	+ 136.3
31	Iron ore	4,916	17,755	6,127	20,392	7,640	+ 24.7
35	Tools.....	9,923	9,194	10,777	11,789	18,386	+ 70.6
36	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	10,716	8,195	7,243	15,201	14,021	+ 93.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	148,327	142,521	134,936	161,939	171,724	+ 27.3
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	60,371	59,730	62,027	77,540	97,750	+ 57.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	313,761	370,774	285,072	356,813	296,777	+ 4.1
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	109,845	123,303	98,217	111,819	106,340	+ 8.3
8	Coal, bituminous	53,024	62,251	46,437	53,134	43,654	- 6.0
13	Fuel oils	23,931	34,458	24,864	40,044	24,223	- 2.6
20	Coal, anthracite	21,144	30,094	21,330	28,100	15,700	- 26.4
23	Gasoline	13,192	20,252	12,537	26,611	17,445	+ 39.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	101,719	90,093	91,068	96,645	111,469	+ 22.4
18	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	20,729	23,211	24,020	25,804	26,343	+ 9.7
34	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	13,072	9,341	9,925	13,095	15,968	+ 60.9
37	Drugs and medicines	13,332	9,649	13,076	9,036	13,728	+ 5.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	138,652	157,986	189,098	239,544	236,434	+ 25.0
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	14,490	26,948	50,750	44,462	59,314	+ 16.9
11	Tourist purchases	16,176	30,895	23,348	43,334	28,342	+ 21.4
21	Non-commercial items	12,231	20,313	21,521	25,574	25,652	+ 19.2
22	Refrigerators and freezers	22,562	8,058	18,296	25,595	36,407	+ 99.0
25	Parcels of small value	11,565	10,460	14,851	18,840	12,429	- 16.3
33	Goods free by order in council, n.o.p.	3,569	9,510	5,979	17,712	6,038	+ 1.0
	Total Imports From All Countries	2,102,387	1,982,469	1,950,349	2,080,119	2,216,563	+ 13.6
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,325,226	1,277,367	1,328,282	1,378,855	1,508,569	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized.....	63.0	64.4	68.1	66.3	68.1	

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan. — June '52 to Jan. — June '53	United States Share of Item Total Jan. — June '53
		Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	110,002	153,441	119,507	181,800	105,863	- 11.4	21.7
6	Wheat	22,172	42,864	31,634	40,899	13,780	- 56.4	5.1
7	Oats	16,123	28,256	23,757	37,218	17,522	- 26.2	96.0
13	Whisky	18,937	25,240	18,527	25,716	21,073	+ 13.7	79.9
18	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,404	12,995	13,077	15,070	11,137	- 14.8	94.0
19	Barley	5,744	11,779	3,764	23,541	9,967	+ 164.8	20.1
33	Rye	2,661	3,016	3,257	7,010	3,847	+ 18.1	73.0
	Animals and Animal Products	140,181	125,347	74,351	73,615	84,399	+ 13.5	68.7
10	Fish, fresh and frozen	22,688	30,374	23,409	28,969	22,240	- 5.0	99.3
21	Fur skins, undressed	13,591	6,827	10,700	8,276	9,535	- 10.9	75.2
23	Molluscs and crustaceans	8,564	6,049	9,581	7,389	10,129	+ 5.7	99.1
34	Meats, canned	2,723	2,930	4,511	5,471	8,191	+ 81.6	90.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,260	9,328	10,944	6,498	7,541	- 31.1	66.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	535,970	578,611	524,383	556,633	530,801	+ 1.2	85.9
1	Newsprint paper	234,265	262,587	254,870	279,503	274,901	+ 7.9	92.9
2	Wood pulp	134,656	142,105	122,611	102,471	99,376	- 19.0	83.4
3	Planks and boards	98,067	98,714	85,590	105,393	102,823	+ 20.1	73.7
8	Pulpwood	23,660	35,671	26,421	28,630	16,294	- 38.3	92.4
20	Shingles	15,495	10,736	10,272	9,246	10,078	- 1.9	97.1
24	Plywoods and veneers	8,414	6,280	7,983	8,586	10,069	+ 26.1	98.1
40	Pulpboard and paperboard	4,732	3,902	3,584	3,312	3,649	+ 1.8	93.3
	Iron and its Products	83,729	85,459	96,379	76,322	105,284	+ 9.2	54.6
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	44,771	31,302	52,577	25,070	41,895	- 20.3	85.7
22	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	4,793	9,474	8,675	9,816	14,216	+ 63.9	82.5
25	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,518	6,927	7,476	8,529	9,491	+ 27.0	48.7
29	Ferro-alloys	9,619	12,041	8,889	3,631	6,671	- 25.0	53.8
32	Iron ore	3,856	9,265	2,120	9,276	3,836	+ 80.9	42.4
38	Tractors and parts	4,844	3,551	4,700	2,515	3,166	- 32.6	50.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	137,497	140,512	167,435	182,215	221,346	+ 32.2	60.6
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	39,002	53,414	52,053	47,797	54,802	+ 5.3	67.1
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	24,418	22,625	27,266	24,582	27,879	+ 2.2	78.4
12	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	13,877	16,197	15,022	35,161	43,469	+ 189.4	66.1
14	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	25,828	14,069	19,877	22,156	42,823	+ 115.4	50.3
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,015	10,986	17,771	18,019	12,437	- 30.0	58.7
26	Silver ore and bullion	7,942	7,592	9,197	6,058	7,765	- 15.6	99.4
28	Platinum metals and scrap	8,523	6,407	6,185	6,827	5,894	- 4.7	41.4
31	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	444	1,367	4,160	7,241	2,963	- 28.8	73.7
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,620	1,877	5,782	2,852	11,259	+ 94.7	41.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	44,811	45,115	48,918	47,722	53,077	+ 8.5	75.2
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	28,843	25,215	27,057	26,518	27,578	+ 1.9	66.1
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	8,688	8,380	7,270	6,747	13,390	+ 84.2	95.5
39	Coal and coke	2,315	2,965	2,950	4,192	2,323	- 21.3	82.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	34,344	32,909	37,293	37,814	45,007	+ 20.7	64.7
15	Fertilizers, chemical	16,559	14,242	18,889	18,580	21,770	+ 15.3	92.7
37	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,496	3,987	3,837	3,906	4,670	+ 21.7	69.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	13,053	17,106	34,096	31,029	35,100	+ 2.9	64.8
17	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,215	3,599	20,870	13,073	15,523	- 25.6	91.1
30	Non-commercial items	3,905	6,197	4,785	6,987	4,963	+ 3.7	56.2
35	Electrical energy	3,635	4,303	5,183	3,991	4,159	- 19.8	100.0
	Total Domestic Exports To The United States	1,109,846	1,187,829	1,113,307	1,193,648	1,188,420	- 6.7	59.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	920,620	1,006,309	986,140	1,050,224	1,027,552		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	83.0	84.7	88.6	88.0	86.5		

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan. - June '52 to Jan. - June '53	United States Share of Item Total Jan. - June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	112,016	96,345	109,429	111,218	106,954	- 2.3	46.5
19	Vegetables, fresh	15,529	7,147	24,573	9,481	17,741	- 27.8	86.0
26	Citrus fruits, fresh	14,028	11,276	13,350	11,893	13,148	- 1.5	98.7
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	10,960	5,031	8,798	6,248	7,422	- 15.6	60.0
40	Soya beans	8,861	7,576	4,085	9,944	2,574	- 37.0	100.0 ¹
	Animals and Animal Products	46,395	27,151	26,989	22,707	29,907	+ 10.8	65.7
38	Fur skins, undressed	10,959	2,881	8,307	6,218	9,857	+ 18.7	84.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	139,624	81,342	96,972	100,397	114,205	+ 17.8	53.0
11	Cotton, raw	59,819	33,261	31,971	24,499	29,439	- 7.9	88.8
16	Cotton fabrics	25,132	14,287	22,365	22,533	27,162	+ 21.4	80.8
35	Synthetic fibre fabrics	4,905	3,552	6,954	9,482	9,726	+ 39.9	89.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	63,930	61,700	58,208	65,309	72,232	+ 24.1	92.3
24	Paperboard, paper and products	16,111	16,647	13,400	14,661	17,592	+ 31.3	94.8
25	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	12,064	12,562	13,347	14,396	16,166	+ 21.1	97.1
31	Logs, timber and lumber	12,141	9,793	10,029	9,932	11,811	+ 17.8	96.1
36	Books, printed	6,265	7,648	6,907	8,221	8,144	+ 17.9	81.8
	Iron and its Products	594,939	551,905	644,868	585,933	729,255	+ 13.1	87.8
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	149,164	147,814	158,588	155,497	178,317	+ 12.4	86.6
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	108,203	81,138	99,450	87,106	126,002	+ 26.7	98.0
4	Engines, internal combustion, and parts..	28,991	43,084	67,218	49,044	47,547	- 29.3	82.6
5	Tractors and parts	63,674	55,509	70,235	43,207	78,011	+ 11.1	96.2
6	Rolling mill products	57,472	62,837	62,817	42,843	50,319	- 19.9	82.2
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	34,457	33,951	41,004	35,707	47,123	+ 14.9	98.1
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings	16,882	14,588	17,470	27,197	29,603	+ 69.5	83.2
22	Automobiles, passenger	24,489	5,588	16,681	13,054	35,731	+ 114.2	64.3
27	Iron ore	4,643	16,686	5,473	18,724	6,909	+ 26.2	90.4
30	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	10,339	7,952	6,657	14,797	13,771	+ 106.9	98.2
34	Tools	7,964	6,936	8,368	8,946	15,371	+ 83.7	83.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105,028	87,799	88,070	109,969	127,130	+ 44.4	74.0
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	53,599	49,962	53,976	64,847	84,570	+ 56.7	86.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	204,858	230,998	188,300	231,153	189,639	+ 0.7	63.9
7	Coal, bituminous	53,024	62,250	46,437	53,028	43,555	- 6.2	99.8
12	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	35,785	23,811	30,137	24,269	26,601	- 11.7	25.0
13	Fuel oils	16,591	23,163	17,730	32,755	20,071	+ 13.2	82.9
15	Coal, anthracite	20,088	27,752	19,834	25,214	14,351	- 27.6	91.4
21	Gasoline	11,006	19,313	11,189	21,612	16,639	+ 48.7	95.4
39	Brick and tile	7,148	7,725	6,964	7,164	7,788	+ 11.8	92.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	88,665	76,396	81,578	84,671	97,819	+ 19.9	87.8
14	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	17,983	19,782	21,972	23,769	24,153	+ 9.9	91.7
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	12,487	8,861	9,572	12,840	14,877	+ 55.4	93.2
32	Drugs and medicines	12,045	8,127	11,597	7,339	12,027	+ 3.7	87.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	115,563	128,185	163,384	207,807	205,273	+ 25.6	86.8
8	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	13,163	24,971	48,587	42,132	54,717	+ 12.6	92.2
10	Tourist purchases	16,081	30,701	23,273	43,020	28,155	+ 21.0	99.3
18	Refrigerators and freezers	21,915	7,761	18,074	25,404	35,903	+ 98.6	98.6
20	Parcels of small value	11,232	10,068	14,549	18,394	12,208	- 16.1	98.2
23	Non-commercial items	6,545	10,104	12,245	16,334	17,100	+ 39.6	66.7
29	Goods free by order in council, n.o.p.	3,500	9,301	5,914	15,843	5,982	+ 1.1	99.1
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	9,440	8,478	8,908	8,416	9,882	+ 10.9	91.8
	Total Imports From The United States	1,471,107	1,341,820	1,457,798	1,519,104	1,672,413	+ 14.7	75.5
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,024,683	959,880	1,078,646	1,086,011	1,228,065		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	69.7	71.5	74.0	71.5	73.4		

1. A very small amount of soya beans was also imported from Hong Kong.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan.—June'52 to Jan.—June'53	United Kingdom Share of Item Total Jan.—June'53
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97,841	133,744	138,887	117,571	135,068	- 2.7	27.6
1	Wheat	55,676	103,503	96,128	93,447	99,849	+ 3.9	36.8
4	Wheat flour	29,346	13,659	19,711	19,554	19,301	- 2.1	36.9
10	Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,355	4,136	17,098	1,503	5,538	- 67.6	75.9
24	Barley	0	8,053	1,481	1,207	5,751	+ 288.3	11.6
31	Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	0	0	2,150	0	134	- 93.8	2.9
34	Apples, fresh	1,287	613	1,581	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Animals and Animal Products	8,892	20,968	13,005	22,943	13,095	+ 0.7	10.7
8	Beef and veal, fresh	0	1	7,911	20,312	2,638	- 66.7	57.4
19	Fur skins, undressed	5,133	2,181	3,227	822	2,805	- 13.1	22.1
39	Leather, unmanufactured	728	526	569	622	814	+ 43.1	27.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	633	632	606	407	334	- 44.9	3.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	55,107	86,074	97,796	67,249	49,708	- 49.2	8.0
3	Planks and boards	37,296	41,668	54,470	27,488	24,679	- 54.7	17.7
6	Wood pulp	11,194	26,577	24,595	10,613	11,666	- 52.6	9.8
13	Newsprint paper	2,922	4,566	6,439	8,137	7,603	+ 18.1	2.6
14	Posts, poles and piling	120	2,446	2,801	10,729	973	- 65.3	30.7
18	Pulpwood	662	2,568	1,763	3,268	1,051	- 40.4	6.0
25	Pulpboard and paperboard	247	2,160	2,024	602	132	- 93.5	3.4
27	Railway ties	74	95	516	1,978	1,987	+ 285.1	94.3
29	Logs and square timber	325	402	1,322	1,046	666	- 49.6	20.0
30	Spoolwood	84	847	82	2,087	10	- 87.8	6.5
32	Plywoods and veneers	854	1,781	1,603	210	96	- 94.0	0.9
	Iron and its Products	5,934	13,980	14,642	23,309	12,395	- 15.4	6.4
12	Ferro-alloys	3,522	5,251	7,035	9,779	5,498	- 21.8	44.3
17	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	134	1,016	5,455	2,883	+ 183.8	16.7
21	Rolling mill products	226	2,105	3,011	856	222	- 92.6	1.8
22	Iron ore	179	3,617	840	2,841	1,518	+ 80.7	16.8
28	Scrap iron and steel	0	0	301	2,119	702	+ 133.2	25.5
38	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	293	694	176	1,018	722	+ 310.2	3.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	74,519	107,116	121,550	101,310	94,267	- 22.4	25.8
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	17,993	39,233	45,716	44,812	31,387	- 31.3	36.9
5	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	9,161	18,670	23,267	13,241	7,099	- 69.5	20.0
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	15,390	16,934	16,618	17,127	17,931	+ 7.9	22.0
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	15,556	13,027	15,324	9,440	14,675	- 4.2	22.3
11	Platinum metals and scrap	7,258	8,061	9,390	8,001	8,074	- 14.0	56.7
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,397	6,849	5,264	3,524	6,971	+ 32.4	32.9
20	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,398	1,651	2,625	1,395	816	- 68.9	32.7
26	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	14	181	364	2,200	5,914	2	21.5
35	Cadmium	742	1,228	1,346	101	200	- 85.1	28.0
40	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	6	342	737	504	+ 47.4	6.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,187	7,886	7,280	6,490	3,462	- 52.4	4.9
16	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,575	3,797	3,439	4,543	2,416	- 29.7	5.8
23	Abrasives, artificial, crude	1,617	2,672	2,527	1,123	636	- 74.8	4.5
36	Carbon and graphite electrodes	212	480	854	532	100	- 88.3	13.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,186	6,184	5,636	4,076	3,619	- 35.8	5.2
33	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	528	653	837	762	998	+ 19.2	14.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,225	1,354	1,575	1,512	2,288	+ 45.3	4.2
37	Non-commercial items	629	708	495	890	1,412	+ 185.3	16.0
	Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom	253,523	377,938	400,976	344,869	314,234	- 21.6	15.8
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	238,994	341,731	386,256	334,121	296,372		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.3	90.4	96.3	96.9	94.3		

1. Less than \$500.00.
2. Over 1000%.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan.—June '52 to Jan.—June '53	United Kingdom Share of Item Total Jan.—June '53
		Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	July—Dec.	Jan.—June	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	13 Whisky	9,227	12,089	9,275	14,450	11,113	+ 19.8	4.8
	16 Confectionery, including candy	3,256	4,138	2,915	4,480	2,874	- 1.4	64.1
	34 Cereal foods and bakery products	1,226	1,870	1,622	2,969	2,008	+ 23.8	62.3
		851	1,510	716	1,474	1,078	+ 50.6	46.9
	Animals and Animal Products	7,413	5,365	4,163	6,012	6,640	+ 59.5	14.6
	23 Leather, unmanufactured	3,379	1,993	1,603	1,934	2,336	+ 45.7	48.6
	35 Leather footwear and parts	1,132	1,000	767	1,325	1,485	+ 93.6	39.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	81,610	57,484	39,775	46,657	58,849	+ 48.0	27.3
	2 Wool fabrics	18,711	13,988	13,933	15,484	19,320	+ 38.7	91.7
	8 Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	6,610	7,096	4,164	6,321	6,162	+ 48.0	35.1
	10 Wool noils and tops	25,091	11,590	4,407	5,689	9,920	+ 125.1	92.0
	15 Cotton fabrics	3,954	3,249	2,250	2,953	3,417	+ 51.9	10.2
	20 Carpets and mats, wool	3,870	2,622	1,810	2,453	3,272	+ 80.8	55.0
	22 Cotton yarns, threads and cords	3,994	3,683	2,035	1,523	2,841	+ 39.6	46.6
	24 Wool yarns and warps	2,606	1,875	1,108	2,018	2,632	+ 137.5	75.8
	26 Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	2,097	1,832	1,853	1,123	1,251	- 32.5	60.7
	32 Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,854	1,508	352	1,944	1,654	+ 369.9	21.1
	33 Wool, raw	3,922	2,318	1,219	1,051	1,064	- 12.7	6.9
	39 Cloth, coated and impregnated	1,302	1,288	913	957	1,236	+ 35.4	17.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,970	2,375	2,118	2,220	2,311	+ 9.1	3.0
	Iron and its Products	70,457	56,096	55,670	66,969	78,861	+ 41.7	9.5
	1 Machinery (non-farm) and parts	10,125	11,248	15,720	17,813	19,530	+ 24.2	9.5
	3 Automobiles, passenger	23,389	3,118	6,822	12,815	19,070	+ 179.5	34.3
	6 Rolling mill products	9,293	10,634	6,969	6,710	6,425	- 7.8	10.5
	9 Pipes, tubes and fittings	3,371	6,342	4,745	5,690	4,412	- 7.0	12.4
	11 Engines, internal combustion, and parts..	3,682	4,394	4,443	5,374	9,700	+ 118.3	16.9
	14 Tractors and parts	4,113	2,116	2,884	2,736	3,083	+ 6.9	3.8
	17 Castings and forgings	1,316	3,899	1,622	2,962	1,276	- 21.3	21.3
	21 Automobile parts (except engines)	3,225	2,535	1,742	1,952	2,420	+ 38.9	1.9
	25 Tools	1,304	1,361	1,406	1,578	1,801	+ 28.1	9.8
	29 Wire and wire products	1,482	1,451	1,334	1,271	1,602	+ 20.1	28.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	19,987	22,634	19,924	23,279	24,612	+ 23.5	14.3
	4 Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,937	8,732	6,698	11,352	11,530	+ 72.1	11.8
	5 Platinum metals	9,578	7,409	9,381	7,690	8,300	- 11.5	97.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	15,326	17,538	12,184	15,134	13,031	+ 7.0	4.4
	7 Pottery and chinaware	6,836	6,794	5,782	5,270	5,861	+ 1.4	79.7
	18 Coal, anthracite	1,056	2,342	1,496	2,887	1,350	- 9.8	8.6
	27 Glass, plate and sheet	2,748	2,472	1,394	1,452	1,893	+ 35.8	25.1
	38 Lime, plaster and cement	730	1,598	370	1,535	373	+ 0.8	16.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	7,572	8,616	5,547	6,678	8,463	+ 52.6	7.6
	31 Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,851	2,181	996	1,458	1,515	+ 52.1	5.8
	36 Pigments	1,134	1,472	845	1,083	1,729	+ 104.6	18.7
	40 Drugs and medicines	794	889	863	918	944	+ 9.4	6.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	10,043	14,182	12,765	17,038	15,710	+ 23.1	6.6
	12 Non-commercial items	1,764	3,773	3,658	4,256	3,111	- 15.0	12.1
	19 Aircraft and parts (except engines)	1,325	1,686	2,055	2,256	4,571	+ 122.4	7.7
	28 Toys and sporting goods	1,112	1,372	963	1,692	1,191	+ 23.7	17.9
	30 Containers, n.o.p.	1,154	1,420	1,168	1,413	1,544	+ 32.2	31.4
	37 Goods free by order in council, n.o.p.	64	206	61	1,866	56	- 8.2	0.9
	Total Imports From The United Kingdom	224,606	196,379	161,420	198,337	219,590	+ 36.0	9.9
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	181,237	151,000	125,082	157,728	175,837		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	80.7	76.9	77.5	79.5	80.1		

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan. - June '52 to Jan. - June '53	Europe's Share of Item Total Jan. - June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	%	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	46,187	131,788	87,533	222,381	94,405	+ 7.9	19.3
1	Wheat	22,193	88,489	56,049	138,727	64,823	+ 15.7	23.9
2	Barley	7,420	17,923	18,522	58,086	20,636	+ 11.4	41.7
7	Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,349	5,959	3,865	9,919	3,769	- 2.5	81.2
10	Rye	3,337	4,442	1,753	5,178	1,420	- 19.0	27.0
11	Oats	1,585	6,701	1,187	5,138	330	- 72.2	1.8
12	Wheat flour	6,718	3,724	3,767	1,909	765	- 79.7	1.5
26	Whisky	381	700	668	915	853	+ 27.7	3.2
34	Rubber tires and tubes	1,522	1,798	12	855	62	+ 416.7	1.5
	Animals and Animal Products	7,158	6,539	4,741	6,366	6,362	+ 34.2	5.2
19	Fish, canned	1,921	998	1,190	2,201	1,535	+ 29.0	15.0
20	Fish, cured	2,560	3,009	1,216	1,889	1,388	+ 14.1	12.5
33	Fish, seal and whale oils	858	1,173	827	60	13	- 98.4	2.1
36	Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p.	216	149	198	449	671	+ 238.9	32.0
39	Lard	1	1	104	397	132	+ 26.9	81.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,195	705	539	565	848	+ 57.3	7.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	9,957	25,537	16,587	7,718	4,293	- 74.1	0.7
5	Wood pulp	6,782	17,129	13,037	2,619	3,019	- 76.8	2.5
14	Pulpwood	212	5,330	1,056	3,524	297	- 71.9	1.7
24	Newsprint paper	242	1,719	1,737	69	0	- 100.0	0.0
31	Posts, poles and piling	0	0	0	1,133	0	0.0	0.0
35	Planks and boards	2,232	936	447	239	876	+ 96.0	0.6
	Iron and its Products	6,086	10,140	13,989	7,868	13,449	- 3.9	7.0
9	Automobiles, passenger	601	4,348	6,814	1,087	8,112	+ 19.0	40.2
16	Rolling mill products	1,175	1,380	2,441	2,034	1,436	- 41.2	11.9
21	Automobiles, freight	0	1,066	1,553	1,222	1,218	- 21.6	9.3
25	Iron ore	0	857	111	1,600	541	+ 387.4	6.0
27	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,137	893	875	681	587	- 32.9	3.0
30	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,877	510	653	515	519	- 20.5	1.1
37	Tractors and parts	662	321	500	125	138	- 72.4	2.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	18,175	38,620	36,963	27,714	28,164	- 23.8	7.7
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	4,955	6,846	9,364	7,478	8,711	- 7.0	10.7
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,285	13,138	12,001	4,541	4,926	- 59.0	7.5
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	3,461	4,527	4,833	5,057	6,058	+ 25.3	7.1
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,465	6,414	4,411	1,236	492	- 88.8	1.4
15	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	125	184	3,212	1,321	106	- 96.7	2.6
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	661	4,437	845	3,587	1,532	+ 81.3	7.2
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	280	301	374	3,138	4,095	+ 994.9	14.9
28	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,615	565	748	766	717	- 4.1	28.7
32	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	32	808	814	126	1,219	+ 49.8	16.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,839	6,867	7,978	8,667	6,209	- 22.2	8.8
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,824	6,032	6,961	7,376	5,532	- 20.5	13.3
38	Sulphur	85	154	100	487	135	+ 35.0	27.7
40	Carbon and graphite electrodes	184	181	254	242	156	- 38.6	21.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	10,701	18,115	11,068	9,540	12,917	+ 16.7	18.6
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,919	2,238	1,188	742	2,224	+ 87.2	50.4
29	Drugs and medicines	639	1,025	934	512	724	- 22.5	25.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,272	1,096	2,073	1,533	2,487	+ 20.0	4.6
22	Non-commercial items	840	709	1,632	664	1,111	- 31.9	12.6
	Total Domestic Exports To Europe	106,572	239,405	181,471	292,351	169,134	- 6.8	8.5
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	91,350	217,114	166,253	277,844	150,880		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	85.7	90.7	91.6	95.0	89.2		

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan.-June '52 to Jan.-June '53	Europe's Share of Item Total Jan.-June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	6,980	7,734	6,975	10,324	8,833	+ 26.6	3.8
13	Nuts	893	1,034	1,105	1,188	1,994	+ 80.5	19.3
14	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,309	883	753	1,467	1,256	+ 66.8	19.5
22	Florist and nursery stock	442	1,138	565	1,298	701	+ 24.1	35.0
24	Wines	596	925	719	1,092	778	+ 8.2	59.1
33	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned..	234	712	311	789	233	- 25.1	6.3
34	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)....	245	237	440	644	401	- 8.9	3.2
35	Brandy	375	590	412	651	463	+ 12.4	68.9
	Animals and Animal Products	3,602	10,588	3,476	5,838	4,145	+ 19.2	9.1
6	Cheese	1,059	1,465	1,518	1,403	1,119	- 26.3	89.2
8	Fur skins, undressed	330	652	630	2,057	568	- 9.8	4.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	21,689	12,670	8,737	12,187	13,743	+ 57.3	6.4
10	Cotton fabrics	3,811	915	859	1,603	2,134	+ 148.4	6.4
11	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	4,473	1,730	753	1,648	1,432	+ 90.2	18.2
15	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	900	1,507	958	1,171	722	- 24.6	11.1
17	Carpets and mats, wool	1,513	806	771	1,314	1,879	+ 143.7	31.6
19	Lace and embroidery	1,265	1,632	1,007	1,065	1,568	+ 55.7	39.1
20	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	906	1,180	732	1,273	1,036	+ 41.5	5.9
21	Wool fabrics	3,151	1,664	978	905	1,152	+ 17.8	5.5
36	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	431	453	442	545	587	+ 32.8	23.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,570	2,859	1,861	3,662	2,853	+ 53.3	3.6
28	Books, printed	564	835	681	816	823	+ 20.9	8.3
29	Corkwood and products	1,029	1,296	672	820	657	- 2.2	39.9
	Iron and Its Products	20,316	34,753	27,768	18,606	20,226	- 27.2	2.4
1	Rolling mill products	10,852	20,865	15,601	5,522	4,330	- 72.2	7.1
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,079	5,996	5,952	7,138	7,846	+ 31.8	3.8
18	Tools	570	796	899	1,174	1,127	+ 25.4	6.1
23	Ball and roller bearings	984	949	1,277	584	552	- 56.8	7.1
30	Pipes, tubes and fittings	610	1,390	571	823	1,102	+ 93.0	3.1
31	Ferro-alloys	159	657	739	418	33	- 95.5	3.6
40	Cutlery	439	562	415	480	452	+ 8.9	22.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,079	6,791	6,006	8,550	9,355	+ 55.8	5.4
4	Clocks, watches and parts	2,577	3,315	2,241	3,899	3,343	+ 49.2	59.1
5	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,491	1,394	1,255	2,043	2,640	+ 110.4	49.5
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	551	969	1,280	1,226	1,539	+ 20.2	1.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,848	6,544	3,799	6,788	5,804	+ 52.8	2.0
7	Diamonds, unset	2,352	1,310	1,346	1,550	2,312	+ 71.8	56.6
12	Glass, plate and sheet	1,658	2,079	1,032	1,322	1,883	+ 82.5	24.9
16	Lime, plaster and cement	347	883	163	1,959	78	- 52.1	3.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,001	3,910	2,446	4,092	3,976	+ 62.6	3.6
25	Fertilizers, chemical	423	776	470	1,251	729	+ 55.1	14.6
26	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,443	823	614	1,053	1,093	+ 78.0	17.6
39	Drugs and medicines	315	474	372	532	607	+ 63.2	4.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	8,239	11,940	9,338	10,830	11,096	+ 18.8	4.7
3	Non-commercial items	3,494	5,847	4,903	4,159	4,474	- 9.1	17.4
27	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	549	462	674	890	1,187	+ 76.1	34.0
32	Containers, n.o.p.	522	771	439	702	600	+ 36.7	12.2
37	Toys and sporting goods	258	576	261	657	437	+ 67.4	6.6
38	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	407	533	482	430	507	+ 5.2	4.7
	Total Imports From Europe.....	79,786	97,786	70,405	80,879	80,030	+ 13.7	3.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	57,606	71,078	55,295	59,557	56,374		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	72.2	72.7	78.5	73.6	70.4		

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan.—June '52 to Jan.—June '53	Commonwealth Share of Item Total Jan.—June '53
		Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	Jan. — June	%	%
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	42,385	33,874	54,039	48,703	63,500	+ 17.5	13.0
1	Wheat	26,827	16,647	36,183	34,070	49,418	+ 36.6	18.2
2	Wheat flour	9,917	9,855	10,616	9,389	9,467	- 10.8	18.1
14	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,782	758	2,181	1,308	1,739	- 20.3	23.8
28	Linseed and flaxseed oil	243	1,337	931	683	41	- 95.6	3.4
37	Whisky	443	397	472	463	404	- 14.4	1.5
39	Fodders, n.o.p.	351	373	483	437	320	- 33.7	2.7
	Animals and Animal Products	6,341	7,474	6,399	6,206	5,857	- 8.5	4.8
12	Fish, cured	1,917	1,713	2,219	2,049	2,408	+ 8.5	21.6
22	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated..	1,221	1,787	983	1,464	928	- 5.6	22.6
25	Fish, canned	978	1,318	1,196	625	616	- 48.5	6.0
40	Pork and beef, pickled	432	402	482	375	314	- 34.9	87.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,107	6,474	3,344	1,824	1,755	- 47.5	15.5
18	Cotton fabrics	2,074	4,320	2,305	785	569	- 75.3	71.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	18,861	35,580	31,211	21,913	16,897	- 45.9	2.7
3	Newsprint paper	2,508	10,392	9,165	10,317	5,722	- 37.6	1.9
4	Planks and boards	9,130	17,807	10,805	8,379	9,087	- 15.9	6.5
17	Wood pulp	521	1,026	2,501	696	562	- 77.5	6.5
19	Bond and writing paper, uncut	736	1,358	2,249	538	198	- 91.2	53.4
30	Pulpboard and paperboard	1,028	1,413	1,311	172	20	- 98.5	0.5
31	Wrapping paper	375	812	1,256	217	256	- 79.6	34.1
36	Book paper	445	727	836	213	68	- 91.9	2.9
	Iron and its Products	25,183	40,160	36,709	24,595	21,844	- 40.5	11.3
5	Automobiles, passenger	8,986	13,639	8,644	9,194	5,602	- 35.2	27.8
6	Automobile parts (except engines)	5,368	6,280	7,332	5,106	6,470	- 11.8	82.9
7	Automobiles, freight	3,486	7,557	7,815	3,366	4,136	- 47.1	31.4
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,998	3,248	3,753	2,388	2,030	- 45.9	10.4
15	Rolling mill products	530	1,326	2,126	1,312	628	- 70.5	5.2
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,552	1,762	2,251	1,091	1,187	- 47.3	2.4
32	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	431	458	870	577	550	- 36.8	18.9
33	Locomotives and parts	853	2,884	1,293	65	59	- 95.4	1.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,884	10,476	13,405	11,399	6,017	- 55.1	1.6
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,864	1,208	3,408	3,499	275	- 91.9	0.4
10	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	3,130	3,908	2,622	3,231	2,726	+ 4.0	3.2
13	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,351	1,718	1,517	2,287	1,763	+ 16.2	6.4
20	Copper wire and copper manufactures	117	419	1,135	1,421	721	- 36.5	17.4
24	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	323	993	2,192	32	0	- 100.0	0.0
29	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	111	802	1,319	167	25	- 98.1	0.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1,781	2,811	2,488	2,667	2,265	- 9.0	3.2
21	Asbestos, unmanufactured	789	1,274	1,165	1,365	1,414	+ 21.4	3.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	3,699	5,901	4,047	2,877	2,871	- 29.1	4.1
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	945	1,499	1,264	508	773	- 38.8	17.5
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	736	1,102	1,033	583	430	- 58.4	6.4
35	Drugs and medicines	513	1,318	535	636	1,050	+ 96.3	37.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,052	5,824	6,268	6,652	4,444	- 29.1	8.2
11	Cartridges, gun and rifle	631	1,230	2,987	2,473	1,431	- 52.1	17.2
23	Packages	794	1,445	1,264	962	888	- 29.7	69.4
34	Pens, pencils and parts	974	981	715	468	636	- 11.0	60.1
38	Films, motion picture	308	435	350	570	560	+ 60.0	66.3
	Total Domestic Exports To The Commonwealth	113,292	148,575	157,909	126,837	125,450	- 20.6	6.3
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	96,716	127,932	141,764	113,480	115,491		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	85.4	86.1	89.8	89.5	92.1		

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan. - June '52 to Jan. - June '53	Commonwealth Share of Item Total Jan. - June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97,456	86,400	52,822	58,629	46,422	- 12.1	20.2
1	Sugar, unrefined.....	30,618	42,421	15,921	26,874	12,667	- 20.4	74.0
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	36,193	18,134	13,400	8,204	9,217	- 31.2	67.1
3	Tea, black	11,878	8,382	9,170	8,489	9,670	+ 5.5	88.5
9	Fruits, dried.....	342	3,454	752	4,225	22	- 7.1	0.8
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	1,410	2,937	2,938	1,893	2,850	- 3.0	43.0
11	Coffee, green	2,956	2,154	2,995	1,363	904	- 69.8	3.4
12	Nuts.....	2,275	786	2,384	1,399	2,598	+ 9.0	25.1
17	Spices	1,186	1,381	1,028	1,153	1,396	+ 35.8	73.1
18	Molasses and syrups.....	1,036	1,827	676	1,113	977	+ 44.5	52.4
19	Rum	763	740	946	742	675	- 28.6	45.0
24	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,151	1,865	450	520	561	+ 24.7	8.7
26	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)....	5,292	642	281	631	2,886	+ 927.0	23.3
27	Wines.....	297	444	345	444	332	- 3.8	25.2
29	Brandy.....	241	206	196	237	173	- 11.7	25.7
33	Vegetables, fresh	161	67	308	47	206	- 33.1	1.0
34	Natural gums, resins and balsam	607	110	181	148	114	- 37.0	6.1
	Animals and Animal Products	5,765	10,378	7,471	3,220	2,858	- 61.7	6.3
14	Sausage casings	710	3,858	1,768	1,714	1,139	- 35.6	98.3
16	Butter	2,338	835	2,484	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
21	Cheese	249	1,423	1,653	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
25	Meats, canned	505	1,567	514	414	161	- 68.7	11.0
32	Mutton and lamb, fresh	298	262	297	69	484	+ 63.0	52.6
38	Fur skins, undressed	125	486	119	157	188	+ 58.0	1.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	30,323	35,990	15,807	13,888	16,297	+ 3.1	7.6
4	Wool, raw	17,080	23,956	7,647	5,371	8,925	+ 16.7	57.5
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	6,370	7,435	4,845	5,861	4,156	- 14.2	63.8
15	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres ..	844	1,575	1,868	789	685	- 63.3	15.8
23	Carpets and mats, wool	468	750	638	362	460	- 27.9	7.7
31	Cotton fabrics	2,805	556	145	258	783	+ 440.0	2.3
35	Cotton, raw.....	28	0	43	263	167	+ 288.4	0.5
36	Wool noils and tops.....	937	313	74	216	347	+ 368.9	3.2
40	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	79	99	89	167	161	+ 80.9	2.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	220	241	93	126	190	+ 104.3	0.2
	Iron and its Products	124	102	225	149	100	- 55.6	0.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	7,712	18,578	10,535	10,870	6,603	- 37.3	3.8
6	Bauxite ore.....	2,791	8,292	3,497	7,118	3,281	- 6.2	59.4
7	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,340	5,752	3,853	1,970	2,352	- 39.0	44.1
13	Manganese oxide.....	869	3,501	2,406	1,093	342	- 85.8	24.6
22	Chrome ore	388	976	665	432	431	- 35.2	28.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	4,731	6,968	4,011	5,018	3,064	- 23.6	1.0
8	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	3,611	5,201	2,388	3,367	1,673	- 29.9	1.6
20	Abrasives	488	664	897	782	798	- 11.0	12.2
39	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.	192	204	197	68	121	- 38.6	30.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	365	378	381	390	462	+ 21.3	0.4
30	Drugs and medicines.....	93	78	205	218	109	- 46.8	0.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	494	665	727	804	701	- 3.6	0.3
28	Non-commercial items.....	240	297	339	392	348	+ 2.7	1.4
37	Containers, n.o.p.	115	130	132	144	152	+ 15.2	3.1
	Total Imports From The Commonwealth.....	147,188	159,701	92,073	93,094	76,696	- 16.7	3.5
	Total Of Commodities Itemized.....	141,367	153,763	88,732	88,710	72,511		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	96.0	96.3	96.4	95.3	94.5		

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan.-June '52 to Jan.-June '53	Latin America Share of Item Total Jan.-June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	19,155	34,690	33,752	36,593	32,467	- 3.8	6.6
1	Wheat	2,305	14,872	14,316	23,485	20,598	+ 43.9	7.6
5	Wheat flour.....	8,530	10,290	9,552	5,756	6,454	- 32.4	12.4
15	Rubber tires and tubes.....	2,608	4,033	4,402	728	850	- 80.7	20.5
20	Malt.....	1,496	1,610	1,787	1,419	1,655	- 7.4	49.8
21	Potatoes, certified seed	316	705	773	2,014	600	- 22.4	15.8
26	Rubber products (except tires and foot-wear).....	840	1,304	910	450	453	- 50.2	45.5
29	Whisky	1,217	452	383	784	596	+ 55.6	2.3
35	Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	327	233	245	469	200	- 18.4	16.5
39	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	139	189	358	312	175	- 51.1	67.6
	Animals and Animal Products.....	5,994	7,527	7,376	9,170	6,496	- 11.9	5.3
12	Fish, cured	3,039	3,334	3,345	3,029	2,684	- 19.8	24.1
14	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated..	1,389	2,604	2,230	4,030	2,354	+ 5.6	57.4
28	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food).....	204	261	298	898	425	+ 42.6	30.9
30	Fish, canned.....	240	258	508	493	404	- 20.5	3.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,369	1,125	983	557	418	- 57.5	3.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	9,765	15,369	16,914	12,469	7,638	- 54.8	1.2
4	Newsprint paper	5,558	7,958	9,737	8,780	5,813	- 40.3	2.0
11	Wood pulp.....	2,598	5,584	5,107	1,598	487	- 90.5	0.4
36	Bond and writing paper, uncut	186	127	489	211	118	- 75.9	31.8
40	Wrapping paper	135	326	532	113	90	- 83.1	12.0
	Iron and its Products	16,814	40,368	52,852	36,539	29,060	- 45.0	15.1
2	Automobiles, freight.....	73	11,641	21,522	9,822	5,763	- 73.2	43.8
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	7,935	8,892	9,290	9,708	5,645	- 39.2	29.0
6	Automobiles, passenger.....	953	7,207	11,874	3,009	5,902	- 50.3	29.3
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,863	6,908	3,551	4,544	2,373	- 33.2	4.9
17	Locomotives and parts.....	14	21	8	4,024	3,451	+ 1	95.5
19	Tractors and parts	470	923	1,731	1,799	2,822	+ 63.0	45.1
22	Rolling mill products.....	715	1,395	1,464	1,241	1,148	- 21.6	9.6
33	Automobile parts (except engines).....	80	570	690	241	49	- 92.9	0.6
34	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	465	446	401	420	279	- 30.4	42.9
37	Ferro-alloys.....	418	291	317	366	205	- 35.3	1.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	13,037	17,280	22,639	15,075	11,068	- 51.1	3.0
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,543	4,845	8,012	6,074	4,119	- 48.6	15.0
10	Copper wire and copper manufactures	853	2,784	4,595	2,856	1,910	- 58.4	46.1
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated...	4,199	4,037	3,557	2,767	1,708	- 52.0	2.0
18	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	796	732	2,108	1,567	1,104	- 47.6	53.4
23	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	617	923	1,811	504	1,010	- 44.2	1.5
27	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	123	192	927	426	214	- 76.9	5.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,318	3,740	3,401	3,560	3,820	+ 12.3	5.4
16	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,044	2,353	2,200	2,605	3,209	+ 45.9	7.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,013	4,329	3,308	2,503	2,320	- 29.9	3.3
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,001	846	1,138	563	455	- 60.0	6.8
32	Drugs and medicines	562	547	511	441	350	- 31.5	12.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	6,285	3,845	7,101	7,608	6,244	- 12.1	11.5
8	Ships sold	4,561	1,803	4,077	5,379	4,563	+ 11.9	58.7
25	Packages.....	12	258	1,463	140	9	- 99.4	0.7
31	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	221	145	266	718	286	+ 7.5	1.7
38	Films, motion picture.....	443	517	360	312	225	- 37.5	26.6
	Total Domestic Exports To Latin America	79,750	128,274	148,327	124,070	99,531	- 32.9	5.0
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	66,088	112,420	136,846	114,094	90,750		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	82.9	87.6	92.3	92.0	91.2		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	1951		1952		1953	Percentage Change Jan. - June '52 to Jan. - June '53	Latin America Share of Item Total Jan. - June '53
		Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	50,218	43,053	49,766	50,372	51,426	+ 3.3	22.3
2	Coffee, green	21,617	20,718	22,043	22,997	25,496	+ 15.7	94.7
3	Bananas, fresh	9,282	10,289	9,648	11,265	10,786	+ 11.8	99.7
4	Sugar, unrefined	387	3,667	7,326	9,425	4,456	- 39.2	26.0
9	Nuts	2,554	2,589	2,858	2,490	3,174	+ 11.1	30.7
10	Vegetables, fresh	3,069	241	2,896	251	2,609	- 9.9	12.6
15	Sugar, refined	0	0	638	1,121	1,054	+ 65.2	98.9
17	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	304	487	861	304	812	- 5.7	31.1
19	Fruits, canned and preserved	265	647	128	793	372	+ 190.6	5.8
20	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	8,392	1,904	311	558	271	- 12.9	2.2
21	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,605	597	557	277	266	- 52.2	4.0
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured	379	368	375	408	367	- 2.1	28.7
24	Pineapples, fresh	594	34	581	42	617	+ 6.2	93.5
26	Rice	1,019	898	563	0	321	- 43.0	8.6
33	Whisky	0	275	320	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
39	Molasses and syrups	1	0	158	57	318	+ 101.3	17.1
40	Melons, fresh	118	0	208	0	152	- 26.9	17.4
	Animals and Animal Products	4,540	2,338	1,854	2,169	1,281	- 30.9	2.8
11	Meats, canned	2,145	1,618	1,187	1,570	753	- 36.6	51.2
28	Hides and skins, (except furs)	1,607	473	193	203	86	- 55.4	2.5
31	Fish, canned	42	48	182	145	142	- 22.0	18.0
34	Fur skins, undressed	226	79	174	137	89	- 48.9	0.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9,553	7,404	12,559	8,550	9,282	- 26.1	4.3
6	Cotton, raw	173	924	4,417	4,764	2,273	- 48.5	6.9
8	Manila, sisal, istle, and tampico fibres....	5,937	5,139	6,654	1,200	1,849	- 72.2	42.8
14	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	757	883	906	925	1,276	+ 40.8	16.3
18	Wool, raw	830	1	5	963	3,214	+ 1	20.7
29	Rags and waste, textile	57	8	11	374	61	+ 454.5	1.2
32	Cloth, coated and impregnated	415	140	264	57	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	437	246	364	135	314	- 13.7	0.4
27	Logs, timber and lumber	375	223	336	122	293	- 12.8	2.4
	Iron and its Products	207	890	643	1,712	755	+ 17.4	0.1
12	Iron ore	178	886	638	1,668	731	+ 14.6	9.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,834	3,602	8,227	6,645	1,592	- 80.7	0.9
5	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	5,988	3,292	7,397	6,535	1,568	- 78.8	53.8
30	Chrome ore	113	141	296	69	0	- 100.0	0.0
36	Manganese oxide	212	0	286	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
38	Tungsten ores	0	150	244	0	0	- 100.0	0.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	58,783	80,505	61,243	75,861	70,882	+ 15.7	23.9
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	53,972	71,973	56,466	70,697	67,760	+ 20.0	63.7
7	Fuel oils	3,957	6,478	3,618	4,277	2,240	- 38.1	9.2
16	Silex and crystallized quartz	774	1,690	975	673	722	- 25.9	80.1
35	Fluorspar	25	50	142	156	108	- 23.9	43.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	704	574	870	648	644	- 26.0	0.6
22	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	605	425	238	550	565	+ 137.4	9.1
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2	33	562	45	4	- 99.3	0.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,535	1,267	1,305	1,302	1,554	+ 19.1	0.7
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,345	771	1,028	941	995	- 3.2	84.8
37	Non-commercial items	78	122	89	175	208	+ 133.7	0.8
	Total Imports From Latin America	133,814	139,878	136,830	147,395	137,732	+ 0.7	6.2
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	129,398	138,264	135,776	146,238	136,008		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	96.7	98.8	99.2	99.2	98.7		

1. Over 1000%.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): January - June, 1951, \$605; July - December, 1951, \$425; January - June, 1952, \$234; July - December, 1952, \$549; January - June, 1953, \$559.

C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1952				1953	
	1950	1951	1952	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Domestic Exports	108.3	123.0	121.8	124.8	122.2	120.7	119.9	119.2	118.8
Agricultural and Animal Products	105.6	114.8	107.6	113.5	107.1	104.9	106.5	106.6	103.7
Barley	109.1	93.7	99.3	102.1	95.1	94.4	103.5	100.7	93.0
Oats	103.0	102.1	94.7	113.5 ³	89.9	91.6	97.4	107.2 ³	85.5
Wheat	111.7	108.4	107.8	113.4	107.3	105.0	107.3	108.9	109.5
Wheat flour	92.0	93.3	86.6	89.8	87.3	88.3	82.4	87.6	88.5
Whisky	121.5	121.1	118.9	118.6	119.9	116.7	119.7	117.1	117.5
Tobacco, flue-cured	96.5	110.1	113.0	114.9	110.1	107.9	112.4	105.8	107.9
Cattle, dairy and slaughter	122.8	171.5	145.9	163.9	150.3	139.1	130.8	125.5	116.3
Fish and fish products	100.9	106.0	103.0	109.3	103.0	101.6	103.8	111.0	102.5
Fur skins, undressed	91.7	108.4	77.4	85.0	70.7	67.1	75.7	72.4	73.7
Hides and skins, cattle	115.2	153.1	76.1	91.2	70.2	66.2	69.3	78.5	70.3
Leather, unmanufactured	118.1	143.8	113.8	110.0	106.3	114.7	124.7	127.5	129.7
Beef and veal, fresh	136.8	183.2	152.3	167.4	154.6	146.4	156.8	137.4	122.4
Bacon and hams	105.5	115.5	121.7	117.4	117.2	121.2	129.3	132.5	124.7
Cheese	86.8	110.4	130.3	125.0	131.8	126.9	130.4	98.7	95.9
Milk, processed	87.1	97.4	92.9	99.1	100.9	89.7	88.6	96.9	93.7
Eggs in the shell	90.8	104.0	87.0	88.0	73.7	90.0	93.8	93.8	119.2
Fibres and Textiles	112.8	139.8	120.0	125.4	119.7	121.3	117.4	113.8	115.1
Wood Products and Paper	105.0	122.4	122.4	123.4	123.0	122.3	120.3	118.0	119.6
Planks and boards	103.6	116.6	113.6	112.8	116.4	113.4	111.1	109.1	109.8
Shingles, red cedar	117.0	111.5	99.5	93.1	98.1	103.9	103.9	100.6	108.1
Plywood	110.5	125.4	125.4	122.8	132.5	123.7	126.3	128.9	121.9
Pulpwood	104.9	122.2	132.5	117.4	138.1	141.5	136.5	119.4	134.7
Wood pulp	93.0	135.6	124.5	139.8	130.8	114.3	109.2	106.0	105.4
Newsprint paper	111.1	118.5	125.3	121.7	120.8	129.6	129.3	128.7	130.5
Iron and Steel and Products	113.7	126.2	131.4	130.9	132.2	132.6	132.2	133.0	133.0
Iron ore	121.2	120.2	116.5	116.5	114.6	116.9	117.3	119.2	129.0
Ferro-alloys	100.8	117.7	134.7	128.8	136.2	146.0	143.1	146.5	137.7
Farm implements and machinery	115.8	131.2	136.8	137.1	137.7	136.5	135.9	135.9	136.9
Machinery (non-farm)	113.6	120.8	114.4	117.2	114.7	112.7	113.0	113.3	116.3
Automobiles and trucks	116.8	124.6	125.6	125.6	127.0	127.0	126.2	125.9	126.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	115.1	137.9	142.5	147.3	144.5	139.7	137.3	136.0	135.9
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	105.4	114.8	125.1	124.6	125.9	123.2	126.4	122.1	127.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	104.8	130.1	144.5	142.2	135.9	148.2	153.4	150.0	145.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	89.3	114.6	101.7	118.4	111.0	95.1	85.8	72.7	68.8
Nickel	154.5	186.0	189.8	192.5	192.0	189.3	183.1	198.4	200.3
Platinum metals	91.9	109.8	102.1	104.4	102.3	100.5	101.2	101.9	103.3
Silver	107.4	122.2	111.7	117.0	111.7	107.0	108.7	110.0	112.6
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	114.1	155.6	153.2	180.3	173.7	133.1	112.9	100.3	92.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	120.4	131.7	143.1	137.3	147.2	145.8	141.7	144.4	149.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured	125.7	142.9	154.3	147.4	159.7	155.5	153.3	155.3	157.4
Coal	103.7	107.5	124.8	117.6	125.5	127.7	128.5	128.6	128.6
Abrasives, artificial, crude	117.9	118.2	124.8	123.3	127.5	131.9	117.6	124.8	142.1
Chemicals and Fertilizer	104.2	116.7	119.3	121.2	119.4	118.5	118.3	118.8	118.0
Fertilizers, chemical	111.2	120.3	128.1	129.5	129.2	127.0	126.9	127.1	126.6
Paints and pigments	102.7	117.2	113.6	118.5	115.2	111.3	109.4	108.1	106.5
Sodium and compounds	101.3	97.4	118.8	110.6	112.8	123.7	128.8	140.1	132.5
Miscellaneous	112.0	132.3	129.7	136.4	128.8	128.5	125.8	124.2	123.8
Rubber products	127.1	172.2	159.1	180.2	153.4	155.4	149.8	143.8	146.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	107.1	120.9	121.2	124.6	121.4	120.9	118.0	117.6	116.7

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1952, Ch. V, P. 44.

3. Mostly seed grain in the first quarter.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1952				1953	
	1950	1951	1952	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Domestic Exports	93.6	103.5	114.9	103.0	117.9	113.6	124.8	98.3	119.7
Agricultural and Animal Products	89.7	101.0	124.8	82.3	122.7	135.7	159.6	84.7	136.6
Barley	79.7	233.0	544.4	162.3	303.0	704.6	1,008.2	178.1	596.8
Oats	71.4	234.0	319.4	98.0	378.8	366.9	433.5	82.6	275.0
Wheat	120.0	168.5	237.2	134.1	262.1	274.9	280.3	136.3	272.6
Wheat flour	81.5	97.5	107.0	87.6	119.9	98.4	122.2	79.0	110.4
Whisky	127.2	165.6	169.3	149.7	136.4	137.7	153.3	175.7	158.0
Tobacco, flue-cured	132.8	190.9	251.8	594.9	276.8	28.2	106.1	277.8	62.7
Cattle, dairy and slaughter	87.2	49.7	40.0	13.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	5.8	22.1
Fish and fish products	131.4	130.3	129.4	119.7	119.4	139.2	132.9	111.6	130.7
Fur skins, undressed	111.6	112.3	130.6	152.0	164.4	76.3	142.1	163.8	134.9
Hides and skins, cattle	83.2	57.9	30.4	40.9	14.0	24.5	41.8	35.4	42.1
Leather, unmanufactured	55.3	52.8	42.4	44.3	45.6	36.0	43.6	50.1	50.8
Beef and veal, fresh	68.3	76.0	54.4	7.5	56.3	92.6	61.5	28.1	9.5
Bacon and hams	38.4	4.5	3.0	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.9	3.9	7.9
Cheese	158.3	77.0	5.6	3.6	3.5	6.2	9.4	26.2	38.5
Milk, processed	69.3	60.9	75.5	52.4	66.0	127.6	53.4	49.1	64.5
Eggs in the shell	16.3	13.6	24.8	13.2	23.2	36.6	26.3	20.6	2.8
Fibres and Textiles	57.5	57.9	50.7	63.6	62.7	35.3	38.9	36.1	50.5
Wood Products and Paper	111.1	119.9	117.1	117.6	118.8	112.7	120.0	105.9	112.2
Planks and boards	143.2	136.6	132.9	121.5	150.5	125.1	134.7	119.6	140.5
Shingles, red cedar	123.9	110.3	90.1	89.8	107.7	59.1	103.7	106.0	93.4
Plywood	51.9	68.8	69.1	79.1	69.3	65.5	60.6	57.1	57.2
Pulpwood	76.1	127.9	112.3	134.7	81.0	68.2	167.5	81.7	47.7
Wood pulp	106.0	127.3	110.8	126.8	111.5	96.2	108.8	100.5	112.7
Newsprint paper	114.1	118.1	123.3	120.0	124.3	123.2	125.2	117.2	121.2
Iron and Steel and Products	66.2	76.5	87.6	111.5	83.5	71.0	83.2	78.7	87.6
Iron ore	219.5	289.4	361.6	41.4	265.0	710.5	428.6	152.6	388.4
Ferro-alloys	70.4	110.7	93.8	120.4	88.1	70.4	89.0	74.7	70.4
Farm implements and machinery	102.8	110.0	104.5	142.0	126.4	71.9	77.0	120.8	94.1
Machinery (non-farm)	55.7	82.2	102.2	101.5	100.0	98.1	108.9	83.0	84.5
Automobiles and trucks	62.5	115.2	160.4	287.2	135.2	86.1	130.3	116.6	120.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	100.3	104.4	125.3	112.0	140.8	126.0	123.5	134.1	137.4
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	105.6	113.5	133.7	90.4	174.0	134.2	136.2	150.9	143.2
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	105.3	83.5	96.6	81.0	101.5	102.1	85.9	114.0	122.8
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	124.3	115.2	142.3	122.8	125.6	165.6	159.2	179.0	169.8
Nickel	92.4	99.6	107.8	105.4	115.8	111.8	99.1	111.7	110.2
Platinum metals	137.1	164.3	178.3	189.6	170.1	189.1	163.9	170.1	159.7
Silver	135.8	208.8	214.1	250.2	249.5	171.7	185.3	199.0	235.2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	121.6	127.0	148.4	154.0	151.1	140.8	161.5	183.2	164.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	90.7	105.2	105.7	96.3	116.2	102.2	107.5	94.2	108.1
Asbestos, unmanufactured	120.6	135.8	135.5	119.3	145.3	133.4	143.8	118.7	138.8
Coal	26.7	28.1	22.2	23.0	19.2	16.4	30.3	17.4	11.6
Abrasives, artificial, crude	93.6	135.2	106.0	123.1	111.3	84.0	106.0	154.7	159.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	120.8	141.3	130.8	137.3	131.7	126.8	126.9	142.8	151.4
Fertilizers, chemical	96.1	81.6	90.8	92.6	89.6	89.5	91.3	101.4	102.3
Paints and pigments	63.5	110.4	53.4	61.9	59.1	47.7	44.1	43.7	53.0
Sodium and compounds	112.1	205.3	139.1	187.9	131.4	113.2	128.0	140.5	125.6
Miscellaneous	46.6	63.7	87.7	89.4	108.6	75.7	76.3	66.7	105.8
Rubber products	38.0	67.6	45.0	78.1	56.4	18.8	20.0	29.7	30.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	43.3	55.9	48.4	46.5	44.1	53.3	50.0	59.8	72.0

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1952, h. V. P.44.

TABLE XVIII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1952				1953	
	1950	1951	1952	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Imports	110.3	126.2	110.3	117.2	111.0	107.1	108.1	108.5	109.3
Agricultural and Animal Products	108.2	122.4	102.1	112.5	103.1	101.2	100.2	98.5	96.1 ³
Bananas, fresh	128.0	124.6	118.9	124.2	123.4	114.4	115.8	121.0	122.2
Citrus fruits, fresh	161.3	147.5	131.5	134.6	122.2	133.3	141.8	116.3	122.3
Fruits, dried	115.1	130.2	115.5	105.9	116.7	121.0	114.7	107.3	112.5
Nuts	78.4	83.8	82.6	87.4	81.4	82.7	84.9	76.6	76.1
Vegetables, fresh	77.2	106.6	117.5	120.0	120.6	97.8	114.7	97.8	72.2
Soya beans	88.8	103.3	87.7	87.9	87.0	94.2	86.1	83.8	88.2
Indian corn	90.2	103.1	95.9	118.1 ⁴	104.7	93.8	88.1	113.0 ⁴	92.2
Sugar, raw	119.4	139.7	99.0	124.1	102.0	96.2	90.3	87.4	80.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	71.4	96.3	88.6	91.7	85.5	90.1	81.7	79.2	80.5
Coffee, green	188.4	205.2	194.8	199.6	194.8	192.5	192.1	188.8	199.3
Tea, black	105.7	100.3	82.9	87.3	85.5	76.3	82.4	83.4	87.6
Whisky	99.5	96.4	94.1	95.9	91.7	96.0	93.0	94.9	92.8
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	86.5	112.6	73.6	82.0	68.9	72.7	74.9	72.8	73.1
Fur skins, undressed	75.3	86.8	66.9	69.3	67.5	67.5	64.2	66.6	73.9
Hides and skins (except furs)	100.7	127.9	63.5	84.2	61.4	57.2	61.2	83.3	72.8
Fibres and Textiles	109.3	158.6	108.5	129.6	110.9	100.6	100.4	100.3	100.6
Cotton, raw	117.6	139.5	120.7	129.2	122.5	117.0	113.1	107.0	105.2
Cotton fabrics	87.2	96.4	81.0	91.7	78.9	77.1	77.7	77.0	73.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	94.0	141.1	84.8	127.8	101.3	72.8	66.2	62.3	60.9
Wool, raw	136.6	323.7	130.2	149.6	135.7	112.7	135.1	138.9	146.4
Wool tops	128.4	214.9	103.7	132.8	97.8	97.0	103.0	108.2	116.4
Worsted and serges	94.9	121.7	101.4	138.5	100.6	88.0	90.3	97.2	93.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	95.7	149.3	140.3	154.6	153.1	135.6	92.1	81.3	77.1
Wood Products and Paper	111.6	118.4	115.3	115.2	116.9	114.8	114.7	116.3	116.8
Paperboard, paper and products	112.0	114.2	104.2	108.1	104.8	102.0	101.9	102.7	103.6
Newspapers and periodicals	110.7	119.2	130.5	125.1	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.8	132.8
Iron and Steel and Products	116.1	122.5	117.3	118.5	117.6	115.2	117.2	118.1	120.3
Iron ore	149.8	164.0	167.0	166.0	163.6	161.5	175.3	175.1	193.6
Rolling mill products	119.8	139.3	134.4	128.3	134.4	124.5	132.9	131.4	128.4
Farm implements and machinery	116.6	123.1	116.6	118.4	117.1	115.1	115.6	116.6	118.6
Machinery (non-farm)	113.6	120.8	114.4	117.2	114.7	112.7	113.0	114.1	116.3
Automobiles and trucks	113.8	114.8	114.2	114.5	115.4	113.1	113.9	114.7	116.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	116.9	121.2	120.5	112.5	120.6	118.7	119.5	120.4	121.0
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	97.0	144.3	122.2	125.2	122.6	120.3	119.4	119.7	114.3
Electrical apparatus and machinery	104.6	115.3	121.3	124.6	121.9	119.1	119.4	120.5	123.0
Manganese oxide	131.4	145.7	152.1	149.3	155.0	151.4	152.1	152.1	145.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.4	108.8	101.7	105.3	101.7	98.8	101.7	102.4	103.9
Bricks and tiles	115.1	121.4	112.6	114.9	112.7	110.7	112.2	114.6	116.5
China tableware	99.0	108.6	106.9	108.8	107.5	105.0	106.3	107.1	108.4
Coal, anthracite	116.9	123.7	118.5	122.2	114.7	114.8	121.7	128.2	124.9
Coal, bituminous	104.7	100.4	94.9	98.6	94.9	91.9	95.3	93.1	95.1
Glass, plate and sheet	120.2	137.6	128.2	130.8	128.4	126.4	127.3	128.2	131.5
Crude petroleum for refining	100.2	109.0	100.2	104.9	100.7	97.3	98.8	98.5	101.1
Gasoline	104.3	104.8	98.5	101.9	101.2	96.2	96.8	100.9	103.2
Portland cement	76.6	89.6	87.2	88.9	88.9	83.1	94.3	94.1	92.2
Sulphur	126.9	144.9	129.5	127.2	130.8	128.1	129.5	133.7	134.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	102.8	117.2	109.2	112.2	108.5	107.1	107.3	107.4	109.1
Fertilizer	108.1	105.3	105.3	107.8	102.4	106.0	102.6	103.6	103.4
Paints and pigments	95.3	105.7	98.9	102.7	99.3	96.5	97.0	97.0	98.2
Chemicals, industrial	104.0	121.4	110.4	116.0	111.1	107.0	107.2	106.4	109.9
Miscellaneous	121.6	166.6	123.5	141.6	125.7	113.9	110.8	114.7	113.0
Rubber and products	158.5	297.3	166.1	222.2	172.5	138.1	124.9	136.2	125.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	103.3	110.3	102.0	105.9	102.5	99.5	100.3	100.7	102.0

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1952, Ch. V, P. 44.

3. Due to negative correlation between month-to-month price and quantity variations for several commodities, the index for the second quarter is lower than all three corresponding monthly indexes.

4. Mostly seed grain in this quarter.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			1952				1953	
	1950	1951	1952	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Total Imports	109.2	122.7	138.1	118.2	140.8	140.6	151.4	138.7	168.5
Agricultural and Animal Products	119.9	118.3	127.0	104.5	129.8	125.1	140.4	111.6	143.2
Bananas, fresh	88.3	91.4	102.4	66.6	115.0	136.7	91.5	81.6	125.1
Citrus fruits, fresh	80.7	96.1	107.8	108.2	116.6	88.8	113.3	115.6	121.4
Fruits, dried	99.5	94.4	108.1	88.7	65.9	160.9	124.1	53.7	42.4
Nuts	92.0	87.6	82.2	58.5	110.1	65.7	90.3	67.5	107.4
Vegetables, fresh	440.2	360.3	472.1	542.3	821.3	263.7	278.6	456.2	105.1
Soya beans	276.9	322.3	324.1	84.4	295.1	209.0	707.0	27.3	210.7
Indian corn	113.6	92.8	77.1	28.4	52.6	113.3	114.1	29.0	18.7
Sugar, raw	103.0	86.9	95.6	36.4	100.2	115.7	132.7	29.7	102.8
Cocoa beans, not roasted	101.5	66.7	72.9	106.1	117.4	61.0	7.0	93.8	130.6
Coffee, green	94.4	100.8	111.2	124.5	96.9	104.9	118.5	124.4	112.8
Tea, black	152.8	118.6	128.7	132.5	118.4	117.3	146.0	144.6	147.3
Whisky	114.2	126.3	147.8	112.6	122.6	181.1	174.4	109.3	126.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	197.2	172.7	144.2	163.2	137.3	119.5	145.4	202.3	113.8
Fur skins, undressed	113.4	91.6	134.5	139.8	124.6	126.1	146.0	215.9	94.5
Hides and skins (except furs)	157.6	133.1	116.1	81.5	102.9	128.0	146.4	93.4	117.0
Fibres and Textiles	95.2	86.6	94.5	81.3	85.6	91.4	117.4	127.0	117.9
Cotton, raw	135.5	121.7	98.3	129.2	78.0	52.2	134.0	133.6	91.1
Cotton fabrics	99.7	108.0	124.4	107.7	122.2	119.2	149.5	182.6	154.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	90.7	74.1	102.5	65.3	85.2	94.1	165.1	80.3	119.2
Wool, raw	83.0	71.1	58.7	41.5	71.8	74.1	46.3	27.6	153.3
Wool tops	91.5	77.2	42.9	24.8	45.1	54.4	46.7	76.3	84.7
Worsted and serges	83.5	82.3	77.1	61.7	67.1	88.0	91.4	111.6	101.9
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	78.0	112.3	109.8	170.2	111.3	86.2	71.7	80.0	90.0
Wood Products and Paper	121.8	158.4	159.1	155.8	138.9	158.5	183.0	171.4	192.9
Paperboard, paper and products	121.5	177.2	166.8	163.3	149.3	157.3	198.2	189.7	228.4
Newspapers and periodicals	121.9	157.3	163.2	168.3	149.6	160.9	174.2	185.8	180.9
Iron and Steel and Products	107.5	138.4	152.6	144.9	171.3	144.4	150.5	156.6	197.4
Iron ore	72.3	89.1	102.4	6.1	90.5	135.7	175.0	6.0	96.3
Rolling mill products	93.2	148.1	126.9	175.6	142.6	87.9	117.2	101.9	122.9
Farm implements and machinery	99.1	113.2	120.8	117.1	161.6	115.8	88.8	137.1	176.3
Machinery (non-farm)	91.7	125.3	145.4	130.9	156.1	141.2	153.7	154.4	174.7
Automobiles and trucks	167.0	180.1	171.4	158.6	197.4	165.9	162.9	218.4	300.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	131.4	156.8	161.4	137.8	150.6	163.0	195.8	167.1	204.6
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	134.9	171.8	109.7	139.4	103.3	100.4	96.1	78.9	153.8
Electrical apparatus and machinery	127.1	167.6	185.2	160.4	163.6	189.0	229.6	246.1	270.6
Manganese oxide	58.9	96.6	84.4	123.6	106.5	66.4	41.4	8.4	50.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	96.6	103.8	104.1	83.5	98.6	120.7	114.0	86.7	103.0
Bricks and tiles	102.2	143.1	144.8	131.9	146.6	132.2	168.4	155.8	146.5
China tableware	102.5	112.0	93.2	86.3	106.7	91.4	88.3	84.2	106.6
Coal, anthracite	82.5	73.6	74.1	52.1	66.0	81.5	87.2	38.9	49.3
Coal, bituminous	88.8	89.9	82.2	68.2	82.5	98.8	79.4	57.5	87.6
Glass, plate and sheet	83.8	81.8	67.0	54.7	66.7	65.7	81.1	94.4	112.4
Crude petroleum for refining	104.2	110.4	107.5	97.5	99.7	121.4	111.4	113.4	106.1
Gasoline	72.1	57.6	71.8	35.7	53.5	94.3	104.8	47.6	75.5
Portland cement	123.8	208.0	260.3	22.4	180.5	566.3	272.5	51.3	139.0
Sulphur	110.2	111.9	117.0	67.3	130.0	126.1	145.8	20.1	115.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	129.6	137.2	144.0	133.0	142.8	140.9	162.4	159.5	184.3
Fertilizer	121.6	138.4	140.2	91.3	123.5	182.0	168.4	100.0	170.1
Paints and pigments	133.9	138.2	121.9	109.7	132.9	102.3	143.2	149.2	165.5
Chemicals, industrial	131.3	142.3	169.3	149.7	166.9	180.7	182.2	178.4	201.0
Miscellaneous	125.6	154.5	257.4	173.8	259.4	298.6	324.1	254.7	355.0
Rubber and products	97.2	89.9	99.3	86.9	86.0	120.4	121.8	116.5	138.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	380.7	544.0	798.6	349.2	853.9	1,061.7	953.8	678.1	1,203.5

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1952, Ch. V., P. 44.

D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949							
January	237,030	116,023	55,813	27,893	16,567	7,953	9,462
February	204,994	106,709	44,124	17,527	17,330	8,710	8,190
March	216,787	122,418	39,498	22,760	9,206	9,779	9,620
April	237,792	110,654	63,049	27,114	18,949	10,151	7,875
May	272,948	121,199	72,403	32,896	24,982	11,852	9,616
June	255,066	113,856	60,718	30,412	27,280	14,627	8,173
July	241,309	104,391	70,555	30,086	22,150	7,225	6,902
August	251,659	115,353	62,882	24,816	17,819	13,346	17,443
September	228,441	113,701	56,948	20,752	17,847	8,707	10,486
October	269,108	148,056	72,276	17,479	11,901	9,645	9,751
November	292,278	171,333	56,807	22,311	19,654	9,221	12,952
December	285,550	159,766	49,884	26,794	24,324	14,405	10,377
1950							
January	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951							
January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949							
January	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950							
January	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June	406,291	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:								
Price Indexes								
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.8
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.3
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.2	119.5
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.7	118.6
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.7	119.2
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.2	
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.5	
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.1	
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	
Physical Volume Indexes								
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.3
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.1
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.3	98.3
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.7	125.1
June	80.9	113.7	92.4	95.9	105.4	98.8	120.8	134.7
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.2	
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.8	91.1	108.3	112.0	
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.1	
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.6	
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	
IMPORTS:								
Price Indexes								
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.7	108.4
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.0	122.6	117.3	108.1
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	115.0	109.0
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.1
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.4
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.6	110.2
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.8	
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.2	
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.5	
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.3	
Physical Volume Indexes								
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.6	136.1
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.7	149.9
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.1
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.1
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.1	167.2
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.4	
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	151.9	
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.6	
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.1	

TABLE XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Canadian cents per unit									
January	100.25	110.25	105.17	100.48	97.05	403.00	308.00	294.46	279.51	273.05
February	100.25	110.25	104.92	100.10	97.73	403.00	308.00	293.82	278.43	275.55
March	100.25	110.25	104.73	99.59	98.33	403.00	308.00	293.29	278.58	276.92
April	100.25	110.25	105.99	98.09	98.37	403.00	308.00	296.74	275.46	277.13
May	100.25	110.25	106.37	98.38	99.41	403.00	308.00	297.89	275.49	279.80
June	100.25	110.25	106.94	97.92	99.44	403.00	308.00	299.41	272.68	279.82
July	100.25	110.25	106.05	96.91		403.00	308.00	296.90	270.21	
August	100.25	110.25	105.56	96.11		403.00	308.00	295.46	268.05	
September	104.75	110.25	105.56	95.98		360.25	308.00	295.46	267.11	
October	110.25	105.34	105.08	96.43		308.00	294.96	294.11	269.36	
November	110.25	104.03	104.35	97.66		308.00	291.23	292.06	273.52	
December	110.25	105.31	102.56	97.06		308.00	294.86	286.49	272.40	
Annual Average	103.08	108.92	105.28	97.89		376.13	304.44	294.68	273.40	

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, weekly.

TABLE XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000,000								
January	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0
February	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1
March	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6
April	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7
May	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0
June	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7
July	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	
August	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	
September	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	
October	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	
November	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	
December	10.9	6.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	
Total	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	85.1

